

The Mildmay Gazette

Vol. 13.

MILDMAY, ONT., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904.

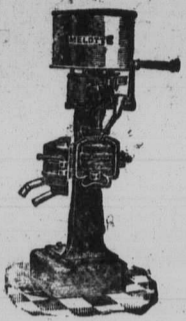
No. 14

Kwality Kounts,

Every time in the lasting of a cream separator. Some machines are sold cheap, are made up cheap, and you have seen how they last. We are agents for the

MELOTTE

Which we claim is the simplest, easiest running and most durable separator on the market to-day.



There are Melotte cream Separators in arrick to-day that have been in actual service for 6 years and have not cost a cent for repairs. That's where the quality comes in.

Let us place one in on trial.

C. Liesemer, Sole Agent

Great Bargains

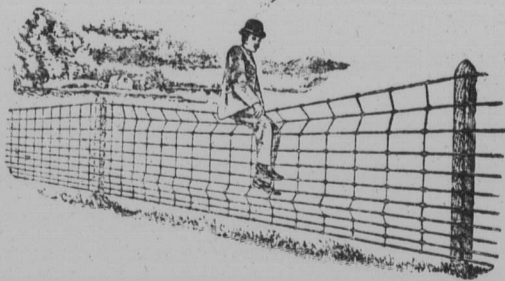
IN

In Men's and Children's Underwear and Overcoats.

Every line of Underwear is going to be sold at actual cost price in order to make room for spring stock—the same applies to Overcoats and Ready made suits.

J. J. Steigler

The Dillon Wire Fence,



Is the Fence for the Farmer.

The Dillon Wire Fence is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the most serviceable and durable fence on the market. Miles of it in Carrick is giving the very best satisfaction. It is the best all round fence made in this country.

Antony Kunkel, the local agent, takes contracts and puts up the Dillon Fence. All work is done well and on short notice. Large and small gates always on hand.

Antony Kunkel, Mildmay.

BELMORE

The Railway blockade is past, but we are not much better off at present, for now our mail carrier cannot get over the road.

Mr. Richard Wilton has got settled down in his new home on the Lane farm south of here.

Miss Emma Edwards, who is teaching school at Williamsford, is home for Easter.

Mr. Samuel Chittick of the American Soo, is spending the Easter holidays at home.

Mr. William McKee has been laid up with pleurisy for the last week, and is not improving any so far.

One of the old settlers of Howick, Mr. Thomas Meloy, dropped off rather unexpected at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. John McGlynn of Turnberry.

BELMORE IN 1868

From an old directory for the year 1868, we gather the following concerning Belmore:—

Situated on the boundary of Huron and Bruce, on the corners of Turnberry, Howick, Culross and Carrick, 45 miles from Goderich, 81 from Seaforth, 16 from Walkerton. It contains three stores, one harness shop, three boot and shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one tannery, one tailor, one wagonshop, one carpenter shop. Belmore Methodist church built 1861, Rev. J. Hough. Belmore postoffice, F. W. Irwin first postmaster; John Moffat assistant postmaster. The following are the business men of that time—Thos Chambers (Belmore hotel); Adam Bone, shooshop; I Davidson, blacksmith; John Giffin, pearl ash maker; Joseph Hamilton, ashery; John Hamilton, merchant; A. Hueston; George Hutchison, tailor; Rich. Jones, pearl ash maker; Thomas Irwin; H. P. Jackson, blacksmith; Jno. Lamouby, hotel; Jos Leunox, shoemaker; Sam McLane, wagonmaker; Wm. McNally, shoemaker; R. Melon, blacksmith; Moffat & Cantlon, merchants; Moffat, Irwin & Cantlon, manufacturers of improved washing machines; Robert Nevin; David Rush, carpenter and builder; Peter Teriff, shoemaker; Jos. Thompson, saddler; Arch Dockstader, hotel; Jos. Trott, tannery; Jos. Young, shoemaker.

HUNTINGFIELD.

Mr. Nathaniel Harris arrived home last Monday. He reports his mother much improved.

We will soon be left without any girls on the line. Some contemplate starting on the matrimonial journey, say others are going away for the summer.

Miss Bertha Teskey goes to work for county councillor Ferguson of the 17th concession. Miss Mabel Vogan for Mr. McGrogan of Belmore. Miss Elsie Teskey goes to live with Mrs. Stokes in Turnberry.

Miss Isiah Mewhinney better known as "Corbett" has started with Walter Johnston for the summer. He is a hustler.

Mr. Ernest Barry, who used to work for the late John Johnston a few years ago, is renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. Thos. Johnston of Clifford is putting Mr. Joseph Hall's windmill in repair this week. Mr. Hall says it is a big loss to a fellow when his machinery gets out of shape.

We are sorry to hear of Geo. Burns being so ill, but hope to see him around again soon.

Mrs. S. Vogan who has been confined to the house with a severe cold, is improving again.

Everybody is anxiously waiting for spring to come, so they can start their spring work.

Corn forty years old was shown recently at the Iowa Corn Show. This corn was gathered in Indiana in 1864 and has received no special attention except to allow free circulation of air from time to time. There are 40 bushels in all. It is in an excellent state of preservation and part of it will be exhibited at the World's Fair St. Louis.

LAKELET.

We hear Chas Hubbard has taken Willie Wilson's farm to work on shares. Willie is not feeling very well and is going to take a rest in order that his health may be recuperated.

A couple of able bodied Arabian peddlers were along the concessions last week. Surely such muscular fellows could make more working on a farm or in a factory, and they would not be the pest they are now. They do not sell their wares so "sheep" as they say; any of the surrounding towns selling much cheaper than they do. We would much more prefer pulling one end of an unfled saw, than lugging the bundles they carry on their backs.

Andy Hood could not get a car at Clifford to take his horses and effects to Manitoba, so he has decided to try Harrison. It appears to be rather a difficult matter for the railway to accommodate all.

Ben Kerwin had some hogs and cattle delivered to him from this vicinity at Clifford. Ben stays with the shipping pretty well. We trust he may continue as the more buyers the better.

Miss Eva Nay was very seriously ill for two weeks at the home of her uncle, Robert Ferguson. She was threatened with appendicitis, but persistent applications averted an operation. She is now able to be up and is expected round in a short time.

Miss Cameron, our teacher is spending the holidays at her home in Kipper. Miss Edna Bushfield of the Harrison High School, is at her home here. Miss Ethel Scott of Brussels and Miss Etta Scott of No. 3 Howick at their home here and in Normahby. Mr. Jas. Horton, Divinity Student of London is also spending the holidays with his parents here, and Mr. Richard Hamilton with his parents at Clifford.

The house in connection with the blacksmith shop owned by Hy Huth our blacksmith, was burnt down on Monday about noon. We are not in possession of particulars but hear that a defective chimney was the cause. It is a serious loss to Mr. Huth as it was one of the most comfortable houses in the Hamlet.

The Scott family all propose moving to their farm in Normahby in the near future. The boys have not yet disposed of their chopping mill here, but every one in the vicinity wishes it may fall into good hands. Lakelet without that chopping mill would be a fizzle.

Miss Bushfield who spent a couple of months at Mitchell returned to her home here last week.

WALKERTON.

The Binder Twine Company has sold the 57 tons of twine in Manitoba to Harry Day of Walkerton at less than the cost of the raw material. The directors want to get hold of all the cash possible, so as to be a position, to run the factory this season.

The threatened spring flood has ebbed away, and no danger from high water is expected.

It is rumored that Mr. William Richardson has disposed of his egg business to a Toronto firm.

James Haycock, binder twine inspector, paid an official visit to town this week.

Joseph Bruder received a bad shaking up at the Sieling factory this week. The elevator fell on him.

Albert Slessor, a Bervie youth, has broken the bone of his left leg, three times in eighteen months.

The death last week of a little girl injured in the Iroquois Theater fire at Chicago brings the total number of victims up to 575.

In the Legislature on Tuesday of last week the Minister of education referred to Bruce County which has two school inspectors for 246 schools. He said it would be better to have three inspectors in Bruce but he did not think the County would be pleased if the change were made abruptly since there was extra expense involved for travelling and office expenses.

Cedardale.

Wood bees are the order of the day. Mr. Walter Renwick had a bee, saving wood on Tuesday the 5th inst, and a grand little hop at night.

Mr. J. Harper had a very successful wood bee on Wednesday afternoon, for there was about twenty cords of wood cut.

Mr. Joseph Lorentz of the first Con., Carrick, has moved to lot 22, on the 2nd concession Carrick which was formerly owned by Mr. Solomon Zinn.

BORN

SAUER—In Mildmay, on Thursday Mar. 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sauer, a daughter.

GORRIE.

John Douglas, of Wroxeter, received a car of coal this and many of our residents are being supplied with fuel.

Mr. W. H. Gregg had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse recently by the animal hanging himself.

After feeding two carloads of horses here for the past month, Messrs. Michael Bros., managed to get them loaded on Saturday and started for Qu'Appelle. One of the horses died after being loaded and had to be taken out at Fordwich.

On Thursday afternoon last Mr. Henry Zimmerman, of the 9th concession, had seven head of young cattle drowned while in the act of drinking at the river on his farm. Timely assistance arrived and some of the animals were rescued from their cold bath but succumbed shortly afterwards.

The Walkerton knitting factory is closed for lack of stock.

The snow is going fast and by rd flooding a few cellars no damage is being done by water.

The Magnet Creamery Separator Company's factory at Guelph was damaged by fire. Loss about \$75,000.

Twelve per cent will cover the cattle losses in the Medicine Hat District, N. W. T. The loss is chiefly confined to last year's importations of stocker cattle.

Mr. Robert Laidlaw has been appointed caretaker of the Bruce County Hospital.

There has been a little argument as to the correct pronunciation of Vladivostok. The correct way is Vlad-e-vostoke.

The sessional indemnity of the Ontario Legislature has been raised to \$1,000. Both parties agreed unanimously on this point.

Every day more than 3,000 children are born in the United Kingdom. To be exact 138 tiny strangers make their debut every hour or more than two each minute.

There are 107,848 dressmakers employed by firms in London. The highest wages obtainable, except in the case of about a dozen heads of departments, are \$4.50 a week.

Medical health officers of Montreal report that in the past 24 days 1,200 calves shipped to the city for food consumption have been seized as unfit food and destroyed.

Grey is the largest county in Ontario. It contains 1,071,642 acres and has a population of 69,500. The largest township in Ontario is London in Middlesex county with an area of 100,011 acres and a population of 68,878. The smallest township is Sherbrooke, in Haldimand county, with an area of 4,688 acres, and a population of 396.

Russia has recently set apart a fund of seventy-two thousand dollars for the improvement and expansion of the butter making industry in western Siberia. Butter societies are to be organized under the supervision of butter making experts and competent instructors. Siberian's production of butter in 1902 was one hundred million pounds, London, England, being one of the largest customers.

RAILROAD MAN HAD HIS TRIAL

ENGINEER RAFFERTY FOUND RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Was Run Down and Laid Up, and the Great Kidney Remedy made Him Strong and Vigorous Again.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 28.—(Special)—One of the best known and most popular locomotive engineers running out of Winnipeg on the C.P.R. is Mr. Ben Rafferty, who lives at 175 Maple Street. And Mr. Rafferty gives some advice to railway men that in these days of blockades and strain and worry none can afford to overlook. That advice is "use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Mr. Rafferty says: "Years of long runs on the railway had broken down my constitution. My back gave out entirely. Terrible sharp cutting pains would follow one another, till I felt as if I were being sliced away piecemeal."

"I would come in from a run tired to death. My sole desire would be to get rest and sleep, and they were the very things I could not get. Finally I got so bad I had to lay off work."

"After being laid up ten days I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first night after using them I slept soundly. In three days I threw away the belt I had worn for years, and now I have not the slightest pain in the back. I sleep soundly and wake up joyous and refreshed, and Dodd's Kidney Pills did it."

HELPED BY AN ELEPHANT.

The King of Siam, the fiftieth anniversary of whose accession to the throne was recently celebrated at Bangkok, is only sixty-five years of age, for he ascended the throne at fifteen. Miss Leonowens, an English governess, whose pupil he was for six years, described him as an apt scholar, handsome, affectionate, and generous, with lofty ideals. Chulalongkorn, which happens to be the monarch's name, has verified that character by progressive rule. He has given Siam an enlightened government, and yet zealously guarded native customs and institutions. Hence, while building canals, railways, lighthouses and hospitals, he still serves as a priest in the Buddhist temple. He has organized his army on the German model, but his bodyguard is still composed of amazons—400 daughters of his nobles. He has also abolished the second king, who exercised one-third of the Royal power, and has established instead a legislative council of nobles. At these cabinet councils one of the sacred white elephants is always present.

PROFIT FROM RACING.

The 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at the eight licensed racetracks accepted by New York State has yielded upwards of £40,000. The proceeds will be distributed as prizes at various agricultural shows.

"Then you have no sympathy for the deserving poor?" said the charity worker. "Me?" retorted the self-made man; "why, sir, I have nothing but sympathy."

DOCTOR DID IT.

Put on 36 lbs. by Food.

Feed a physician back to health and he gains an experience that he can use to benefit others. For this reason Grape-Nuts food is daily recommended to patients by hundreds of physicians who have cured themselves of stomach trouble. One doctor says:

"Although a physician and trying to aid and assist my fellow beings to enjoy good health it must be admitted I formerly did not enjoy the best of health myself. In January, 1899 I only weighed 119 pounds. At this time I was living in the Ohio valley and began to think I had about seen my best days. One day about 3 years ago I had an opportunity to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I liked it so well that I ate three teaspoonsful three times a day and have regularly used it up to the present time, and I now weigh 155, a gain of 36 pounds and enjoy the best of health."

"Not only has Grape-Nuts made this wonderful change in me, but through it I have helped my friends, relatives and patients. The sustaining power of this food is simply wonderful."

"I have one patient who is a section hand on the C. & O. R. R. who gets nothing in the morning but four tablespoonsful of Grape-Nuts and yet does his very hard work up to lunch time and enjoys the best of health and strength."

"I could name a great many cases like this and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

"Then a 10 days' trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food (all the good of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all). Shown in renewed physical strength and brain energy."

"There's a reason."

Look in each package for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

AUTOMATIC FIRE ARMS

WILL SOON REPLACE THE MAGAZINE GUNS.

Great Improvements Will Soon be Made in Small Arms.

All armies are now at work trying constantly to perfect the infantry arm, and it is probable that sooner or later the automatic rifle will replace the magazine arm.

The adoption of protective armor shields by the field artillery has led to experiments for the purpose of giving to the projectiles of the infantry arm a greater power of penetration. To accomplish this it has been proposed to use in the infantry bullet a central steel core, or to make the ogive (pointed end) of steel, or finally to make the entire ball of steel. Efforts are also being made to obtain a more powerful powder, which will give a higher muzzle velocity. None of these projected improvements, however, will interfere in any way with the early adoption of an automatic gun.

In view of these probable improvements in the infantry rifle, the question arises, will the machine gun any longer be needed when every man is provided with an automatic gun capable of a very high rate of fire for at least some seconds.

A small number of men armed with automatic rifles can produce in a given time as great a hail of projectiles as a machine gun. But it is not for this reason that the military world is inclining to an automatic infantry gun. In choosing a new arm for the infantry it is a mistake, according to the best authorities, to lay too much stress on

RAPIDITY OF FIRE.

The manufacturers of infantry rifles, like those of automobiles, have fallen into the error of supposing that an increase of rapidity alone is the basis of all progress and improvement.

The adoption of an automatic gun is not engaging the world's attention because of the possibility of thereby, attaining a prolonged rapid rate of fire, but because it will furnish the means of delivering rapidly a comparatively small number of shots without taking the gun from the shoulder. This will increase the chances of hitting a comparatively small or a fleeting target at some distance, because the soldier can fire a series of shots without lowering his piece or changing his sight.

It is evident, therefore, that along with the automatic infantry arm, armies can still utilize machine guns for obtaining a continued rapid fire of long duration.

But there is another difference between the two arms, in that the automatic firearm of the infantry will always be a light affair, while the machine gun, because of its mechanism, accessories, tripod, etc., is necessarily more or less heavy.

In the construction of the infantry gun the first condition to be fulfilled is that of accuracy, and the ranges to be considered are primarily those at which comparatively small targets (skirmishers kneeling or lying down, for example) may be still so clearly visible as to be fired on with effect. This arm is therefore intended, above all, for comparatively short ranges.

THE MACHINE GUNS.

On the other hand, are so constructed as to give a prolonged rapid fire, and their cone of projectiles is sufficiently dense to admit of their effective use at comparatively long distances. Accuracy is therefore not so important, and hence this arm is better for long range fire than the infantry rifle, and another advantage lies in the fact that it may be fired over our own infantry advancing to the attack, even on level ground. This does not exclude the use of the machine gun at short distances, if the circumstances require it, although in general the well aimed fire of infantry armed with an automatic gun is then more effective.

This distinction between long range and short range fire is not new. Indeed, history proves it to be very old. Even in the time of Frederick the Great light guns for firing at longer ranges were attached to the infantry, and in several armies since that day specially trained marksmen have been utilized the longer ranges.

At present it is held that the machine gun will in future actions be charged with the fire at long range, which recent campaigns have shown to be so effective. The circumstances in which it will come into play are easy to determine. For example, a body of troops on the defensive should force the adversary to give up his close order formations (which facilitate his advance) as early as possible, and should break down the morale of the enemy. In both cases the machine gun will prove effective. Moreover, if the defender forces the enemy to open fire prematurely he again gains an

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE.

Here again machine guns would be of use. In the attack, on the other hand, firing at long range may attract the fire from our own troops advancing in front, which will be an advantage for the attacker, since the advancing troops can thus more readily reach their position for decisive action without too great loss. The cooperation of several firing lines, made possible by the use of machine guns for fire at long range,

Issue No. 13-04.



There are very few cleaning operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

THE SNIFFER.

Grant—"Do you know anything that's good for a cold?"
Grimes—"Do I know anything? Why, I know thousands of things that are good for a cold, but I haven't found anything that is good for the fellow who has the cold."

DISTANT WITH PLATO.

"Are you at all familiar with Plato?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle.
"No, that's one thing Josiah always blames me for. He says I never make real close friends with anybody."

YOUTHFUL COOK.

There is at present living in Chicago a girl, five years of age, who is said to be one of the best cooks in that city. She can make bread, pies and cakes, and cook a steak as well as any paid expert. Her mother and grandmother have won prizes for their culinary skill.

TRADE OF NATAL.

The exports from Natal for 1903 show a decrease of 27.5 per cent. The imports amounted to £15,065,454, an increase of 13.1 per cent. The increase in British imports, however, was only 3.7 per cent., while German imports increased 44.8 and American 42.7 per cent.

GALLOW'S TREE SOLD.

The historic "dude," which has stood on Leslie Green, Fifeshire, Scotland, for hundreds of years, and which was used in the time of James VI. for hanging malefactors, has been cut down and the branches sold after keen bidding for \$25.

SMALL ORCHARDS DON'T PAY.

There are locations where it is more profitable to grow general farm crops than to engage in fruit growing under such circumstances the size of the orchard may well be limited to the supply of fruit used for family use. If, however, fruit is grown for commercial purposes, it is a mistake to have a small orchard.

BEST WASHINGTON EXCURSION.

Goes via Lackawanna, March 18th. Ten Dollars, ten days via Water Gap. Stop-over at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Sleeper to Philadelphia. Reserve accommodations now 289 Main Street, Buffalo.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Love is always far sighted. Faith is the secret of firmness. Pleasure is but a weed, joy a fruit. Talents are tools and not merchandise. Meekness is simply the silence of might. The gain of love is lost by the love of gain. Secrecy is the best soil for the worst sins.

Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures the wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures Rheumatism.

It is safe, harmless and acts quick—gives almost instant relief and an absolute cure in from one to three days—works wonders in most acute forms of rheumatism. One man's testimony: "I spent 6 weeks in bed before commencing its use—4 bottles cured me."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

The Lung Tonic cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it. Try a bottle for that cough of yours. Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 310 25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

The Lung Tonic cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it. Try a bottle for that cough of yours. Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 310 25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

The Lung Tonic cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it. Try a bottle for that cough of yours. Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 310 25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

The Lung Tonic cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it. Try a bottle for that cough of yours. Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 310 25c. 50c. \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Have you tried Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea yet?

LOWER PRICES USE BETTER QUALITY

FIBRE EDDY WARE

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1884

CAN BE HAD IN Pails, Wash Basins, Milk Pans, &c

Any First-Class Grocer Can Supply You. INSIST ON GETTING EDDY'S.

Kidness is born of our sense of kinship to all. The trifling man never attends to the great trifles. The hypersensitive are apt to be wholly selfish. There is no merit in sacrifice devoid of service. Your criticism of another is your verdict on yourself. The heart's protest against death is the promise of life. The great lives have all loved something greater than life. Sin is always a greater wrong to the sinner than to any other. Righteousness is the only recommendation that goes in heaven. Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement. There is more in being worthy of great places than there is winning it. Holiness is the reaching after rather than the arriving at perfection. The man who is afraid of burning up his wick need not hope to brighten the world. When a man sets popularity before his eyes he is likely to let principle out of his heart.

WASHINGTON EXCURSION. MARCH 18. Lackawanna \$10.00, ten days, extra stop-over at Baltimore. Cheap side trips. Philadelphia sleeper. Full particulars 289 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Point of View.—Gingham—Do you consider Dr. Seton a skilled physician? Butcher—None better in town. Pays his bills regular.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Citizen—What have you done in that murder case? Detective—Well, we've jumped on to more wrong clues than any other set of detectives this season.

Help the Overworked Heart.—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart's nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows—67

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel Church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He has tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. 50 cents.—65

APPROPRIATE. "It doesn't seem right to call a man-of-war 'she.'"

Unless you're speaking of the Russian men-of-war. They certainly seem to be the 'weaker vessels.'"

We Convince Sceptics. Colds, Catarrh and Catarrhal Headache Relieved in 10 Minutes and cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Here's one of a thousand such testimonies. Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of catarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured."

An admirable Food of the EPPS'S COCOA. Finest quality and flavour. Nutritious and Economical. 48-21

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR CUTTING SUITS. Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

Billiard Tables. The Best at the Lowest Price. Write for Terms. REID BROS., M'fg Co.'s 785 King St. W. 32-31

Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Honey, Apples. ALL KINDS OF FRUITS. And Farm Produce generally, consign it to us and we will get you good prices.

THE Dawson Commission Co., TORONTO. (LIMITED) T. F.

PAGE FENCES Wear Best

It is the fence that has stood the test of time—stands the heaviest strain—never sags—the standard the world over. Order through our local agent or direct from us.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XII.

At their parting the red rose from her hair became the red rose at his heart. Thinking of the fight to come he asked for it with a look, and it was yielded with swift subtlety of comprehension that was almost more than half anticipation. To Hector the rose was the bringer of an infinite of unforgettable messages. Lying beside the silver crucifix, that was also her gift, it whispered to him in thrills softer than its own petals: opening its gold heart as Maddasena's had opened, beating as Maddalena's had beat. It breathed absolution of his madness: nay, it did more—it became their sign of partnership in the divine folly.

Yet not even the maiden fragrance of the rose that had been betwined by the warm night of her hair, nor the siren lyrics of his awakened blood, could drowse remembrance of Asunta's laughter, sounding from a lattice above him and his Queen at farewell. Palm to palm tell more than lip to lip, and they were palm to palm when Asunta, looking down, saw fresh significance in the unusual act. For his life Hector could not deprecate the new understanding by kissing Maddalena's hand as a subject should. By nature somewhat of a poet, he could, when not moved strongly, assume guises at will, and at any other moment that this he could have played the servant; but a certain restraining pride came of their equality in love—he was moving now on the same plane as Maddalena, together their young feet trod the clouds, and he was not the one to debase exaltation by trifling with its more subtle verge.

Palm to palm they bade farewell, and common words drew deeper meaning from the simple act ere while unused.

"Good-night! Good-bye!" said he.

"Good-night! and good-night!" said she.

The hope that shone in her determination not to say good-bye lightened on his eyes, and yet again he gave good-night.

Asunta was no fool. She had an emotional intelligence keenly appreciative of inflections, intonations, all differences and changes of voice or look. And her nerves strung in a moment to breaking pitch, recognized a new note in Hector's voice, a new note in Maddalena's—in hers something of fuller trust, something of lingering protection in his, and in both that indescribable lingering cadence which graces the lover's least utterance with the melody of the morning stars. Resentment fell on her taut nerves as a knife may fall on a stretched fiddle string, and the sound made in her by the flying ends was laughter—laughter, derisive, ironical, contemptuous, spiteful, revengeful. She trembled as a woman trembles responsive to the finger-touch of passion: with cleaving of the tongue to the mouth's roof, with parching thirst, with hurrying ripples of heat and cold, with joints turning to water. She clutched the lattice ledge, and laughed.

Asunta had told Hector that she hated him. There she had lied. She had, indeed, hoped that assumption of hate might win him where open love could not, as a bitter may spare the palate honey cannot seduce. She hated him in some degree because he had scorned her; yet she loved him the more because he had been strong enough to withstand the torrential impact of her attack. And now that she saw him welded hand in hand with her rival, and heard that in his voice she would have died to awake for herself, she loved him only the more passionately, the more madly. Because he was unattainable, he was more than ever desirable.

She laughed and slid back into the room. Maddalena had ears for Hector only; but he heard, and knew that Asunta had stolen a moment from his hour. And all the way back to the Palmetto lines (he and Alasdair walked: the path was too perilous for riding) her laughter went with him, and his imagination danced impossibly lurid capricious to the sound of it. Only at the beat of drums was he enough his own man to cast her out of mind.

By the hour it was nigh on dawn, but save for the chill in the air it might have been any point of the twenty-four. For up and in from the sea crept and wound long wisps and trails and curls of a white sea-fog that smothered and blotted out height and hollow, flag, trench and piled arms. In this Stampa welcomed a God-sent opportunity: "In half an hour," he said, "we will make a general advance—get ready!" and the Hispaniolans, now unwilling to try a decisive fall, hustled as much as habit would allow. But in making his dispositions, Stampa ignored his opponents.

Don Augustin, looking at the hot sky on the previous morning, dropped a happy hint into Hector's ear. "With us," said he, "if I have not forgotten my island weather lore, that touch of copper means fog from the sea. It is the early hours of the

morning—not before four, nor after seven."

Hector talked weather with others, and on every hand the prophecy found acceptance. So he summoned his generals to council, and an idea that leaped to him at Bravo's hint was hammered and shaped into a workable plan—not without a good deal of opposition from the older men who had lost all love for risk. But Hector, by favor of enthusiasm as well as by his authority, bore down resistance.

Now was the hour for challenging Fate. The Hispaniolan lines were lost in the mist. Drums began to roll, low, inveterate thunder along the Palmetto front. From orange grove and banana plantation came the gleam of steel, as company after company and regiment after regiment fixed bayonets quietly. A little group of officers stood by the door of Hector's tent. It still wanted ten minutes of the hour at which Hector had ordered the advance. They were waiting for him.

"But I hold," said a little wizened old man, "that some explanation is due to us. The Queen is young, and we are, more or less, her counselors, her guardians; she must be guided by us, by our experience and knowledge of the world. It is a delicate subject but if it is true—"

"True!" cried Don Miguel. "Do you doubt my word, senor?"

"Not for a moment—not for a moment. But Dona Asunta—pardon me, Don Miguel—rumor says—"

"Rumor lies."

"Likely enough. Rumor says that Dona Asunta has not hard heart against her herself."

"Whatever feelings my daughter may or may not have," rejoined Don Miguel, with all the dignity he could display, "her love for her country comes first. She has warned me, and my duty forces me to speak. Besides, my own eyes are good witnesses. I am old, but I am not blind, thank God, and I saw the Queen and Senor Grant—"

"Good morning, gentlemen."

Not a face but showed confusion as Hector's calm gaze ranged the group.

"I heard my name. May I ask why I have the honor of being made the subject of conversation?"

Each looked to each to make a beginning.

"Perhaps I should ask why you do yourselves the honor of making her Majesty the Queen the subject of your talk?"

This was still more embarrassing.

"Don Miguel, it was your voice I heard."

The patriarchal Palmetto hated scenes.

When Dona Asunta chose to make of Frigana what he called "the outer court of Pandemonium," he sought the solitude of his study; he longed for that still retreat now. But all eyes were turned on him, and all fell away from him, leaving him the uncomfortable centre of an uncomfortable circle. He played with his sword-hilt in search of words.

"Come, sir, I am waiting!" said Hector.

"Senor Grant, I am pained—I am pained, I say—"

"To the point, sir!"

"It is well. Your name has been coupled with the Queen's—"

"Her Majesty's, you mean."

"With her Majesty's. My daughter, who loves her country and is devoted to her Majesty's best interests, suggests—I trust she is mistaken—that the high position to which her Majesty has called you—an act with which we can find no fault—"

"O! senor, you are generosity's self."

"She suggests that this act has emboldened you to look still higher."

"Indeed! How higher?"

"Can you not guess?"

"I fear I am very stupid. Pray enlighten me."

"Besides, I myself, last night, saw—"

"Don Miguel!"

"Senor Grant!"

"Well"—a pause of a cold moment—"what did you see?"

"I have already told these gentlemen that I saw the Queen in your tent!"

"My tent! But that is already her Majesty's."

"I saw the Queen there!"

"Her Majesty honored me with a visit. She loves her army, her people. Her solicitude for their welfare led her to make some inquiries from me."

Hector's condescendingly polite tone stung the old man.

"With her arms about your neck?" he snapped.

"Don Miguel!"

In the interval between the word and the turning of all eyes towards him, Hector had time to grasp the gravity of the situation, not so much as regarded himself, but as it touched the honor of the Queen—the honor of the woman he loved with his whole soul, whom he loved better than life and honor; and in that second his mind sprang to place foot on the only path possible to tread.

"Gentlemen, I love the Queen!"

There was a gasp, and more than one hand moved hiltward.

"As you love her—as you are proving by your devotion. Who that has seen her Majesty, who that knows her, who that has heard her speak, can help loving her? These thousands preparing to fight for her, there is no man among them all that does not love her! Where, then, is my crime?"

"That her Majesty should love me—"

He removed his plumed helmet.

"Is there one among you brave enough to question any action of her Majesty's? The Queen is the Queen—you are her subjects, and you discuss her behind her back, you who want the common courage and the common-sense of justice to bring your insinuations to her feet. Pretty counselors! pretty gentlemen! And if her Majesty should love me—what then?"

"A stranger I came among you. I am proud to fight for Maddalena and Palmetto. A stranger I shall go from you. You shall remain here—with freedom, with Maddalena! I shall go when the work is done, and I desire to go with the friendship of a few of you—with the good opinion of you all!"

"Don Miguel! you say you saw—I care not what—something derogatory to her Majesty's dignity. I demand a retraction of your words—of your very thoughts!"

"But Senor Grant—"

"No 'buts,' sir. Withdraw."

"Senor—"

"Must I give you the lie, sir?"

"The lie to me?"

"You have been my host, and I would preserve a keen memory of your courtesies and hospitalities. You are an older man than I, and I would remember what is due to age. But, by God, sir, if you do not withdraw—"

Don Miguel looked at the others. Hector's fury had told with them; and he read on every face the desire that he should make peace. His impulses were all for peace, but Asunta had poisoned his mind effectively (he and not Hector should have been general-in-chief; Hector had rejected; the Queen must be preserved from the adventurer; the fame of Palmetto must be kept white), so that when Don Miguel paused at the door of the tent, and saw Maddalena at Hector's breast, he was ready to believe anything. He knew well that if he did not apologize a storm of scandal would arise that might, in all probability, divide Palmetto into opposing factions, and imperil the cause of Freedom. But, withal, he was a proud old man: he would not withdraw, the lie would be given, he would take the consequences.

Hector looked at his watch.

"Gentlemen, we shall resume this conversation in my tent at the end of the day. It is the hour for attack—we have delayed too long already. You have your orders; pray execute them. Get your guns into action at once, General Torrielli."

Two batteries, together with the guns from the hill caves, had been concealed slightly behind the main position, and ranged tank carelessly on the previous evening. These now began to send shrieking death into the fog, and so accurately had they been laid that not a shell but ploughed into its allotted mass of Hispaniolan soldiery, baggage, transport, and ammunition wagons, churning it into a high-gleddy-piggledy of disorder that rendered preparation for attack thrice impossible. Flight after flight of sharp-winged its passage of death, and under this cover and that of the mist, the Palmettos, a long line of dull steel, advanced steadily to the rumble of clamorous drums.

This man joins fight best to the blare of trumpets, that to the wild skirl of bagpipes or the clash of cymbals; but all hearts are lifted by the masterful thud and beat of drums. The bagpipes is, perhaps, the most savagely stimulating, giving to the blood a rush like a spring spate and to the murder-itching fingers a fiend's grip on steel. Trumpets talk most of glory (in all brass there is breadth) and the loud clang of Belona's wings. But the drums—the drums convey Fate to knock at your heart, the drums as they roll fast or slow quicken or slacken the blood, the drums sustain the tired feet as nothing else can, the drums make the soldier.

And now, sounding over and through the shrouding mist, and reverberating with hollow boom from time-scored lava-heights, they lifted the feet of Palmetto out of a century's fetters and set them on the high road for liberty. Forward went Maddalena's men—this man with thoughts of wife and children he might never more see, that with dreams of sweetheart and yon last kiss that might be recaptured only in heaven, and all with the high hope of freedom, all with love for her that was their Queen. She sat yonder in Caldera, and knowing that but yet a little while and she must set them far above her own happiness, her own heart's desire—she sat and gave her men their richest talisman, the poured-out prayer of a virgin heart.

Came a flaw from the southward, and through the rift the leading regiments looked on Hispaniola's lines in a maelstrom of confusion—disorder inextricable and irremediable. At a word musketry rattled and rang, and the maelstrom broke in a thousand ragged waves, running hither and thither aimlessly. Over the levels

went the Palmettos at a swinging double, and over hillocks and hummocks they clambered like goats, ever and anon dropping to the knee for a volley, and always and always bringing their ridge of steel nearer and nearer the regathering Hispaniolans.

The shock of meeting—and then five minutes' bloody work with the bayonet, the drums pealing revenge somewhere in the rear. While it lasts it seems a long day, when it is over it seems but a moment. For there, down the three roads that fall into the very heart of Palm City, go Stampa and his staff and five out of his eight thousand, hastening to the haven of city walls. Hard on their heels follow Maddalena's columns, three swift snakes on the looping roads.

Stampa welcomes a new "God-sent opportunity": this time he does not blunder. Up out of Palm City, joggling leisurely along the central road, come the guns that should have been in position two days ago. They meet him a mile from the walls, at a turn where they are out of view of the pursuers. Manana is a god forgotten, and in a trice the guns are ready, a rear-guard holding off the foremost hounds meanwhile. Then, slowly, like a snail's horns, the rear-guard is drawn in.

Don Miguel commands the central column of Palmetto. He is eager (how eager, since his morning's display may be misconstrued into lesemajeste, lack of patriotism, what not!) to show that he is in the front rank of Maddalena's men for enthusiasm and bravery. He risks too much, he pushes on his command too ardently, he lands them deftly into Stampa's jaws—and the tiger snaps.

A couple of companies have been huddled about the Hispaniolan guns, masking them completely. The critical moment comes—they wheel to right and left, and at point-blank range shot and shell plough the Palmettos with grievous furrows. The rear companies behind the turn cannot see what is going on in front, and they press on greedily to be trapped. In half a minute the road is a jam of writhing, wounded and sadly silent dead.

Hector sees that there is trouble and bids hot-foot messengers fetch his lighter guns. Meanwhile he gallops closer. A swift look, a swifter word, and the immediate congestion is relieved. But what can he do to help the hapless five hundred that have taken the fateful turn into the tiger's clutch? Don Miguel is weeping, his presence of mind gone with his men, and he weeps the more now that the Hispaniolan butchers are among the wounded, killing with thrust and twist.

How to help the victims of Stampa's inhumanity? Can nothing be done? There is but one way, and that may be needlessly reckless, but Hector cannot stand still and see his men—nay, her men—murdered in cold blood. To fire at the Hispaniolans would be to kill as many of one's comrades as of the enemy. There is but the bayonet. In a moment he flings himself from his horse, and is at the head of three hundred a-thirst to avenge their brethren. The ranks stiffen as the steel tops them, and he speaks a word of rouse and revenge. Then the drums sound, and with Hector at its head the forlorn hope takes the turn and lances itself upon the Hispaniolan butchers with ear-splitting cries of "Maddalena and Freedom!"

(To be continued.)

IN A BARBAROUS COUNTRY

RUSSIAN POLICE DISSOLVE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Because the Doctors Drew Attention to Sanitary Dan- gers.

Were it not that the article appears in *The Lancet*, the most conservative of British medical journals the following story would be regarded as a slander of Russian autocracy:

"The Russian Medical Congress, which met at St. Petersburg at the end of January, has been dissolved by the police. In western Europe it will seem extraordinary that a technical and scientific congress cannot be held without police interference. On the other hand, it is easy to see how in Russia such things may happen. The practice of medicine there is not independent of politics, and, when questions of sanitation or of the prevention of disease are approached, science is at once forced into the political arena. At the St. Petersburg congress a joint meeting was held of the sections on tuberculosis and on social hygiene. Here a motion was carried setting forth that the ignorance of the ordinary and elementary laws of hygiene and the excessive drinking of alcohol created the predisposing causes that facilitated the spread of tuberculosis, which is one of the most fatal of prevailing diseases. So far so good, but the motion and the speeches by which it was supported went a step further, for a clause was ultimately adopted to the effect that a regular and systematic campaign against tuberculosis could only be carried out in Russia on condition that personal freedom and the

solution of the congress. The resolution practically asks for complete freedom, and this is not necessary when it is simply a question of teaching the ignorant masses the advantages of cleanliness, of thorough ventilation and of abstinence from excessive drinking. Unfortunately, these arguments, however plausible from the point of view taken by the present autocratic Government, do not in practice cover the issue. Such freedom as that suggested does exist. It is possible to deliver lectures on ventilation or on the best means of keeping dwellings clean, but whenever any systematic effort of this sort is made the organizers immediately fall under the suspicion of the police. These benevolent and charitable endeavors are ascribed to some political motive, and a scientific lecture on sanitation may land its author in Siberia.

"Worse than this, however, was to follow. The medical men had not only the audacity to demand that their freedom to teach the laws of health should be absolutely guaranteed, but they actually touched upon the burning question of the treatment of the Jews.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION is called upon to bring its science to bear so as to reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis, and it answers, in no uncertain or faltering voice, that overcrowding and poverty are the principal culture-beds of Koch's bacillus. But the Russian Government, by its anti-Semitic enactments has increased to an enormous extent the overcrowding of the ghettos and the poverty that prevails therein. There are supposed to be rather more than 5,000,000 Jews in Russia, who, with few exceptions, are confined in certain portions of the towns within only a part of the empire. By the "Laws of May," which the Emperor Alexander III. signed on May 3, 1892, the Jews were no longer allowed to reside in villages, but only in towns or burghs. The police were apparently left to decide whether a place was a village or a burgh. If they chose to call it a village, then the Jews might be driven out in twenty-four hours. Thus, for instance, in 1895, all the burghs of the provinces of Poltava and Tchernigoff were declared to be villages, and the Jews had to leave in twenty-four hours. The results of this unnecessary haste are appalling. The Vice-Governor of Kishineff some time ago gave orders for the evacuation of a burgh which was henceforth to be qualified as a village. The subordinate who lived on the spot immediately requested that this rigorous measure might be deferred, as a severe epidemic of smallpox prevailed at that time. This very natural protest was, however, unavailing. The Jews were all forced out of their houses, and, whether ill or in good health, they were crowded together into carts and driven into Kishineff.

IT WAS MIDWINTER. Many of the children died on the road, and the epidemic of smallpox was introduced into the town of Kishineff. The question with regard to the Jews may be a political matter, but it has also a very serious effect on the public health. It is estimated that since the "Laws of May" more than 600,000 Jews have been driven out of places now called villages and compelled to increase the overcrowding of the ghettos of the towns. Is it surprising, if, in the face of such facts the Russian Medical Congress should adopt a motion calling attention to the danger resulting from an artificial concentration of the Jewish population in the authorized zone of residence established for the Jews in the towns and burghs of the south and west of Russia?

"Then there are laws which forbid the Jews to bathe in lakes or rivers, nor are they allowed to go to seaside watering places, to sanitariums or to mineral wells. The congress, therefore, passed a motion demanding that patients, even if they are Jews, should be allowed to seek the benefit of the country air and be permitted to inhabit the country or to follow a cure at a sanitarium or a watering place, and the congress considers that it is indispensable to grant the Jews the right to go from place to place. At present a Jew may not live in the more healthy or suburban parts of his town, but must inhabit the ghetto. However ill he may be, and though his life might be saved by a change of air, still he must remain in his ghetto. If he desires to seek the advice of a medical practitioner who lives in some other town, he cannot do so unless he first obtains a special authorization from the police. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the death rates in these towns have become endemic in many of the ghettos. Yet, when the medical practitioners of Russia are in congress assembled, and very naturally protest against such obvious causes of disease, they are accused of dabbling in politics, and the congress is dissolved by the police. It will be fortunate if this is not followed by the arrest and imprisonment of some of the more earnest speakers. But how medical science and sanitation can progress under such conditions is a question which the Russian Government must be left to answer."

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

"Of course, all my sisters say that the baby looks like me," said the blushing young man. "What do your wife say to that?" asked the older man. "Well, she admits that I may resemble the baby a little."

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST BRUCE AND EAST HURON.

Terms:—\$1 per year in advance; Otherwise \$1.25.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Year.	Six Months.	Three Months.
One column.....	\$50	30	\$18
Half column.....	25	15	10
Quarter column.....	15	10	6
Legal notices, 5c. per line for first and 4c. per line for each subsequent insertion.			
Local business notices 5c. per line each insertion. No local less than 25 cents.			
Contract advertising payable quarterly.			

John A. Johnston, - Proprietor

COUNTY AND DISTRICT.

The latest fad in society is to have the photographs of friends printed on the finger nails. It is a curious idea, and must unfortunately lead to your "cutting your friends" one day—unless you bite them.

The Grand Trunk has officially announced that it cost them \$300,000 to remove from the tracks this winter and that the loss in passenger and freight was \$1,000,000. The company is now on a saving streak and is discharging many of its employees in all departments.

Hicks for April—Stormy on first few days, followed by colder and frost, rain about the 6th, and pronounced storm between the 10th and 18th, and storm again about the 16th. Then a change to colder, more rain or hail storms about the 21st or 23rd and some decided storms from the 26th to the 29th. Rev. Hick says that the month of May promises the heaviest rains and most violent storms of the present season, and that June will be fairly dry.

A Scotlman went to a solicitor, laid before him a case in dispute, and then asked him if he would undertake to win the suit. "Certainly" replied the solicitor, "I will readily undertake the case. We are sure to win." "Ay. So ye really think it's a guid case?" "Undoubtedly, my dear sir. I am prepared to guarantee you will secure a verdict in your favor." "Aweel, I'm much obliged to ye, but I dinna think I'll gae tae law this time, for, ye ken, the case I've laid before ye is my opponent's."

A distinguished physician, upon being asked what was the spring medicine replied that it was breathing. People have been exceptionally deprived of air during the past winter, and as the cold air becomes sufficiently tempered not to injure the lungs, those organs should be built up again by daily breathing exercises. Breathing is a sovereign remedy for our national disease of nervous depletion. Correct breathing brings into play all the internal organs, and at the same time develops the heart, liver and kidneys.

There has been bad blood for a long time between Pat. Heffernan and the MacNamaras of Walkerton. Editor MacNamara had Pat unseated as a member of the council and now Pat, after MacNamara, sr., to have his name removed from the list of Justices of the Peace, and has asked for a government investigation. Here are two of his nine charges. "With agreeing to change a charge of gambling at the request of the gambler's friends, the gambler being at the time in jail, for which he received \$50 for changing such information and allowing the prisoner to get away on a small fine, and with using foul language and names in reference to the members of the Ontario Legislature, particularly members of the Cabinet of Ontario.

The property of the Palmerston Park Packing Co. in liquidation, has been sold by the court to Mr. O'Mara, as the highest bidder for \$8,000. The purchaser assumed a liability of \$23,000. What O'Mara will do with the property is not known. The old company's assets will, of course, fall far short of its liabilities, but no one suffers serious loss but the directors. These made themselves personally responsible for a bond of \$16,000, and have been obliged to pay it out of their own pockets. And this is the reward of their public spirit. By their enterprise and that of others like them there was brought about an era of high prices for farmers that has passed with the passing of this and other independent factories—prices such as were never known before and may not be seen in a life time. Most of the farmer stockholders have got the value of their stock back again times over in increased prices for their produce; but many of them ignore this aspect of the case. The directors have had a bitter lesson in trusting too much to public support and appreciation.

Wendt's welry Store.



Buy your Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles and Smallware, from C. Wendt, and save money.

Big Values in Purses, Pipes, Chatelaine Bags, Beads and Back combs.

A Watch

That stops, is worse than no watch. It means broken engagements and constant provocation.

We give the most careful attention to all Watch Repairing entrusted to us.

Charles Wendt's MILD MAY & WROXETER

WANTED.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Room 610 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FREE SEEDS

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1904 they are prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers and fertilizers. Upwards of 1,500 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. The consists of nearly all the Canadian sorts and several hundred new varieties, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College and are now being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments for 1904.

No.	Experiments	Plots
1	Three varieties of oats.....	8
2	Three varieties of barley.....	8
3	Two varieties of hulled barley 2	
4	Two varieties of spring wheat 2	
5	Two varieties of buck wheat.....	2
6	Two varieties of field peas for Northern Ontario.....	2
7	Emmer and Spelt.....	2
8	Cow Peas and two varieties of soy, soja or Japanese beans.....	3
9	Three varieties husing corn.....	3
10	Three varieties of mangolds.....	3
11	Two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes.....	2
12	Three vari. Swedish turnips.....	3
13	Kohl Rabi and two varieties of fall turnips.....	3
14	Parships & 2 varieties carrots.....	3
15	3 vari fodder or silage corn.....	3
16	Three varieties of Hillel.....	3
17	Three do. of Sorghum.....	3
18	Grass peas, & 2 vari vetches.....	3
19	Two varieties of Rape.....	3
20	Three varieties of clover.....	3
21	Sainfoin, lucerne, burnet.....	3
22	Seven varieties of grasses.....	7
23	Three varieties of field beans.....	3
24	Three varieties of sweet corn 3	
25	Fertilizers with corn.....	6
26	Fertilizers with Swedish turnips.....	6
27	Growing potatoes on the level and in hills.....	2
28	Two varieties of early, medium or late potatoes.....	2

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any ONE of the experiments for 1904, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce of the plots, will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Director. Ontario Agricultural College.

We can save you money on your Shoes

The Corner Store

MILDMAY.

Garden & Flower seeds 2 packages for 5 cents.

This Store is Radiant with New Spring Goods.

STYLES ARE UP-TO-DATE. PRICES ARE THE LOWEST

Wet Weather Goods.

The rainy season has come. Protect yourself with a

Rain Coat.

We have them in Paramatta, Cravenette and Covert Cloth, in all the newest styles for women and men.

From \$2.50 to \$10.00.

Umbrellas

Direct from the makers. Good covers, good handles and good frames.

See our "self-opener" made of extra fine China Cloth, fast color, assorted handles.

Special \$1.25.

Millinery.

If you are interested in Stylish Millinery—and what woman isn't?—you can hardly afford to pass us by, to judge from the general expressions of approval from the large crowds that visited our show room. And not the least attraction are the

Low Prices.

Men's Hats.

The new hats have arrived—the latest styles from London and New York are here.

Black hats are taking the lead. We have the correct shapes for small or large men, and any price you want

From 75c to \$2.50

A. MOYER, General Merchant. J. O. HYMMEN, Manager.

Try Lipton's Teas—green black or mixed 25c lb.

Farm to Sell or Rent.

100 acre farm, Lot 27, Con. 12, Carriek. There is a good brick house on the farm, and a good bank barn and large orchard. Well watered. If not sold will be rented at reasonable terms. Apply to James Johnston, Mildmay.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Lot 26, Simpson Street, Mildmay. Large commodious Frame House on Lot, and Frame Stable and Hardwater. For terms apply to James Johnston.

HOW IT SPREADS.

The first package of Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out, went to a small town in the State of Newbraska.

It made the cure of a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread and although this was only two years ago the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt of Lincoln, Neb., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles there is. A month's treatment in each box. Sold for \$1.00 with absolute guarantee. It is for sale by druggists.

The people in Manitoba and the Northwest who were pitying their friends in Ontario on account of the stormy winter are now to be pitied. Last week a blizzard swept over the West which is characterized as the worst storm for eighteen years past. Railways are tied up in every direction and some towns were cut off from the outside world for eight and ten days.

An Ebenezer boy, last week, while sleigh riding one evening, saw on the track directly in front, what he supposed to be a cat, and expecting to have some fun he steered his sleigh straight for it. The cat, however, turned out to be a skunk; and he lost a few days from school over his night's sport.

"FROST" Ornamental Gates
Light in weight Artistic in design Reasonable in price
Also a large line of Standard Farm Gates always on hand. Every progressive and up-to-date farmer insists on having FROST GATES. Catalog and prices on request.
FOR SALE BY
C. LEISEMER, Mildmay.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Ashma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address: Rev. EDW. A. WILSON, Brooklyn, New York

Property For Sale.

Conrad Sieling wishes to dispose of his property on Adam Street, Mildmay. The property contains six acres of land on which are erected a good bank barn, brick house, kitchen and woodshed. Hard and soft water inside, and good orchard. Terms reasonable. Apply to C. Sieling, Mildmay.

HOW IT'S DONE.



It's from the stomach the blood is fed and the nerves controlled. Undigested food ferments for lack of gastric juice. The fermentation and putrefaction in the stomach and alimentary canal are the main causes of disease. It upsets the nerves. It poisons the system.

Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill increases the necessary supply of gastric juice in quantity and quality to insure perfect stomach action. It has similar action on bile formation. Anyone can prove this for himself by addressing WILSON-FYLL Co., Niagara Falls, Ont., for free sample.

The Gazette to '05, for 65c.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS
TORONTO.**

The quality of fat cattle was generally good.

Trade was none too brisk in any of the different classes of stock.

Prices for fat cattle were unchanged from those quoted on Friday last both for shipping and butchers' cattle.

The highest price quoted for shippers was \$4.85, the bulk selling at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

The best classes of butchers' cattle sold at steady prices, while the lower grades were inclined to be slow of sale.

Several loads of light weight exporters were bought up as short keep feeders, but they had to be of choice quality to bring the prices that are quoted below.

A few stock calves were offered and sold readily at unchanged quotations about \$3.50 per cwt.

Only a limited number of milch cows were offered, which were generally of poor quality. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$50 each.

Few veal calves of choice quality were brought forward. Prices remained steady.

The run of sheep and lambs was light but prices remained steady.

The packers report prices for hogs unchanged.

Export Cattle—Choice loads of heavy shippers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.85; medium exporters sold at from \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Export Bulls—Choice heavy export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt, and light export bulls sold \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle equal in quality to the best of exporters weighing 1100 to 1175 are worth \$4.40 to \$4.60 loads of good sold at \$4.00 to \$4.30; fair to good \$3.60 to \$3.85; common \$3.25 to \$3.50 rough to inferior \$2.50.

Feeders—Feeders, 1050 to 1150 lbs are worth to \$3.75 to \$4.12½ per cwt.

Stockers—Stockers, 400 to 700 lbs each of good quality are worth \$3.00 to \$3.50 per cwt, off colors and those of poor quality but same weights—at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Milch Cows—Milch and Springers sold at from \$30 to \$50 each.

Calves—Calves sold at from \$2 to \$12 each, or at from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt for ewes, and bucks sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs in weight are worth \$4.80 to \$4.90 per cwt., fed and watered.

Mr. H. McEwen of Culross was kicked in the face one day last week by a colt and his jaw bone is badly fractured. He had the animal out for exercise.

Myriads of honey bees have perished in New Jersey this winter, starved to death by the freezing of the stores of honey. Out of twenty-four hives one apiarist found only five living bees. Of the ten thousand bee men of Ontario no doubt many have found a similar experience.

The next worst thing to being bad yourself is to think everybody else is bad. And the man who comes to the point where he thinks evil of every other man, might as well add himself to the number for good measure, for moral dry rot has taken hold of his suspicious shriveling heart.

London Advertiser: The demand for farmers' helpers is increasing to such an extent around the Government bureau at the Union station, Toronto, that many of the visitors refuse to accept the wages offered and are demanding their own price. The other morning there was the usual number of farmers on hand looking for help, and the applicants were indifferent about taking a position. A young man refused \$250 a year with board. The farmer raised this amount, which was refused, until he finally said: "Well, if you have experience name your own price," and he did. The wages paid single men is usually from \$120 to \$240 a year, with board, according to experience. Man and wife get 225 and board, and a man and wife and family can get \$300 and board, of course all members of the family would be expected to earn their share of the money. Mr. Perse, the Government agent, says: "I never remember anything like the demand for farm help there, and I have over 200 applications from farmers on hand at present and cannot fill them."

The Canadian Pork Packing Company of London have reduced their working force one half on account of Danish competition in the British markets.

The moon was full twice during the month of March. It is three years since old Luna has been full twice in the same month. His record has been eclipsed by some individuals we could name who were full over half a dozen times in March.

About two months ago the price of oatmeal was advanced 35 cents per 90 lb sack. Last week it took another jump. It is stated that the combine of oatmeal millers have succeeded in getting the last mill in the country not in the combine to join hands, and the outcome is another advance of 25 cents per sack. With the closing of the winter season the demand for oatmeal will be lighter, but there is no probability that the combine will lower prices for some time to come. The millers claim they have been making meal at too close a margin.

Sarah Bernhardt, who was interviewed on the subject of high heels, says: "High heels are exquisite for the woman who knows how to wear them. Every one does not know how. A happy medium must be struck. I can see no reason in the world why there should be any danger from wearing high heels. The great argument in their favor is that they are prettier than low ones."

An accident took place at the factory of the Hepworth Mfg. Co., last week which might have proved fatal. James Douglas, who was getting the mill in readiness for running, was trying to saw, and in some way a piece of edging caught in the rear of the circular, which threw it with great force, striking him on the shoulder, penetrating into the fleshy part about four inches. Another piece flew and struck him on the side of the head, throwing him to the ground and rendering him unconscious.

Hicks for April—Stormy on first few days, followed by colder and frost rain about the 6th, and pronounced storms between the 10th to 13th, and storms again about the 16th. Then a change to colder, more rain or hail storms about the 21st or 23rd, and some decided storms from the 26th to the 29th. Rev. Hicks says that the month of May promises the heaviest rains and most violent storms of the present season, and that June will be fairly dry.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO CALL ON retail trade and agents for manufacturing house having well established business; local territory straight salary \$200 paid weekly and expense money advanced; previous experience unnecessary; position permanent; business successful; Enclose self-addressed envelope. Superintendent Travelers, 605 Monon Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Lot 37 on South side of Absalom St. next to Keelan's bakery, on which there is a brick dwelling and brick veneered warehouse and frame stable. Also lot in rear of said Lot 37 fronting on First St. on which there is a brick veneered dwelling house. Will be sold on reasonable terms of payment. Apply to James Johnston, Mildmay.

J. H. SCHEFTER

Wishes to announce to the public that he has bought out the barbering business formerly owned by W. H. Huck, and will continue the business.

First-class workmanship
Guaranteed.
MILDMAY, - ONT.

A. H. MACKLIN, M.B.

Graduate of the Toronto Medical College. Special work on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Office and Residence—Peter Street.

R. E. CLAPP, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

GRADUATE, Toronto University and member of College Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Residence, Elora St., nearly opposite the Electric Light plant. Office in the Drug Store, next to Merchants' Bank. **MILDMAY.**

J. A. WILSON, M. D.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University Medical College. Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Office and Residence—Opposite Skating Rink. **MILDMAY.**

Notice
Our Object is to do
Business With You.

Every department is now packed with new Goods, and we are ready for Spring Business. These Goods we all bought at very advantageous prices, and we are in a position to save you money in your Spring Buying.

The Very Latest in Millinery
ALSO

In Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Muslins, Gingham, Prints, Sateens, Table Linens, Shirtings, Tickings, Tweeds and Ready made Clothing.

Call and get prices and be convinced that this is the store to do your buying.

We can save you 20 per cent on Grey Cottons, being, we had a large stock on hand before the advance.

A First Class Dress Maker Over Our Store.

WOOD AND FARM PRODUCE TAKEN.

JOHN SPAHR.

Mildmay Market Report.

Carefully corrected every week for the GAZETTE:

Wheat per bu.....	90 to 90
Oats.....	80 to 81
Peas.....	56 to 56
Barley.....	40 to 40
Potatoes per bushel.....	20 to 25
Smoked meat per lb, sides.....	9 to 9
" " " shoulders.....	8 to 8
" " " hams.....	16 to 10
Eggs per doz.....	15 to 15
Butter per lb.....	15 to 15
Dried apples.....	4 cents per lb

The Gazette

MILDMAY, ONT.

The Gazette is a splendid advertising medium. If you have lost or found anything, or have anything for sale, insert it in the Gazette.

We do all kinds of Job Work Neatly, Promptly and at Moderate Prices.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing. Now is the time to subscribe. We club with all the leading journals.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. Rejected applications have often been successfully prosecuted by us. We conduct fully equipped offices in Montreal and Washington; this qualifies us to promptly dispatch work and quickly secure Patents abroad as the invention. Highest reference furnished.

Patents procured through Marion & Marion receive special notice without charge in over 100 newspapers distributed throughout the Dominion.
Specialty: Patent business of Manufacturers and Engineers.
MARION & MARION
Patent Solicitors and Experts.
Office: New York Life Bldg., Montreal; Atlantic Bldg., Washington D.C.

DR. L. DOERING,
DENTIST, MILDMAY.

HONOR Graduate of Toronto University, Licentiate of Dental Surgery, and Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. Has opened up Dental Parlors in Curly's Block, Mildmay. Entrance on Main Street. All the latest methods practiced in dentistry. Visits Ayton every first and third Saturday of each month.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a rough sketch or model of your invention or improvement and we will tell you free our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS
Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc., F. O. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.
OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE. ATLANTIC BLDG., WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms \$3.00 a year, \$1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address: MUNN & CO., 351 Broadway, New York.

James Johnston

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Conveyancer
MONEY TO LOAN
On Mortgages on Farm Property From 4% up
Insurance Agent.
Township Clerk's Office

PLETSCH'S SHOP



SINGLE HARNESS
DOUBLE HARNESS
Call and see our Collars, Sweatpads, Trunks & Valises, Rubber Rugs, and Plough Harness.
Give us a Call.
★
HARNESS OIL FOR SALE.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

H. W. PLETSCH

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

METHODS OF DRAINAGE.

While open ditches for land drainage may be necessary and under certain conditions "the only way," they must be considered as decidedly objectionable where tiles can be used. The open ditch obstructs the various forms of tillage and all farm operations. Its first cost is expensive as compared with the tile because much more labor must be expended in the digging of an open ditch. It is liable to be partially filled in by the tramping of stock, if the land is pastured, by the action of frost and the growth of weeds, so that its usefulness will be impaired. An obstructed channel for the free passage of water is a first essential in farm drainage and this can only be secured as a permanent improvement in the covered tile drain.

So while other materials may serve a temporary purpose in drainage, tiles are so much superior in point of cost when durability and results are measured; as to hardly admit of devoting any space to the discussion of other methods.

The problem of farm drainage is to lower the water table (by which we mean the body of stagnant water found in all soils at a greater or less distance from the surface), so that it will not interfere with the growth of crops. Proper drainage leaves the particles of soil full of moisture but the spaces between the particles are free and open for the admission of air.

The earlier advocates of tile drainage favored drains four or five feet deep. It is a well established fact that the deeper the drain the farther it will drain the water, so at first sight it would seem economical to

DRAIN DEEP.

When, however, we stop to consider the extra cost of digging the deep ditch we shall see that it is the most costly. It often costs as much to dig the last foot in a ditch four feet deep as it did to dig the first three. Of course in any system of drainage there will be likely to be places where the ditch must be deep in order to get the proper fall; but we think the best authorities do not advocate placing the average tile drain more than two and a half to three feet deep. Muck lands that would be likely to settle a good deal after draining would be an exception.

The size of tiles so that they may have sufficient capacity to carry off the water quickly should be carefully considered. The rule is that the capacity of tiles is to each other as the squares of their diameters. That is a tile two inches in diameter will carry four times as much water as a one-inch pipe; one three inches nine times as much. In the earlier days of tile drainage many small tiles were used which worked very well with the average rainfall; but were not able to carry off an extraordinary rainfall quick enough to prevent injury to the growing crops. The thing to provide for is the extraordinary amount of water that must be removed if crops are not to suffer. Larger tile is now the rule. I think most of the tiles laid now are not less than three inches.

In locating a system of drains the outlet demands most careful attention. It should be ample for the discharge of a full volume of water from the drains and well protected so that it will not be obstructed in any way. If conditions permit a substantial wall of stone through which the discharging tile passes, with the opening covered with wire to prevent the ingress of small animals, will be found satisfactory.

The fall required to secure effective drainage will depend largely on the skill employed in surveying the line

MEDICINE FOR MEN.

Something That Will Banish Worries and Brace up the System.

Has it ever occurred to you that you need a medicine as Men—not as old men or young men, but as men? Are you never conscious that the special wear and tear of life which men sustain need repair? Worry wears a man out quicker than work, but worry is not an accident, it is a symptom—a symptom of nervous exhaustion. Other symptoms are nervous headache, morning laziness, that makes it difficult to get out of bed; a weak feeling in the back; indigestion; breathlessness after slight exertion; irritable temper—perhaps some nerve pain as neuralgia, sciatica or incipient paralysis.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a medicine for men, act directly upon the source of discomfort. They restore manly vigor and energy, improve the appetite and tone up the nerves and the whole system. Mr. Neil H. McDonald, Estmere, N.B., is one of the many men who has proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says: "I am glad to be able to say that I have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all that is claimed for them. I was completely run down; my appetite was poor, and I suffered much from severe headaches. Doctors' medicine did not give me the needed relief, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used only a few boxes when my former health returned, and now I feel like a new man."

Weak, nervous, broken down men—and women, too—will find new health and happiness in a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. But be sure that you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" printed on the wrapper around every box. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

and laying the tiles. A very moderate fall will answer when the details are attended to

IN THE BEST WAY.

Waring says one foot to the hundred feet is desirable, while one half that amount of fall, or six inches in one hundred feet, is quite sufficient if the execution of the work is carefully attended to.

The distance apart of the tile drains will depend on the kind of soil and the depth of the drains. On heavy clays the distance must be less to secure good drainage than on soils of loamy or gravelly character. No fixed rules can be given as to distance, that will always be safe to follow, as soils vary greatly in texture and capacity to retain moisture.

As a rule, it is wise to employ a skilled man to lay out and level the drains. This work must be done well or the drains will prove a failure. The grading well done, the tiles can be laid by anyone careful and painstaking.

If mistakes are made, grades wrong, a poor tile or carelessly laid, we must remember that if it is buried out of sight the mistake will be apparent in the condition of the land about the obstructed tile. Our outlay will be without benefit. Unless good tile are well laid in a properly graded ditch, it is a waste of money and labor. It is very difficult to locate an obstructed tile, and expensive to repair a poorly laid drain.

Tiles should be hard and well burned. Some if exposed to the frost are soft and crumble and are not worth laying. The water does not enter the tile through the pores to any great extent, as many suppose, but through the spaces between the tiles. Laid as carefully and closely as may be the water will find its way through the joints or ends.

If one is thinking of expending money and labor in drainage it will pay to look into and master all details as far as practicable. Too often such work is begun in haste, carried

on in a haphazard way, and the results are not satisfactory.

HOW TO MIX CEMENT.

Cement is coming generally into use as a substitute for lumber in the building of floors and the erection of silos and other farm buildings. The value of the cement structure will depend to a large extent upon the proportions in which to mix cement, sand and gravel. The amount of cement to use will depend upon the character of the gravel and sand, and therefore, it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule that will exactly serve in all cases. The following is a test or method recommended by the United States Government for ascertaining the right proportions to use and may be found helpful to those erecting cement structures:

Take of gravel a certain measure and shake it down to compact it; strike off the top with a straight edge; then measure water and pour into gravel until all voids are filled. The water used will show the amount of the mixture of cement and sand that will be required to make a proper concrete.

Repeat the operation, using sand instead of gravel, and the amount of water absorbed by the sand will show the amount of cement to add to the sand. But it must be borne in mind that the cement and sand mixed with water will not fill the same amount of space as before putting together and adding the water. That is, one cubic foot of cement and two cubic feet of sand will not, when mixed with water, make three cubic feet of mortar.

WATERING ANIMALS.

There should be a prescribed system for the regular watering of all animals on the farm. The belief is more common than it should be that water at long intervals is not only sufficient, but that it is the best way of treating cattle. Of course, this is a mistake, and one that ought to be apparent to all who give the matter any thought. In the first place, a thirsty state is an uncomfortable state for the animal to be in, and from motives of humanity it should be relieved. It is a condition directly opposed to good digestion. When thirst is allayed only when it has arrived at a stage of acute suffering, an overdose of water is taken, and that causes as much injury to the digestive organs as the thirsty condition which it supersedes. Cattle should, when on dry feed, get water.

TROUBLESOME BABIES.

Babies are not naturally troublesome—they should be bright, active and happy and a joy to your home. When baby is troublesome you may depend upon it there is some of the many minor ailments bothering him. These can all be overcome by the use of Baby's Own Tablets. Proof of this is given by Mrs. C. L. Marshall, Falkland Ridge, N. S., who says: "I am pleased to state that I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children with great success. I think the Tablets the very best medicine for all the ailments of small children and would recommend them to mothers who have troublesome babies."

Baby's Own Tablets cure constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, prevent croup, allay irritation at teething time, break up colds and destroy worms. In fact there are none of the minor ailments of childhood which the Tablets will not cure. Sold by druggists or may be had at 25 cents a box by writing direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

JAMAICA NEGROES.

Much Humor and Philosophy in Their quaint Maxims.

The Jamaica negroes have a lingo of their own. They laconically express thoughts of wisdom which would do credit to King Solomon. It is possible that aptitude for making maxims has been inherited from the Spaniards, who occupied the island until the middle of the seventeenth century. Their sayings cannot be compared in literary merit with the beautiful proverbs of the Spaniards, but they are filled with as deep philosophy, and, added to this, there appears therein a keen sense of humor something quite absent in the lingo of the American darkies.

Out of the mixture of philosophy and humor have come many quaint sayings which are as familiar in Jamaica as our own. Some of them are differently worded versions of familiar proverbs; still others express most aptly that which we have often thought in many words, but which they have condensed. Have you not heard some one say, "Oh, I don't mind her paying me a visit, but I would not have her live with me for the world?" The Jamaica negro sums this up thus: "Come see me in one thing (thing), come live with me in quite another."

When you have put yourself out to do a kindness and that kindness has been entirely unappreciated, how well does this apply: "De good you do, de tankey (thanks) you get." When you hear a man call another all sorts of names behind his back, but in his presence change his manner and vocabulary, becoming polite and civil, the proverb applied by the negro is "Behind dog, it is dog; before dog, it is Mr. Dog." When they desire very much to do something and seek a reason, how-

The Mutual Life of Canada

34TH ANNUAL REPORT

Presented to the Annual Meeting of Policyholders. Thursday, March 3, 1904.

Gentlemen: Your Directors respectfully submit for your consideration their report of the business for the year ended December 31st, 1903, with the Financial Statement duly audited.

We are pleased to inform you that, in all branches, the business was of a most gratifying character, and that the new business was largely in excess of that of any other year in the history of the Company. The Surplus earnings were such as enabled us to continue the same very liberal scale of distribution to the Policyholders, as in the past. The death rate was slightly in advance of that of 1902, but still much below the expectation. The Lapses and Surrenders have been gradually decreasing for some time, and for the past year were comparatively moderate.

NEW AND OLD BUSINESS.—The applications received for new business were 3,518 for \$5,173,112, of which 47 for \$72,500 were declined. The Policies issued were 3,333 for \$5,011,390, and the amount of insurance now in force is, \$37,587,551.68, under 25,730 policies, being an increase in amount of \$3,118,631.

INCOME.—The net premium income, less reinsurance, was \$1,254,986.47; Interest and Rents \$306,007.48; Profit and Loss \$76.08; Total Income \$1,561,070.03.

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS.—The payments to Policyholders were: Death Claims \$253,586.95; Endowments \$122,587.00; Purchased Policies \$31,972.18; Surplus \$77,800.28; Annuities \$8,274.90; Total \$493,721.31. Expense Account \$282,728.43; Total Disbursements \$776,449.74. Excess of income over expenditure \$784,620.29.

The Cash Assets amount to \$6,882,953.83; the Total Assets are \$7,298,552.12, an increase over 1902 of \$838,772.04.

LIABILITIES.—The total Liabilities are \$6,676,224.19, including the requisite reserve of \$6,617,714.89 for the security of Policyholders, computed at 4 per cent., 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent.

SURPLUS.—The Surplus of the Company's standard of valuation is \$616,633.46, and on Government standard \$378,466.00. The increase in Surplus is \$117,483.22.

During the year the demand for money was active, and the funds were fully invested, at a somewhat better rate of interest, and in a class of securities entirely outside anything of a hazardous or speculative character. The payments on Principal and Interest were unusually well met there being only \$5,998 overdue interest at the close of the year most of which has since been paid.

The Executive Committee examined all the securities, and compared them with the records, all of which were found correct, and in accordance with the statement herewith submitted.

The Manager, Officers and Staff continue to discharge their respective duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

You will be called upon to elect four Directors, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, Francis C. Bruce, M.P., J. Kerr Fiske and Geo. A. Somerville, whose term of office has expired, but all of whom are eligible for re-election.

On Behalf of the Board, ROBERT MELVIN, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

LEDGER ASSETS—Dec. 31st, 1903	\$6,098,333.54
INCOME	\$1,561,070.03
Premiums (net)	\$1,254,936.47
Interest and rents	\$306,007.48
Profit and Loss	76.08
Total	\$1,561,070.03
Payments to Policyholders	\$776,449.74
Surplus	\$6,882,953.83

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Death Claims	\$253,586.95
Matured Endowments	\$122,587.00
Payments to Annuity	\$8,274.90
Purchased Policies	\$31,972.18
Surplus paid to Policyholders	\$77,800.28
Total	\$493,721.31
All other payments	\$282,728.43
Total	\$776,449.74

LEDGER ASSETS.

Debentures and Bonds, Account Value	\$2,643,334.07
Mortgages	3,331,019.12
Loans on Policies	792,833.03
Loans on Loan Company stocks	10,000.00
Liens on Policies	31,988.02
Real Estate	46,504.85
Company's Head Office	21,032.61
All other items, including Cash in Banks & cth.O.	6,242.08
Additional Assets	\$6,882,953.83
Total	\$7,298,552.12

TOTAL ASSETS

\$7,298,552.12

LIABILITIES.

\$6,676,224.19

Reserve on Policies in force 4 p.c., 3½ p.c. & 3 p.c. \$6,617,714.89

All other Liabilities 58,509.30

\$6,676,224.19

Surplus Company's Standard 4%, 3½% and 3% - \$616,633.46

Surplus Government Standard 4½% and 3½% - \$378,466.67

Audited and found correct.

J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A. } Auditors. GEO. WEGENAS, Manager.

J. SCULLY, K.C. } The growth of the Company during the past year may be seen in the following table:

Year	Income	Payments to Policyholders	Assets	Surplus	Assurance
1873	\$ 16,435	\$ 2,687	\$ 23,144	\$ 5,624	\$ 701,000
1878	59,277	12,487	142,619	29,149	3,885,311
1883	199,182	38,838	538,705	43,761	6,572,719
1888	398,075	121,507	1,313,853	90,387	12,041,914
1893	626,208	212,272	2,593,424	236,130	17,751,107
1898	928,941	359,975	4,136,129	271,136	23,705,979
1903	1,561,070	493,721	7,298,552	616,633	37,587,551

The various reports having been adopted, the retiring directors were unanimously re-elected. After a number of able and thoughtful addresses had been made by members of the Board, prominent Policyholders, the agents and others, the meeting adjourned.

The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. Robert Melvin, President; Mr. Alfred Hoskin, K.C., First Vice-President, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, Second Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

(Booklets containing full report, comprising lists of death and endowment claims paid, of securities held, and other interesting and instructive particulars are being issued and will in due course be distributed among policyholders and intending insureds.)

W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

Free of Disease At Eighty Years

Old People Everywhere Are Being Cured of Chronic Kidney Disease by Dr. Chase's Kidney Liver Pills

As old age comes on it is usually the kidneys that first fail to do their duty as filters of the blood.

Uric acid poison gets into the system and the result is much suffering from backache, lumbago, rheumatism and pains in the sides and legs.

There is no medicine so well appreciated by the old people as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They remove the cause of suffering.

Mr. R. J. McBain, Niagara Falls, Ont., a man of eighty years and well known throughout the Niagara district, writes: "I believe if it had not been for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I would be in my grave before this. I was very bad with kidney disease and suffered with dreadful pains in my kidneys. Being disappointed in the use of many medicines, I had almost given up hopes of ever getting better."

"One morning, after a night of especially severe suffering, a friend called to see me, and asked why I did

not try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I got a box at once, and took two pills, which was a rather heavy dose; one pill is plenty at a dose. I used them regularly for a month, and at the end of that time was a changed man."

It is now about five years since I began using this pill, and since that time, I have felt as good as I did forty years ago. I am almost eighty years old, and am free from all disease, except rheumatism, and this is much better than it used to be before I used this medicine. I recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with all my heart to any person, man or woman. This is my opinion of these valuable pills, and you may use it for the benefit of others."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book

ever trivial, therefore, they say, "When Toto went to go to Rio Manus, little wind come blow him there." "Every John Crow tink (think) him pickanniny white" needs no explanation. "To-day for you, tomorrow for me" takes the place of our "Every dog has his day." How trite is the saying, "Ceitful (deceitful) like the star apple leaf" the said leaf being double-faced, silver on one side, a dull green on the other. "No call alligator long mou (mouth) till you pass him by" would teach us to beware of calling others harsh names until out of their power.

Other proverbs that need no explanation are as follows: "When cockroach give dance him no invite fowl." Naturally, for fowl would eat him.

"Maugre (poor) plantain better none at all" is very like our "half a loaf is better than none."

"Quattie (3 cents) buy trouble hundred pounds can't pay for."

"Shoes alone know if stockings got hole."

"Before dog go widout him supper him eat cockroach."

"Parson christen him own pickniny first."

"Ebry day is fishing day, but ebry day no fer catch fish."

"Hog run for him life; dog run for him character."

"Ebry victual fer eat, but ebry story no fer talk."

"If snake bite you, you see lizard, you run."

"Follow fashion break monkey neck."

"Good friends better dan money wide pocket."

"Nanny goat neber scratch him back till him see wall."

"One tief no like see noder tief carry long bag."

"Cussus (curses) neber break hole in your head."

"Greedy, greedy choke puppy."

"Buckra (white man) work neber done."

"Little crab hole spoil big race horse."

Too much of the milk of human kindness favors of the pump.

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See the testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbor what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, all dealers or EDMANSTON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

MAY BE ACTION AT SEA

Damaged Russian Vessels Being Rapidly Repaired.

AUTHENTIC NEWS.

A despatch to the London Times from Wei-Hai-Wei gives what is evidently authentic accounts of the already lengthy reported bombardments of Vladivostock and Port Arthur. The correspondent says that Admiral Alexieff's reports that the Japanese fleet was out of range of the forts was untrue. The forts were really unable to reply to the Japanese, because the latter took positions beyond the arc of training of the Russian guns. In the destroyer engagement, on March 10, all the vessels engaged were more or less damaged. The Japanese losses were six killed and eight wounded. One Japanese destroyer was hit on the water-line and two of her compartments were flooded and she sustained other damage, all of which was repaired in four days. The boats quick-firing ammunition was wetted. The Russian defeat, despite their superior numbers, was due to the superior shooting of the Japanese, and also to the fact that the Russians had only three-pounders, while the Japanese had six-pounders. It is added that Admiral Makaroff is reported to be making good progress in repairing his damaged vessels. Unless Admiral Togo locks him in there may yet be a fleet action at sea. Admiral Togo has been comparatively passive recently, although his cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers are maintaining a close blockade of Port Arthur.

NO BATTLE YET.

A report was circulated in London on Saturday of a battle on the Yalu and the capture of 1,800 Japanese. A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The reported victory on the Yalu River is frankly declared to have been impossible at military headquarters here. It is pointed out that to inflict such a crushing defeat on the Japanese the Russians would have had to have been, numerically, enormously superior to the enemy, which the Russians in Corea are not.

RUSSIA'S GREAT ARMY.

An official statement issued from the Russian military headquarters on Friday says that 550,000 men including artillery and cavalry, will be concentrated in the Far East by May 25.

Gen. Kourpatkin will make his headquarters at Harbin, Manchuria. The serious land campaign will begin in June, but it will probably be August before a decisive battle is fought.

It is admitted officially that thirteen Russian merchantmen have been captured by the Japanese.

FOREIGN TROOPS FOR CZAR.

Owing to the desire of numerous Servians to enlist in the Russian army, the Servian Foreign Office asked the Czar if their services would be accepted. The Czar, through the Foreign Office, replied that he was willing to accept the service of 500 Servians and 500 Bulgarians.

RULES FOR FOREIGNERS.

The Russian authorities notified foreigners at New-Chwang on Friday that they are forbidden to pass the city walls or to go to the Russian railway station or fort. Foreigners are allowed to visit only the gunboats of their own nations.

Twenty thousand men are quartered in the village between Tasi-Chow and New-Chwang, and ten thousand more are expected. The Russians were entrenching themselves between the fort at the mouth of the river and the tower.

CROSSED THE YALU.

A despatch to the London Times from New-Chwang, definitely denies that the Japanese have established themselves in Southern Manchuria. It says that no Japanese scouts have been seen there since the beginning of March. It confirms the reports that the Russians have crossed the Yalu River and gone south, leaving a small force to guard the river. Mounted messengers pass both ways daily.

ACTIVITY AT HARBIN.

The London Daily Telegraph prints a Chefoo despatch saying that the launch Nigger has arrived from Port Arthur. She took refuge at an island midway between the two ports, owing to bad weather, and two Japanese torpedo boats which were there searched her thoroughly, but found nothing that was subject to confiscation. She was therefore allowed to proceed. One of her passengers, who came from Harbin, reports great activity at Mukden, Liao-Yang, and Hai-Chen. Enormous herds of cattle are being driven to the Russian camps from the interior. The Chinese are friendly and are freely furnishing supplies for the Russians.

Xia-Kow correspondent of the

London Daily Mail says that a Russian staff officer states that although Gen. Linievitch personally disfavours holding Yin-Kow, the local staff has obtained permission to defend the town. More field guns have arrived. Three thousand coolies are employed at 30 cents a day in constructing earthworks.

230,000 RUSSIANS.

Gen. Kourpatkin, who is on his way to the Far East, telegraphs, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, that 230,000 Russian troops are now concentrated between Harbin and Port Arthur.

CHINESE ATTACK POST.

A Yinkow despatch to the London Daily Telegraph states that several hundred Russian troops arrive there daily. Nineteen more guns have been added to those in the forts at the mouth of the river.

Chinese say that the Russian post at Chinchau, near Port Arthur, was attacked by 500 Chunchuses on Thursday. Thirty Russians were killed. The Chunchuses were finally repulsed, losing four men.

BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the destroyer Skori was blown up by a submarine mine which had got out of place. Another despatch from Chefoo says the disaster occurred on Wednesday, and that the destroyer struck a mine which was not on the Russian mine chart. The despatch adds that it is probable that the mine was one of those which Admiral Togo reported recently that he had laid across the entrance of the harbor.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

The London Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent, who has just returned from a steamer trip along the Korean coast, says that the vessel was stopped by a Japanese gunboat off an inlet, 12 miles below Chinampo, and warned that the place was dangerous owing to mines in the channel. Afterwards a constant succession of transports were passed. The main body of Japanese are landing at Chinampo direct from Japan. Three thousand landed at Chemulpo at the end of last week and 2,000 more were due. The Russians are retreating across the Yalu River before the advance of the Japanese outposts. Strong detachments of Japanese have been placed in each town.

American refugees who arrived at Chemulpo Tuesday on board the cruiser Cincinnati say that the whole administration in Northern Corea is in the hands of the Japanese. This is also the case in every part of the country. Korean independence is at an end, according to the correspondent.

CAVALRY MADE A DASH.

An official despatch from Seoul to Tokio says that 1,500 Russian cavalry made a dash between Wiju and Ping-Yang. Two hundred of them came as far as the Seisenko River and fired at Japanese troops on the other side. The fire was not returned. A despatch from Seoul says that the Korean Military Council is contemplating sending the Ping-Yang battalion to the north, as an army of national defence.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Secretary of State is in receipt of a cable on Thursday from Lord Strathcona in regard to the steps taken to protect the interests of the missionaries in Corea. It says:—Admiralty has received telegram from Commander-in-Chief of China station, reporting that H.M.S. Phoenix arrived at Gensan with Canadian missionaries from Long-Chin, who did not require further passage."

WIDESPREAD IN EFFECT.

The last bombardment of Port Arthur is declared to have made every part of the fortified area unsafe. The Russians are taking new and special measures to guard the peninsula.

TO JOIN BALTIC FLEET.

It is stated that five vessels of the volunteer fleet, now at Sebastopol, have received preliminary orders to proceed to the Baltic two months hence. It is understood that they will serve as colliers to the Baltic squadron, which will sail for the Far East in June, and that they will carry 30,000 tons of coal in addition to their own supplies.

It is semi-officially stated that the Admiralty has abandoned the idea of the squadron going to the East by the north-east passage, it being held to be unnecessary, inexpedient and virtually impracticable.

MOST OF THIS PAGE IS MISSING

The Leading Store

MILDMAY.

Spring Millinery and
Dress Goods Opening,

ON

Thursday, March 31st, '04.

We have all the latest styles in Spring Dress Goods, Trimmings and Millinery. Our Millinery department is under the management of Miss Caldwell of London. Miss Caldwell comes very highly recommended and we have no doubt she will be able to meet the demands of the Ladies so far as Headgear is concerned. Our stock in all lines is full and complete. Call soon and often.

Motto:---We will not be undersold.

Butchart & Hunstein.

When in need of

— ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF —

Sale Bills
Posters
Dodgers

Bill Heads
Note Heads
Letter Heads

Or any other Advertising Matter, or Office Stationery. Call on the

MILDMAY GAZETTE

TTT

Just now we're inviting particular attention to the Teas we are selling.

We would be pleased to have every housekeeper express her opinion of what we are just now offering in 25c Japan Tea.

We've been led to imagine that there must be something unusually attractive about it somewhere.

People come, and look, and buy, and try, and come again, and tell other people, so out goes our Tea and up goes our reputation.

And when once a person gets fairly started using our Tea, we are perfectly justified in claiming her as a regular Tea customer.

It isn't at all likely that she will ever change as there is nothing to cause her to do so.

TRY A POUND

The Star Grocery.

Highest Price
allowed for
Farm Produce

J. N. Scheffer

MOST OF THIS PAGE IS MISSING