FOLLOWING TRAIL.

Various Animals Perform the Task.

Trailing, popularly speaking, means following footprints, but the term really implies much more than that and signifies following the trail ns of the many marks an animal aves behind on its way-a displaced stone, a broken twig, a tuft of hair on a bush, a scratch on a stone-any of the things a roving creature must unintentionally leave to mark its

It is an axiom that it is impossible for one to travel on earth without leaving a trail of some kind. Even in a big city there are so many thouands of trails that it is almost impossible to follow a given one.

Trailing is essentially tracing by sight, or as the Dutch in Africa call it, following by the spoor when the serry itself is hidden from view; and it is this use of the eyes alone in the pursuit of invisible game that distinguishes man, the hunter, from other animals, says Dan Beard in Boys' Life."

Other creatures follow a trail by scent as does the foxhound, or follow the game by direct sight of the thing itself, as does the greyhound.

There is no reason to think that any animal other than man employs eyesight for this purpose. Conspicuous tracks will not catch the eye of the stoat or the wolf in quest of sitention to the fact that a possible victim has passed that way.

There are no authentic cases on w wolf, bear, dog, fox or owing a trail unaided by its eyes of a bloodbound on or instance, are useful only the animal from bumping and other obstacles in its tuere is nothing to cause one to believe that any of these animals, nigh though its intelligence in certain particulars, has the knowledge of the shape and structure of the feet such as is necessary to tell the na-

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

I was very sick with Quinsy and ught I would strangle. I used MIN-ARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now. Yours gratefully,

MRS. C. D. PRINCE, Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

ture of the direction it has taken. The animal depends upon its nose.

Smell will tell the fox whether the tracks are those of a chicken profitable to pursue, or those of a dog that had better not be molested, and the gradual waxing and waning of the scent in this or that direction will indicate the course of the trail made the animal.

is little doubt that to a dog. es, each stick, stone, leaf or trank has an odor distinct and form all other similar objects, and that each individual creature has its own particular odor recognizable by a dog, which, by the sid of its nose alone, can pick its master's trail from all those of others who have passed that way.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

DOLLARS SAVED.

When Properly Invested They Help to Develop Our Country.

work does the saved dollar do make this country a better the saver? At a meeting of American Bankers' Association an intelligent answer was made by a man who is well qualified to speak. He said:

"While a dollar saved by a workman helps to give to some workman s, job, so does every other dollar of savings, whether it comes from wages or interest or profits.

The oconomic effect of a dollar saved, and invested is just the same. Sether the owner is a wage earner an imployer or an heir of inherited vesith. Income, however, it originates, that is saved and put to reproductive user performs an inevitable service

form of savings finally seeks investment, and if you will follow the investment through to its ultimate renetion you will see it putting men to work; you will see it enlarging the agricultural, the industrial or the expertation equipment of the commity; you will see it creating new



demands for labor, raising the rate of wages and increasing the production of things which men desire.

"If savings are devoted to reproductive purposes, it makes no difference whether they are the savings of the workman or of the millionaire, they ultimately accomplish the same result that the whole community wants."

F. A. Vanderlip said that. It is true. Your \$50 in the sc.ings bank works at the same jobs to which the \$50,000 of the rich man is sent.

If the men who manage the work are honest and capable they use our saved dollars to make this country worth living in, worth working in, worth being proud of, worth fighting to preserve.-John M. Oskison.

MAKES CORNS LIFT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Takes the sting right out-cleans em right off without pain. Thousands say it's the surest thing to rid the feet of callouses, sore foot lumps or corns. Don't suffer-that's foolishbuy a 25c bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor; it does the trick quickly and is invariably satisfactory. Sold by druggists every-

LIVING AEROPLANES.

Wherein Birds Differ From Flying Machines Made by Man.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the bird's wings enable it to fly. If wings spelled flying any of us could attach a pair and soar into the air. The hollow bones of the birds make

light bodies, but they are attached to a rigid backbone, which forms the main feature of the bird's body. This gives the central firmness, and the muscles do the rest. The wings balance their owners, and the tail acts as a rudder for steering. Often enough prey, unless a recognizable odor draws the bird seems to use its tail as a sort of brake,

It is interesting to compare the bird with the product of man's skill-the aeroplane. To begin with, there is no aeropiane made which copies the up and down motion of the bird's wings, all our machines having fixed wings, or planes.

But naturally man tried to copy the living fliers around him. He made wings of feathers, etc., connected them with his shoulders and legs and found that his muscles could not raise him an inch.

The muscles, or motors, which now drive him through the air, are as strong as 200 horses, so no wonder he failed at first. Even the bird, with a body so perfectly formed for flight, has flying muscles equal in weight to all its other muscles put together .-Pearson's Weekly

Keep's Minard's Liniment in the House

SALT AND PISH

And How Some Can Endure Both Types of Water.

When the crawfish is put into sea water, or into water artificially salted, it dies. Inversely, if we put into fresh water an essentially marine creature like a jellyfish, it gives up its life like 24 anickly

The cause of these sudden deaths has been attributed to poisoning by sait; but we now know that this is incorrect. The sait acts chiefly by its 'osmotic' power.

When a fresh-water creature is suddenly plunged into sea water, the latter attracts, as it were, the creature's interior liquids and "dries it up" a frog loses thus one-fourth of its weight). especially in the places where the skin is thin and the organs delicate, as with the lungs. These shrivel up and fail to act and there is rapid death from asphyxia.

Likewise, when a marine creature. saturated with salt, is plunged into fresh water it swells rapidly, especially at certain points, notably the lungs, and cannot maintain life. On the seashore, however, it is not

inusual to see crabs living as well in

ET a woman ease your suffering. I want ayou to write, and let me tell you of my simplemethod of home treatment, send you ten days' free trial, postpaid, and put you in touch with women in Canada who will gladly tell what my method has done for them. If you are troubled with weak, tired tions, blast der weakness constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides, resilarly or i sensafeelings, head-sche, backmisplacement of internal or-gams, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, ket fix hee, dark rings nder the eyes, or a loss of interest life, write to me to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Son 9 Windoor, Sut.

brackish water as sea water, some times even reaching fresh water and living a caim but normal life in ponds. Also flatfish may be tound often in rivers; they have been caught in the Latre and even in the Ainer, 300 miles from sait water.

in the course of an animal's life modifications occur in its organism that enable it to be more or less resistant. It is thus that the saimon can eave salt water to spawn in fresh water streams and that eels leave the latter to deposit their eggs in the sea.

Fish in passing from salt to fresh water, or vice versa, adapt themselves little by little to the new medium by passage through estuaries where the degree of salt is intermediate. Experimentally the conditions may be reproduced by increasing or diminishing the saltness; the trick is to proceed slowly and progressively. For instance, goldfish may be accustomed to live in sait water, which explains their occurrence even in the Baltic and

These adaptations may take piace in the same individual, or, better still, in powerful, too. Nerviline strikes in far where, 25 cents, or direct from The winter have found it at times of no



Send for FREE home examination.

Chart, it you cannot call, to find out what strength of glasses you need.

Eighteen years practical experience.

Former C. A. M. C. F. HIESTAND, Specialist, 698 Yonge St. (Opp. Isabella St.) Toronto

eral fact that the progeny of a creature | some ten days. He is "old enough to resist a new environment better than vote" by the time he attains his full the parents. Thus, if we salt progressively fresh water containing daphnildae, these small crustaceans will finally die, but if we wait a few days the eggs will hatch and the young will thrive as if nothing had happened .-Henri Cupin in La Nature, Paris.

To See an Eclipse.

The Manchester Ghardian, in England, makes itself responsible for the following story. Not long ago, when, in the usual order of events, there was an eclipse of the moon-visible at Greenwich-a man whose work brought him daily into Manchester, was seen going home about two hours earlier than usual. Upon being asked by one of his train companions to account for the sudden break in his routine, he replied that he had to be back in the city before 9 o'clock, because he had read in his morning paper that the eclipse of the moon would be visible from Albert Square from about that time onwards, and he was not going to miss the opportunity, as it was a fine night. He lived in the country!

The story recalls the famous incident connected with Dean Swift, when his word was law in Dublin, some two hundred years ago. The Dean had announced that there would be an eclipse of the sun on a certain day, at a certain time, visible from his house. Some time before the appointed hour, large crowds of people flocked from all parts of the city and congregated around the Dean's house, much to his annoyance. So much, indeed, did it trouble him, that he finally sent out word to the waiting multitude that the eclipse had been postponed, and would not take place for some time. The people at once returned to their homes, disappointed, but unquestioning.

MOTHERS PRAISE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Every mother wishes her little ones to be well-thousands of mothers have learned the secret of keeping them well. They have found by experience that an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets will prevent sickness, or if sickness comes on suddenly the Tablets will promptly give relief. These mothers have nothing but praise for the Tablets. Among them is Mrs. Gustave Lord, St. Perpetue, Que., who says: "I have been | Is Hamlet with the Prince left out. little ones for a number of years, and have found them a perfect medicine. They regulate the bowels; stop vomiting; in fact, they are good for all the little ailments of childhood." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ABOUT ELEPHANTS.

There Are Two Distinct Types, African and Indian.

There are two distinct types of elephants-the African and Indian. The former have developed the largest animals and are quite different from the Indian type, having only four visible toes on the rear feet, as against five in the Indian, the ears are very much larger and the spinal ridge of the African shows a marked hump or rise. beginning at the hips, whereas the Indian elephant's back slopes gently downward from this point. The African defies the fiercest sun, while the Indian lopes away from it to the heaviest, coolest shade.

The age of the elephants is widely disputed, the best calculations of hunters and scientists being admittedly only a little more than hazards. Sir Samuel Baker, authority, states he average life of an elephant to be about one hundred and fifty years. It is exactly known that elephants, have lived in captivity for one hundred and thirty years. Naturalists believe, however, an elephant's life in the wild state to be twice as long, according to a recently published book called "The

Elephant. The elephant is accredited with having the keenest sense of hearing of any animal. His sense of seent is nearly as remarkable. Young and inexperienced elephants can detect the passing of a man over a trail hours

afterward. The elephant is a true Oriental regarding domesticity. Bulls do not haold buils especially holding them the air."

quota. Fully developed, each row of teeth appears to be one continous, mighty tooth. Nature renews these teeth indefinitely; as fast as one set wears out, another grows to replace He is purely vegeterian, the articles of his diet being roots of growing trees, herbs, bulbous growth, low

branches of trees, succulent, tender bushes and tropical fruits, which by the means of his powerful trunk he shakes from the trees. His regular feeding time is, however, between 9 o'clock at night and midnight, the coolest hours of a jungle day. There is a single daily time for drinking also, being about sunset, when a leader guides the herd over the "elephant roads" to a suitable water hole. This practice is discontinued during and after the rainy season, when water is to be found everywhere among the elenhant haunts.

Nature supplies elephants tusks as weapons for defense as well as for uprooting trees in search for food. Their small eyes are supplied with a nietitating film to rid them of dirt and small flies. They take mud baths to stand off the sun at its hottest as well as to keep off the many small insects which annoy them. Nature also provides a number of small birds which stay on them continually. living on the small flies and other insects found on their backs.

The elephant's only equal in combat is the rhinoceros, but neither is usually belligerently inclined toward the other. The elephant's only deadly enemy is the human ivory hunter .-New York World.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

OLD-TIME ADVICE TO COOKS Always have lobster sauce with sal-

mon. And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on.

Veal cutlets dip in egg and bread crumb. Fry till you see a brownish red come Grate Gruyere cheese on macaroni, Make the top crisp, but not to tony.

In venison gravy, current jelly; Mix with old port-see Francatelli. In dressing salad, mind this law: With two hard yolks, just one that's raw.

Roast veal with rich stock gravy serve, And pickled mushrooms, too, observe. Roast pork, sans apple sauce, past doubt.

using Baby's Own Tablets for my Your mutton chops with paper cover, Broil lightly your beefsteak-to fry it Argues contempt of Christian diet.

Kidneys a finer flavor gain By stewing them in good champagne. Buy stall-fed pigeons. When you've got them The way to cock them is to pot them.

Wood grouse are dry when gumps have marked 'em: Before you roast 'em, always lard 'im. It gives true epicures the vapors To see boiled muttons minus capers.

Boiled turkey gourmands know, of course, Is exquisite with celery sauce. The cook deserves a hearty cuffing Who serves roast fowl with tasteless

stuffing. Smelts require egg and biscuit powder,

Don't put fat pork in your clam chowder. Egg sauce-few make it right, alas!

Is good with bluefish or with base. Nice oyster sauce gives zest to cod, A fish, when fresh, to feast a god! Shad, stuffed and baked is most delicious. It would have electrified Apiclus.

Roasted in paste, a haunch of mutton Might make ascetics play the clutton. But one might rhyme for weeks this wav And still have lots of things to MY.

And so I'll close, for, reader mine, This is about the hour I dine.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

GERMANY'S AIR FLEETS.

Teutons Are Planning to Control "Air Commerce."

If this war had never been, and it Germany, in times of ordinary peace, ing things. had: established sailings of fleets of zeppelins and airplanes across the North Sea to England, carrying tons of merchandise, delivering it, returning safely, and doing this regularly, the whole of the world would have been centred en that achievement. We would have

selves aloof and exclusive from the female of the species.

The elephant has from twenty to twenty-three teeth in each side of either jaw. He cuts his milk grinders at two weeks, the process occupying the selves aloof that the freight has been bonns, instead of merchandise. For the last three years Germany's air fleet have sailed regularly with their cargoes of tons of bombs which they have dropped almost where they chose in England, and they have proved that if it were not for

ACHING BACK GETS RELIEF QU'CK! ONE RUB WITH "NERVILINE" GURES

Soreness Gues When "Nerviline" Is Used.

Pain in back or side is awful hard to reach. Deep in the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments vou have used have not reached it, and the pain bothers you, whether moving

or lying down. What a pity you haven't tried Nerviline! Penetrating, you ask? Yes, and

Every Bit of Stiffness and ever used. You might pay a dollar, ten manency of relief.

you can get your money back.

sold under a guarantee is Nervilinesurely it is safe to try it.

dollars, a hundred for that matter, but you could not equal Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action or per-

If you think this too much to say for Nerviline, try it, and be convinced. If you receive from Nerviline even a little less relief from pain than this advertisement induces you to expect, The only pain remedy in the world

Nerviline is sold by druggists every-

little danger in such navigation. For of the airships have been lost through any cause except English gumery. England, too, has established a requilar airplane passenger service between her coast and France. The planes sail airman house of linear aimost heurly, carrying army officers to and from the war front, and so far there have been few accidents.

• eW have been so intent upon the war operations on land, and the airplane battles above the war fronts.

operations on land, and the airplane but-tles above the war fronts, and the mere infilitary side of the bemb-dropping in England, that we have failed to appraise and achievements of the aircraft in their proper relation to future trade and trade routes. But the Germans have appraised those feats at their proper worth and al easly they are planning air routes for German commerce after the war.

Germany specialized in the manufacture of a number of things that were made better and cheaper there than envelope else, and Germany had almost a world menopoly on those ardicles. Among them were a long list of

wal tar by-products such as dyes and medicines. Among them also were thousands of different kin is of chemicals and many kinds of delicate instruments. These things are so costly that a million dollars worth of them the control of them. small bulk. The Deutschanz, a sub-marine, with not much more cargo space than a big zeppelin airship, would have brought over \$4,000,000 worth of this stuff in one cargo.

A London newspaper has startled England with the ctory that already a German company with millions of capital behind it has organized and been given a charter to so into the singlecharter to go into the airship carrying trade after the war. It has even laid out the routes of travel and schedules of sailings of its menster airships. It proposes to cross the Atlantic from Iro-land to Newfoundland in 16 hours. Its ships will sail from Germany to the west coast of Ireland without stop, and Iron there to Newfoundland then to from there to Newfound and, then to Nova Scotia, and from there to Boston and New York. Other fleets of airships will sail to India and the Orient, and to Egypt and the countries of the Mediter-

The story goes that Germany is saying: Our fleet of merchant ships is explured or destroyed, we know, and we have been too busy building sub-We have been too busy balloning marines and airships to replace them.
We have been destroying the merchant ships of other countries, too, and when peace comes there won't be ships enough to begin to earry the commerce of the world. We shall not wait until we have replaced our ships, but will turn our war zeppelies to the carrying, of merchandise merchandise at once; and, no matter if he world has tried to build its own dye plantz and chemical works sin e the war began, we shall get back again all of that trade we have lost, and get it at once through our airships. Our plants are intact, we can resume manufacture at once, we can make encaper than any one, we can deliver by airship quickly

and at low cost.

That is the story. Whether there is chough of fact in it to warrant its being taken seriously or not, the newspapers of England are printing columns about it, and it is interesting enough to be retold here, merely as indicating one of the speculative possibilities after the

How Kidney Trouble Struck Uxbridge Man

MR. R. J. THOMPSON WAS SEIZED WITH CONVULSIONS.

His Life Was Despaired of, But After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills He Feels Himself Again.

Uxperage, Ont., April 1.—(Special.)— Mr. R. J. Thompson, who hives on R. R. No. 2, near nere is loud in his praises or Doad's Kinney Pilis.

"I am deligated with Dond's Kidney Pilis," he says. "The doctors said I could not live, and if I did I would never be able to do anthing again, as had chronic Bright's disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work

again. "My trouble came on very suddenly. had just finished my dinner, and was taking a man home when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon, and the third day I had nine more.

"I have taken only eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I feel like myself again.

Mr. Thompson is only one of many in this neighborhood who look on Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for kidney ills. They are purely a kidney remedy, and are used for all kidney troubles from backache to Bright's disease.

Why He Wasn't Promoted.

1-He grumbled.

2—He watched the clock.

5—He was stung by a bad look. 4-He was always behindhand. 5-He had no iron in his blood 6-He was willing, but unfitted. 7-He didn't believe in himself. S-He asked too many questions 9-His stock excuse was "I forgot.

10-He wasn't ready for the next sten. 11-He did not put his heart in his work.

12-He learned nothing from his mistakes. 13-He felt that he was above his

position. 14-He was content to be a secondrate man. 15-He ruined his ability by half do-

16-He chose his friends from among his inferiors. 17-He never dared to act on his own judgment.

18-He did not think it worth while to learn how. 19 Familiarity with slipshod methods paralyzed his ideal.

20-He tried to make "bluff" take the place of hard work. 21—He thought it was elever to use coarse and profane language.

22-He thought more of amusements than of getting on in the world. 23-He didn't learn that the best of his salary was not in his par.— Chesapeake & Ohio Employers' Ma-

Curious Land, Curious People. Near Cape Horn, in the islands of

Tierra del Fuego, live the most curious people in all South America. It rains people in all South America. It rains or snows or sieets nearly every day, and yet they look on their country as the finest in the world. They wear hardly any clothing and seem not to feel cold. Because he saw fires on the shore the explorer Magellan, the first European that rounded the Hern, called the island "the land of fire," which is almost the worst name he could have chosen. The huts are made of bent boughs and covered with grass and give only the poorest shelter. The colk are only the poorest shelter. The folk are yain, too, wearing necklaces of the teeth of fish or seals and painting patterns on their bodies. Among them some colors have a novel meaning. White is the aign of war and red of neace. They are great mimies and will imitate voice and gesture perfectly.

A good many men with money the its descendants; it is an almost gen- deeper than any application you have Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada. use to them.—Florida Times Onfor.

ISSUE NO. 14, 1918

HEEP WAR

NURSES WANTED TO TRAIN AT the Homecopathic Hospital of Essex county, Newark, N. J.; good opportunity for the right applicants.

W ANTED - PROBATIONERS TO train for nurses. Apply, Wellandra. Ecspital. St. Catharines, Ont.

TINSBITH WANTED, WITH KNOWL-

WANTED SHIP CARPENTERS AND Canikers. Apply, personally or by r. Toronto Shipbuilding Company, Ltd., foot Cherry Street, Toronto, Ont.

TWISTER TO TWIST WARPS IN looms. Oriental Textiles Company, Limited Oshawa, Ont. CARDER TO TAKE CHARGE OF

night carding and spinning. 5 sets.

Must be competent man. For full particulars, apply to Slingsby Mfs. Company, Ltd., Brantford, Ont. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, class horseshoe at Warren Spence's South.

Best city wages paid. WANTED-SPINNER FOR NIGHT work, Davis & Furber & Whitely Mules. Good wages. Apply to Slingsby Mig. Co., Brantford, Ont.

FOR SALE.

RIGLET CABINET AND WOODEN furniture. Assorted sizes. Never used. Will be sold at a bargain. Address Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton Ont. ton, Ont.

FOR SALE—6-40 HUDSON ROAD-ster; wire wheels; new top; newly painted; new tires \$1,350; step Herman Lippert, Kitchener, Ont.

F OR SALE. FIRST-CLASS FURNI-ture and undertaking business. Ap-ply to M. E. Tangney, Lindsay, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FARM FOR SALE-TOWNSHIP OF Hunter, 56 Perth Ave., Toronto.

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES FRUIT, GRAIN, stock and dairy facu; two miles east of Hamilton: large gracery; thirty acres fruit; good buildings; water; great sacrifice. Apply, D. P. Rous, 182 Maple

FARM BARGAINS-WRITE FOR NEW free catalogue of 750 farms for sale. Willoughby Agency, Department 506, Georgetown or Guelph, Ont.

FOR SALE—926 ACRES—325 UNDER cultivation; 2 farms of 300 acres. 1 farm of 160 acres; good buildings and implements; 160 acres good land and buildings. Write for full particulars. William Martin & Son, Box 826, North

300 ACRES—GOOD CLAY—LOAM—Haldimend county; Cayuga township; three miles from Canfield; good frame house; two large barns; two large sheds; driving shed; well fence it drilled well; windmill, running water; 30 acres bush; good grain, hay, nasture. Apply, Themas Savage, Canfield. C ARM FOR SALE IN COUNTY OF TARM FOR SALL IN COUNTY OF Norfolk; 139 acres; 25 timber and pasture, 2 orchard: frame seven comed nouse; frame barn, stabiling for 6 horses and 15 head cattle; 2 silos; price only \$7,000. Write for particulars to 8, 6, iteal & Son, Linsted, 129 Colborne street, Resolutional Out.

Brantford, Ont. FEW GOOD ONTARIO FARMSalso fruit farm—to rent, for sale or ange. What have you to offer? exchange. Western farm lands preferred N. Schafer. Room No. 12, 162 Huron street,

GOOD FARM FOR SALE-ONE HUNdred acres, Kent County, clay and candy loam, tile drains, three large barns. one a bank barn; two good wells. Land cuitable for growing all standard cropalso beens, tobacco, and fruits. Fine new brick house, with furnace and bath. Beautiful grounds, close to town and station. Ideal country home and farm Price \$10,000; \$3,500 cash will handle. Immediate possersion. Apply, W. H. West-man, Chatham, Ont.

630 FARMS IN ONTARIO FOR SALEgood buildings; will exchange for city property; most will grow alfalfa; catalogue free on application; established 46 years; automobiles service. Bell phone 1222. Thomas Myerscough, Parling street, Brantford.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

I WO STORES IN SAME BLOCK-ONE double, one single; on main street, opposite public library and postoffice in the thriving village of Elora. Apply, John McGowan, Elora, Ont. SITUATIONS VACANT.

OU CAN MAKE \$25 TO \$75 WEEKLY.

writing show cards at home. Easily learned by our simple method. No

convassing or soliciting. We work. Write for particulars, We sell your AMERICAN SHOW CARD SCHOOL 801 Yonge Street, Toronto. MISCELLANEOUS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

for hatching. Also Garden plants sale. Write for catalogue. Chas.

INION STOCK YARDS OF TORONTO. Limited-Horse Department, Walter Harland Smith, Manager, auction Wednesday; private sales daily; large stock always; consignments colletted.

Barnard, Leamington, Ont.

sell "Coal-Save" the only genuine saver of coal, formulated by fuel experts; every coal user will buy. Manufacturers' Agents Co., 24 Rose Avenue, HACCHING EGGS-BABY CHICKS.

H Unity laying strains. Barred Rocks.

Rhode Island Reds. White Leghorns.

White Wyandottes. Hatching eggs only from White Bocks, Golden Wyandottes.

Non-Beared Golden Polish. Write for price list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Tay Poultry Farm, Perth. Ont.

CALESMAN IN EVERY TOWN TO

ARTICLES WANTED FOR CASH Old Jewellery, Plate. Silver. Curios.

Old Jewenery, Plate. Silver, Curios. Miniatures, Pictures, Needlework, Logo. Old China, Cut Glass, Ornaments, Watches, Rings, Table Ware. Write or send by Express, to B. M. & T. JENKINS, LIMITED ANTIQUE GALLERIES. 28 and 30 College Street Toronto, Ont.

IT'S ONE ADVANTAGE. (Washington Star) so glad to see good golf weather al." said, young Mrs. Torkins. at hand!" said young Mrs. Torkens.
"I didn't know you cared for the game,"
"I don't. But I'll he giad to have
Charlie out playing the game instead
of staying home talking appare. of staying beine talking about it.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE. (Life)

Senator Twiddle-The new senator is husiness man. Senator Twaddle-Well, mistakes

It isn't every actor who can me

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