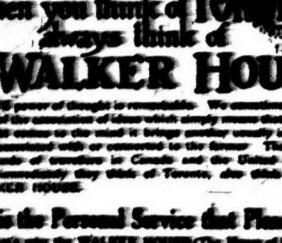


When you think of the best milk you always think of the WALKER HOUSE



It is the Personal Service that makes the Walker House milk so special. The milk is produced on a farm where the cows are well cared for and the milk is fresh and pure.

The House of Plenty

FARM GARDEN

IT PAYS TO KEEP COWS

Cows as farm animals are useful in more ways than one. They are a necessity. They simplify farming, reduce risk, produce the best food and reduce the loss in marketing bulky farm products. Where the feed must be purchased cows are not profitable, but on the farm where the feed is raised they are a paying investment. The farmer that sells such feed as hay, corn, oats, forage, etc., must haul the products to market, take risks and pay for high cost of handling. The grower of feed, if he has a dairy cow, may feed it and thus get the advantages without paying the high cost of marketing. He secures a market at home for much of the bulky products, as hay, silage, grain, etc., and the products he markets are not bulky, raw materials, but finished products such as milk, butterfat, cream, cheese, butter, etc., food products for which there is likely to be a good demand at a wider margin for profit. The farmer with cows has a regular income daily, weekly or monthly. This income is not hampered by bad weather nor drought. The increased fertility of the soil as a result in keeping down the weeds and applying manure, rotating and pasturing cows may be considered. Poor soils are readily built up to yield large crops and more profitable returns. Raising calves is an added income. The skimmed milk, the grain, hay and silage that would sometimes be a surplus with poor marketing demand may be converted into cows or feed. Or pigs and lambs may be raised on the grain and skimmed milk with a small pasture.

To-day a dry cow is worth almost as much as a fresh one, and should receive as much attention as ever. When the cow is with calf and ceases to give milk in paying quantities, while she is still receiving a full share of feed, it indicates that the development of the embryo has reached such a stage that the cow must give over a part of her energy that would otherwise go toward producing milk, to supplying life-giving blood for the embryo. Some cows are practically dry three months after becoming pregnant. Others may give milk almost up to the time of calving. It depends on many things. It is, however, a mistake to milk a cow when she is within a short time of calving.

During the first six months of the development of the embryo the cow usually shows little effect of the matter, except that she gets a better appetite, and she apparently puts on a little flesh while her milk-producing capacity is falling. But during the last three months of the period of gestation is the critical stage. During this time two-thirds of the development of the embryo takes place. This it is easy to see what the danger is in cutting off her feed at this critical time and putting her on poor pasture. In fact, the cow needs more feed during the first six months of the period than she needed before, and she will show it by eating many things for which she showed no appetite before.

Of course, it is not necessary to give the cow at this time the same kind of feed she has been getting. High milk production concentrates may be left almost entirely out, but it is essential that she have pasture. If this is not available, it must be made up of a double quantity of good legume hay. If pasturage is available, little or no silage may be fed, but silage may be made to take the place of pasturage.

Plenty of good legume hay should always be fed, and some coarse hay should be given from time to time to add bulk to the feed and to keep the bowels from being too open. Silage is good to feed to all pregnant animals that like it just before the young is brought forth, as it is laxative and keeps the bowels in trim. But too much should not be given. As for concentrates for the dry cow, wheat bran is usually best. Other grains are good and various ground grains may be fed in proportion. Laxative feeds like linseed and cottonseed meal are left out.

THE KIND OF COW IS IMPORTANT

More attention should be paid to the kind of cow kept and the way they are cared for. In these times of high and scarce feeds, it is a very easy matter to lose money on poor cows.

Milk drawn at night and morning

Are Your Nostrils Full Of Catarrhal Discharge?

If So, It's Time You Got Wise to Catarrhazone, the One Certain Cure

By no other means can you get relief so quickly as from Catarrhazone. It's the most direct remedy—direct because you breathe it to the very spot that is irritated and full of catarrhal germs. Nothing round about in the Catarrhazone method. It acts instantly, clears the throat of phlegm, stops the hacking cough, relieves tight chest, removes bronchial irritation.

So healing and soothing is Catarrhazone, so full it is of curative essences that winter influenza before it. Carry a Catarrhazone Inhaler in your purse, in your pocket, use it to ward off your little colds before they grow big. Dollar outfit lasts two months, small size 50c, trial size 25c; all dealers or the Catarrhazone Co., Kingston, Canada.

A TRUE PROPHET

Prince's Grandfather and American Unity.

(N. Y. Sunday Sun.)

The eldest son of England's democratic King has crossed the Atlantic and his presence on this side of the ocean will evoke, from the harp-strings of both our national history and personal memory, not a few delightful chords. In a word, because of the initial visit of a Prince of Wales in 1860, American patriotism is to-day more of a reality. The "indissoluble union of indestructible States" resembles much more that adamant rock, which Lincoln believed it to be, and not at all the "rope of sand" which President Buchanan feared and talked about.

It was in those dark days when the fifteenth President, "the Sage of Westfield," called for a day of fasting and of prayer—or he did well to

differ considerably in the percentage of fat. This is not due to any material difference between the milk being secreted by night or by day, but because of unequal differences between the periods. When cows lie still there is a larger per cent. of water and a correspondingly less percentage of solids in milk. Generally speaking, the milk is richest in butterfat that has been milked after the shortest period. This has been determined where cows are milked three, four or five times a day.

Cows vary from day to day. Usually this can be accounted for by change of food, sudden changes in the weather, indisposition of animals, etc. There is always a variation between the milk first drawn and the last drawn. The first is very low in fat, while the last or "strippings" is very rich. Sometimes this may be as much as 1 and 10 per cent., respectively. The larger globules of fat, being nearly as large as the small milk ducts, pass along rapidly than the milk fluid.

The amount and the character of food have a considerable influence upon the quantity of the milk. But the quantity is more easily affected by changes in the character of the food than the quantity. Cows kept under favorable conditions, with an abundant supply of food, it is hardly possible to increase the proportion of fats to other solids by a change in the food. But while the amount of the various constituents of the milk is not easily affected by the food, the quality of the constituents themselves may be considerably influenced, especially the fat. For instance, linseed meal, gluten meal and certain other foods make soft, oily fat, while cottonseed meal, certain legumes and wheat bran make fat.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The dairy farmer, the producer of milk and cream, controls the quality and price of butter. If he furnishes cream of good quality he makes possible the manufacture of good butter, which will command the highest price on the market. If he supplies cream of inferior quality of low-grade butter is bound to be made from it, which means small returns for the producer. The dairy farmer, in the controlling power which determines the destiny of the dairy industry. The care he gives the cream on the farm determines the financial returns from the butter determine the prosperity of the dairy farmer, because the price the creamery pays for butterfat is necessarily largely regulated by the price the butter brings on the market.

The application of barnyard manure has built up many poor soils and enabled farmers to prosper. More manure ought to be produced and more used. Poor soils mean poor farmers; rich soil is likely to mean prosperous farmers.

It matters very little how much land one farms, provided he farms well what he has.

Winter cover crops are of much benefit to worn lands, because roots of plants hold the soil particles, utilize the readily available plant foods that might be lost and return vegetable matter when turned under.

Calves are usually fed whole milk for two or three weeks, then gradually changed to skim milk. About the time of changing begin to feed a little grain, but do not think that it is necessary to use oilmeal or any other high-priced feed, high in protein or fat or both. Experiments at the Missouri experiment station show that a mixture of two parts of corn and one part of oats, by weight, gives as good results as oilmeal and ready-mixed calf meals often purchased at higher prices. Bran is not especially good for the young calf, because it is too laxative. The grain mixture should be fed immediately after the milk and should be fed too liberally or scarce may result.

Dirt carries bad flavors. If the barn or its surroundings and cows are dirty it will result in poor milk; poor milk results in poor cream; poor cream results in poor butter.

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FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS SALE OF READY ROOFING MILL ENDS

These are full-length rolls of Prepared Roofing, complete with nails and the cement for laying. Every roll will cover at least 100 square feet, after lagging. There are not more than four pieces to a roll, and very many of the rolls are in one piece, but may be defective in appearance. Customers find these "Mill Ends" to be good for all ordinary purposes. Usually used as a Roof Covering, but hundreds of uses are suggested on opposite walls of buildings to protect from wind and storm. The "Mill Ends" are very strongly recommended by contractors using ready-made Roofing. They are very easy to handle, and are able to stand a withstanding effort. We must, however, reserve the right to refuse orders when our present stock is sold. Order at once, and if in doubt, as to how much you need, send the size of your building and we will ship the right amount of Roofing to cover.

MAKE A BIG EXTRA SAVING

All Roofings offered in this sale are "Mill Ends" of our highest grade. We particularly recommend the "Mill Ends" of Slate Surface Roofing. You can lay it right over the top of old wood shingles. Kindly Order by Number and for convenience clip this advertisement and mail with your order.

D-32. "Mill Ends" of Three Ply Mica Surface Roofing, weighing about 55 pounds per square. Our regular price \$5.65. **2.45**

K-42. "Mill Ends" of Slate Surface Roofing, in ornamental natural colors, red and green, extra heavy and usually called "four ply." Weight per square about 80 pounds. The price usually paid for this Roofing in Ontario will be from \$4.00 to \$4.50, depending on the distance from the mill. Our "Mill Ends" price **2.90**

NOTE—If intending to lay Slate Surface Roofing over old wood shingles, allow 10 cents per square for extra long, large-head nails.

OUR "CAP SHEAF" OFFER

To further introduce our Roofing, and to quickly dispose of our present stock of "Cap Sheaf," we will PREPAY FREIGHT on orders of Ten Rolls or more to railway stations in Ontario south of the Ottawa Valley, providing you send cash with your order. On orders outside this territory we allow freight to the Ottawa Valley, or French River.

SEND NO MONEY If there is an agent of the Railway Company at your station we will ship your order C.O.D., subject to inspection and approval before you pay a cent. If there is no agent, send Cash with Order, "your money back if not satisfied."

ORDER AT ONCE AND GET IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK ON HAND.

The HALLEDAY COMPANY Limited
 Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, London, Windsor, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

do—while the United States Government, with an empty treasury, had to beg for money at 12 per cent. interest, when the American commonwealth and staterhood was menaced with disruption, that the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII, and peace-maker par excellence, visited us. Still, it is simple fact to recall that the great historian Edward A. Freeman, believing that the Union was at an end, planned his great book, in four volumes, on the "History of Federal Government, from the Amphictyonic Council to the Disruption of the United States of America." The activities of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Thomas and a million or more of American patriots, however, compelled a change in Mr. Freeman's views and plans. Only one volume appeared and the work remains a torso.

On the other hand, it was an even grander voice that laid emphasis on the creative and unifying forces in American history. He proved the true prophet. He was no less a personage than the Prince of Wales, England's future King, who in 1860, as Lord Renfrew, visited us almost incognito, and certainly without ostentation or trace of smobishness. He came unexpectedly late the State House at Philadelphia and was mightily interested in Independence Hall.

But, oh, what did he see in the hallway and underneath the grand staircase? Listen, ye Daughters of the American Revolution of 1919, to whose mothers we owe much, while some there be yet who remember and can confirm what we tell. Literally, they took up the bell, which the men had put down. What did the Prince, to his disgust, see but an eating station and materials of quick lunch, whose stinking odors filled the place? We, with our juvenile Keystone State appetite, voted these viandas as ambrosial and fit for the gods. There we took our Philadelphia pepperpot, waffles, hominy, scrapple, smearcase, cheese-cakes and "dump noodles and snits"—for Manhattaners, we translate, wheat flour doughballs, dried apples and ham boiled together and served with moasses.

To crown the vision, beheld as joyfully by the Quaker City small boy, who concealed a mammoth cave under his diaphragm, as he was sorrowfully looked upon by the surprised Prince, there sat a goddess of liberty, in the form of a fat lady, who might have tipped the scales at a quarter of a thousand pounds. Red faced and beaming with motherly good nature, amid appetizing clouds of vapors, she presided over the steaming pots and pans, kept calorically high over live charcoal in sheet iron bases. This lady bountiful dispensed soup, beans, pretzels and pickled tripe with especial joy when candidates for her pine benches began to multiply, at 12:05 post meridian, and she soon had a waiting list. The more, the merrier, seemed to be the motto of herself and her maids. There was the Liberty Bell, which, then set on rough timbers under the stairway, furnished on its platform a dresser for dishes.

But, oh, what a debacle from august historic memories! Was the treasury of Penn's city so poor and even as low as that of the Buchanan Government in 1861 that the city fathers must rent out the sacred edifice for the mean revenue of an eating stand? The future Edward VII, was horrified. Then and there he, the Prince, spoke out strongly, in his mother's English, which we give in paraphrase. He intimated that it was the duty of the Philadelphia municipality to end such base usage of an edifice consecrated by noble memories.

For, let it be recalled to-day, none more than Edward knew the true inwardness of the Revolution. In 1775, on American soil with blood, and on British soil without slaughter, the same struggle began. Without the bloodshed of battle the same victory was won in 1830 that he won in 1781, with French air, and in 1787 consolidated here, namely, that of true representative government. We made sure of our victory against a German King, who, with a corrupt Parliament, misrepresented British tradition and spirit, in our Constitution, our union and our stable government, in 1787. Across the water the reform of 1830 meant a Parliament representing men and not land, as in 1775.

The Prince, later King Edward VII, recommended that not only should the refreshment tables and benches be removed, but that the whole building should be restored to its original simplicity and use.

But, women, sisters, let us reveal the secret. Men balked at the cost. They pleaded the same argument, of loss of revenue, which has been so industriously and with as much fallacious reasoning and pseudo-eloquence urged in favor of retaining strong beverages. One glorious male exception was seen in that gentleman of strong individuality, who wrote one of the most honest autobiographies in modern days, Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. He turned the engines of his unique erudition to the reinforcement of the D. A. R. With women's tenacity and an impertinence as invincible as that of their Biblical exemplar and precedent, the Daughters of the Revolution persisted and won. Independence Hall, restored to its chaste simplicity and pristine grandeur of style, is now an American mecca. What a tremendous agent for national unity! What an investment in nation wide loyalty to the ideal of the fathers!

Within a year from Edward's visit at the greatest of shrines of America, the greatest of her sons, Abraham Lincoln, sat in the Hall of the Fathers, who looked down upon him from their speaking effigies on canvas. Later, outside in the front space where stood once in the flesh and now stands in bronze the Father of his Country, and where in 1824 the banner of old at Valley Forge and Barron Hill thundered welcome to our

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three doses of strength—No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walkers).

Wool's Phosphorides.

The Great English Remedy. Tonsured invigorates the whole nervous system, restores the blood, cures all forms of Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Indigestion, etc. It is a powerful tonic, and is sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walkers).

American flag and around the Liberty Bell, the delegates who proclaimed the creation of the central European republics.

Like the diamond potter's finish of the final facet on a uniquely rare diamond, a Robinson or Cullinan, the greatness of which throws the workman in shadow, we cut our story short here. Let the Prince of Wales, grandson of the cosmopolitan patriot of 1861, come among us. Let him see the splendor of a union of forty-eight States, which his grandfather helped to cement. We, too, have a jewel room, not a Norman Tower shadowed by sinister memories, but in a temple of colonial architecture, honored by all the nation. Let the grandson see how well we have listened to his grandfather's words. Has "England always been our enemy?" Well, some of us do not interpret history's leading facts with prejudices. With the memories of 1861 vividly recalled and reading the nation's story in the light of principles, as well as events, we find that British love for the great republic between the oceans and American affection for the two islands set in the sea may exist together. On neither the British nor the American flag does the sun ever set.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

The Toronto Fat Stock Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto on Thursday and Friday, December 11th and 12th. Stock raisers should get the highest market price as well as some of the big prize money by entering their well finished stock at once. Write, Secretary, Box 635 Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, for Premium List and Entry Blank.

Foraminifera Aid Science.

The little jellylike animals which the scientist calls Foraminifera, swarm so abundantly in the sea that their tiny cast off shells in some places make up a considerable part of the sediment which are laid down on the sea bottom and which in time may become beds of rock in a land area. The small size and the compactness of these shells protect them from some of the accidents that befall the remains of larger animals, so that in many samples of well borings the Foraminifera are the only shells that have survived in recognizable form the vicissitudes of drilling.

In the hands of specialists trained to identify fossils the Foraminifera may furnish the only available clue to the age of the rock enclosing them and consequently to the existence of strata or structure favorable or unfavorable to the accumulation of oil, gas or water. Thus the "spectacled scientist," who may really look like an alert business man, becomes the helpful adviser of the "practical" oil geologist or the well driller.

Hankie Hankings.

Deep dyed. Lots of black. Rolled edges, please. They call 'em suit hankies. No more handspun linen for "best." Fine Swiss embroidery imitates handwork. And there is a revival of fine lace trimming.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many cases of Deafness are caused by Catarrh which is an inflamed condition of the Mucous Surfaces.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All Druggists Sell. Circulars free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

RINGS OF SATURN.

Mysterious Circles Seem to Be Made of Flimsy Stuff.

Nearly everyone, with the exception of a few unusually earthbound individuals, has felt at some time or other a strong desire to gaze at some of the beauties and wonders of the heavens through a telescope and the one object that all of us wish to see, if perchance, this desire is to be gratified, is Saturn, whose unusual ring system has so far as we know no counterpart in the sky, writes Isabel M. Lewis, in the Electrical Experimenter.

All the planets in the solar system with the exception of the two innermost, Mercury and Venus, are attended by satellites but Saturn, alone, has in addition to a large and imposing family nine moons, three distinct rings of great dimensions which form a total mass composed of swarms of minute particles revolving around the planet.

Why Saturn should be the only planet to possess such a system of rings has not yet been explained in an entirely satisfactory manner, depending as it does upon the manner of the origin of the entire solar system which it is now agreed could not have followed the course outlined by the Nebular Hypothesis of Le Place. The theory of the origin of the solar system and every theory advanced to explain the manner in which the solar system came into existence must satisfactorily explain the cause of this peculiar appendage of Saturn. There is an interesting law known as "Roche's Law," however, named from its investigator, that states that no satellite of

a planet can exist intact within 2.44 times the radius of the planet. This limit is spoken of as "Roche's Limit," and applying it to the planet Saturn fall within this limit. It does not necessarily follow from this that the minute particles of which the rings are composed are the shattered remains of one small satellite but rather that they are the material from which a satellite might have been formed were it not so close to the planet. Within "Roche's Limit" the mutual attraction of the various particles for each other that would tend eventually to gather them into one body is overcome by tidal forces that arise from such close proximity to the huge planet. The stress and strain of such forces is so great that no grouping of particulars can take place. This explains possibly, why the rings continue to exist in their present condition. The total mass of the rings is known to be very small, for they do not disturb the motions of any of the nearer and smaller satellites, though tiny Mimas, six hundred miles in diameter is only thirty-one thousand miles beyond the outer edge of the outer ring.

An interesting observation was made a year or so ago of the passage of the rings of the planet between us and a star. Though the light of the star was diminished to one-fourth of its normal brightness when the rings passed before it, at no time was its light entirely eclipsed by any of the particles. It was computed that if the diameters of one of the individual particles had amounted to as much as three or four miles the star would have been temporarily eclipsed. An upper limit for the size of the moonlets was thus obtained. The average diameter of the particles is probably much less than three miles.

ARE YOUR FEET CALLOUSED?

Easy to remove lumps by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. This purely vegetable remedy acts painlessly and is guaranteed. Inset on "Putnam's" only, 25c per bottle.

BAD EGG, GOOD MONEY.

"That ain't nothin' in the world but is good for somethin'" is one of the favorite sayings of Slim Buckley, of Bear Lake.

Buckley is a thrifty soul. He farms in summer and traps in winter and between wheat and furs he is growing rich. One morning his wife was cooking breakfast. She broke a rotten egg into a skillet and was starting toward the door to throw it away when Buckley stopped her.

"Woman, don't throw that egg away," said Buckley.

"But it's rotten," protested his wife.

"Makes no difference," declared the philosopher. "That ain't nothin' in the world but—"

"James Buckley," exclaimed his wife, "I've heard that a thousand times."

The wolf never sniffs at the doors of the prosperous farmers of the Peace river country. But foxes are different animals—here is something you don't know—rotten eggs are regarded as an epicurean tidbit in valpine menus.

That night Buckley set a trap in a poplar grove near his home and baited it with the rotten egg. He hoped to catch a red fox or perhaps a coyote. But when he went out to his trap next morning, what do you think he found? The biggest silver fox Buckley ever had clapped eyes on. He sold the pelt in Peace River the other day for \$346.

"A right nice lot o' money to hatch from a rotten egg," remarked Buckley, as he stuffed the money in his pocket. "I've allers allowed that that ain't nothin' in the world but is good for somethin'."—Chicago Post.

Time Has Tested It—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

Juvenile Goggles.

Challis frocks. Bright red coats. Elderdom embroidery. Lots of plaid, real or sham. Plenty of leather and buckie trimming. Whole coats of seal, squirrel, or white rabbit.

Newness as to Candelsticks.

A new idea—that of white candelsticks. We used to have silver candelsticks or colored pottery candelsticks with white candles. Now behold the white porcelain candelstick with the colored candle. Blue candles are often used, with a centerpiece of white flowers in a blue dish. The result is, really very attractive.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.



Dr. Marshall's Female Pills
 For Women's Ailments

A scientifically prepared remedy of women's ailments. Sold for nearly half a century in England, France, Germany, and elsewhere. It is a powerful tonic, and is sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walkers).

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Newness as to Candelsticks.

A new idea—that of white candelsticks. We used to have silver candelsticks or colored pottery candelsticks with white candles. Now behold the white porcelain candelstick with the colored candle. Blue candles are often used, with a centerpiece of white flowers in a blue dish. The result is, really very attractive.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

SHILOH
 30 Drops Coughs