

VETERINARY SURGEON.
Dr H B F JERVIS, V S.
 Graduate Ontario Veterinary College
 Post Graduate Royal Veterinary Collg.
 London, England.
 Address **Houlton, Me.,**
 Telephone Connection.

THIS MAY INTEREST YOU
 Last year the sale of Pelham's Peerless fruit and ornamental trees increased 40 per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver standard trees and to contract grade. Our agents made money in proportion to the increase in sales. We want now a reliable agent for Carleton county. Pay Weekly. Exclusive Territory.
 Write for best terms
 Pelham Nursery Co.
 Toronto, Ont.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
 Pays special attention to **Savings Accounts**

DR. I. W. N. BAKER,
 Specialist in diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT,
 all the latest novelties in
Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
OFFICE
 Near late residence. Telephone, 131 11

SMUGGLING FURS INTO STATE OF MAINE

HOULTON, Me., March 30.—Although the information which revealed the system of wholesale fur smuggling from Canada was given to the authorities at Washington by him, Deputy Collector of Customs Wm F Jencks to day declined to discuss the case for publication.

Collector Jencks said that Houlton was not the actual base of the operations and no large quantity of the furs was sent through this port entry. The method used was described as the old system by which goods are shipped by the Canadian dealers in large dry goods boxes to some concern on the Canadian side of the line, each package being marked for its destination. Then the individual packages are taken across the St John River and delivered to a person on this side, who in turn takes them to the express office. Such a method was exposed a few years ago in the vicinity of Elmtonston, N B, and other points in Madawaska, only at the later place the goods were sent by stage to Fort Kent on one day and to Van Buren in the opposite direction on the following day. No arrests have been made in Maine as yet.

FIND OUT.

It should not be found necessary in these days to urge a dairyman to test his cows and to keep a record of what they produce. And yet how many there are who pride themselves upon being first class dairymen who fail in this one essential. They go on in the same old hazardous way every year and are seemingly content with receiving the monthly cheque from the cheese or butter factory. A cheque is a very nice thing to get at any time, whether it represents much or little. But the receiving of a cheque does not necessarily mean that the business or undertaking that has produced that cheque is profitable. One must get down to the bottom of things and find out what profit there is in the undertaking. A dairyman may send the milk of twenty cows to a cheese factory or creamery and not make a cent on the undertaking. In fact he may lose as has so often been demonstrated. In a herd of twenty cows there are likely to be a few which give a larger return than others. These should be selected and kept in the herd and the others weeded out. This can only be successfully done by testing each cow and keeping an accurate record of what each produces in quality and quantity of milk—
Canadian Farm.

Shiloh's Cure
 quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.



The Buckley Guarantee ensures Satisfaction —or a new hat free.

A hat needs a guarantee. More easily than any other article of apparel, a hat can deceive its purchaser—look right without being right. Clothes, or shoes, or ties, you can "size up"—a hat, you can not. For instance, almost everyone knows enough about tweeds

to tell whether a suit will wear well. With hats it is different. Who can "size up" a hat? Who can tell whether it will wear three months, or "look seedy" after one month? Few can tell a hat's real worth without knowing what goes into its making. None can tell exactly but the manufacturer. He knows better than anyone how long his product will wear—and, if he believes in his hats he ought to

GUARANTEE	
No.	The Color and Weave of this hat are absolutely guaranteed, and any hat which without giving reason satisfactory, will be exchanged at any time within four months after purchase. We also agree to exchange this hat, if same is damaged by accident during the said four months.
DATE SOLD	BUCKLEY & SONS, Manufacturers.

be willing to guarantee them. Buckley Hats are guaranteed. The men that make them believe they'll wear longer than any other hat that's made—and in proof of that belief the makers attach their guarantee for four months. If you buy a Buckley hat to-day, and, any time within the next four months, you find your hat losing color or showing signs of wear, take it to your dealer and he will cheerfully, unhesitatingly exchange it. The Buckley guarantee, moreover, assures you against hat accidents—it's so sweeping as to include even that contingency. Union made, and of highest grade felt, it is produced in a wide variety of styles to suit all physical types and to conform to latest fashion tendencies. The price is only \$2.50.

BUCKLEY HATS

VIOLENT SNOW STORM BOTHERED MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 30.—For the second time within a fortnight the street railway forces had to battle with a snow and wind storm last night and this morning, which came near paralyzing the street car traffic. As it was, thousands had to walk to work on account of the disarrangement of the service. The snowfall for March has been unusually heavy, particularly for the latter half of the month and having come in as the proverbial lamb is going out like a lion.

Boston Advertiser: The movement to advertise the Christian religion in a Christian nation is notable. Publicity—that is the keynote of the campaign of religious agitation which aims to bring 3,000,000 churchless men in this country into active church association. The leader of the campaign outlines it as the purpose to advertise Christianity as it has never been advertised before "if it can be done in a dignified manner." That is a point worth attention by all engaged.

EXCESSIVE ROPE SKIPPING CAUSED CHILDREN'S DEATH.

New York, March 30.—The third death from excessive rope skipping by school children is being investigated by the coroner's office. May Tamplin, eight years old, is the latest victim. She died late yesterday after being with several other scholars in rope skipping contests for the championship of the school. She won the honors, hurdling the rope 698 times, but was taken to her home almost unconscious from exhaustion.

There recently passed away at Newtown breds, Ireland, a centenarian in the person of Henry Lomas, who had lived in the reigns of six sovereigns. He was a boy at school when Waterloo was fought; he was a young man when the emancipation bill was passed, and he talked about the famine of 47 and the great storm of 59 as if they were things of yesterday. He had often watched the old mail coach passing through the village on its dreary way to Dublin. When he was born in Belfast there were 24,000 people there; now there are about 400,000. He saw boats harbored where High street now is.

GOOD ROADS

The movement for good roads is not confined to Ontario. Other provinces in Canada are waking up to the needs of the country in this respect. In Manitoba a movement is on foot to build an improved highway from Winnipeg to Winnipeg Beach along the main road through Selkirk. The Provincial Government has been asked to make an estimate of the cost of construction and to contribute money toward its construction, the balance being financed by the municipalities and private concerns interested, including the city of Winnipeg. Should the plan for a main trunk road across Canada materialize, this piece of road would probably be part of the system. British Columbia has taken steps to begin the construction of its end of the trunk line, and with Manitoba making a beginning it looks as if some people have faith in the ultimate accomplishment of this gigantic task. Whether it is ever accomplished or not, agitation in its behalf will serve to keep the good roads movement alive in all parts of the country. Good roads are as essential to a country's progress as railways. These latter have little difficulty in getting the ear of governments when they can show a need for a railway in any part of the country. Governments should be just as ready to help on the building of good roads.—Canadian Farm.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO BESEIGED AT FEZ.

Tangier, Morocco, March 30.—An army of 3,000 Berbers attacked the Moroccan capital city of Fez to day and attempted to capture Sultan Mulia Hafid. In a fierce battle with native troops they were finally driven off. A reign of terror prevailed during the attack and many foreigners sought the seclusion of the consulates. The rebels were well armed and bombarded the Sultans palace for some time before they were defeated. A number is reported to have been killed and wounded in the fighting. Fez is a walled city with a population estimated at from 90,000 to 140,000.

CARE OF FLATIRONS.

When flatirons are not in use keep each one tied up in a tight fitting woolen bag or oil stocking top. This prevents them from becoming rusty or rough. Rub them occasionally on a piece of cedar when ironing to keep the starch from sticking. The odor is agreeable and it will not discolor the most delicate fabric.

THIRD LONGEST TUNNEL IN EUROPE

Berne, Switzerland, March 31.—The final obstruction to the Latchberg tunnel, through the Bernese Alps was pierced by the laborers at 1:30 o'clock this morning after five and a half years work and the expenditure of \$20,000,000. The tunnel, which is the third longest in Europe, measures 14,500 metres, or approximately nine miles. With the completion of the Latchberg tunnel, which was planned to give the Simplon Tunnel Railway line a direct connection with the railways which traverse Switzerland from north to south, there will be a direct through route from Milan to Berne and thence to Orlais and Boulogne. The distance from Milan to Calais by this route will be about 575 miles or nearly 80 miles less than the existing routes. The tunnel will be double tracked throughout.

At a great meeting of churchmen and statesmen in Albert Hall, London on Wednesday evening, to celebrate the tercentenary of the revision of the English translation of the Bible by a commission which completed the so-called King James version in 1611, Premier Asquith and Mr Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, who were the principal speakers, seized the opportunity to inaugurate the arbitration movement. Suffragettes interfered with the proceedings and when the Prime Minister began they unfurled banners bearing the inscription, "Votes for Women. The banners were torn up after a free fight.

Score another for the women. The United States judges in the eighth circuit met in St. Paul a few days ago and elected Miss Louise Trott, of that city, to the clerkship of the Circuit Court. Miss Trott had for twenty two years been the deputy clerk White rare, the appointment of a woman to such a post is not without precedent, is Adelaide Utter occupies a similar place in Kansas City and Miss Carrie Davison is clerk of the United States District Court at Detroit.

For the last two years English capitalists have been paying particular attention to Iceland. A British syndicate has just bought a large tract of ground at Thorlakshaven, the only place on the southern coast of the Island where a good harbour can be made. Adjacent to Thorlakshaven lies a fertile lowland, and there are two wide rivers with water falls in the district. It is expected that the syndicate will construct a harbor, using the power derived from the water falls for some industrial purpose.

Would You Provide for the Care of Canada's Needy Consumptives?

THEN SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE **MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES**



MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES. MAIN BUILDING FOR PATIENTS.

A national institution that accepts patients from all parts of Canada. Here is one of hundreds of letters being received daily:—

John D. McNaughton, New Liskeard, Ont.: A young man not belonging here, and suffering from, it is believed, consumption, is being kept by one of the hotels here. He has no means and has been refused admission to our hospital. The conditions where he is offer him no chance. Could he be admitted to your Free Hospital for Consumptives? If not, could you inform me where he can be sent, and what steps are necessary to secure prompt admittance?

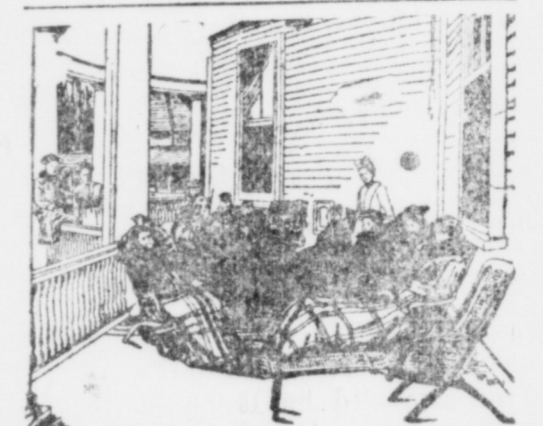
NOT A SINGLE PATIENT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER INABILITY TO PAY.

Since the hospital was opened in April, 1902, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four patients have been treated in this one institution, representing people from every province in the Dominion. For the week ending November 20th, 1909, one hundred and twenty-five patients were in residence. Ninety-six of these are not paying a copper for their maintenance—absolutely free. The other twenty-nine paid from \$2.00 to \$4.90 a week. No one pays more than \$4.90.

Suitable cases are admitted promptly on completion of application papers.

A GRATEFUL PATIENT

Norah P. Canham: Enclosed you will find receipt for my ticket from Gravenhurst, hoping that you will be able to oblige me with the fare. I was at your Sanatorium ten months, and I was sent away from there as an apparent cure. I am now working in the city, and I am feeling fine. I was most thankful for the care I got from the doctors and staff, and I must say that I spent the time of my life while I was there.



TAKING THE CURE IN WINTER AT MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is dependent on the good-will and gifts of the Canadian public. Money is urgently needed at the present time to make it possible to care for the large and increasing number of patients that are entering the institution.

Will you help?
 Where greater urgency?
 Truly, Canada's greatest charity.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas., National Sanitarium Association, 37 King St. W., Toronto, Canada.

Paper from Sugar Cane And Bamboo

WASHINGTON, D C March 30.—Another substance from which paper may be manufactured has been discovered by the manager of a sugar estate at Trinidad, according to the United States consul at that place. The new substance is ground sugar cane, to which is added bamboo fibres. The combining of these two, the discoverer believes, produces a substance which will make a cheap and excellent paper. He has made paper by this process without the use of chemicals. The quality of the paper, according to the report, can command the market against any wood paper now being manufactured.