

Violet's Lover

She was always just. She had sought her own destiny; it had not been forced upon her. She had that which she had coveted, and she must take the drawbacks with it. She found that she had acted wisely in taking her mother's advice. One of the first things Sir Owen asked about was the ball. "Shall you go?" she asked her husband. "That I shall," he replied; "and you too. Lady Maude Arlington is going; every one who is any one will be there."

"Pray excuse me," she said to Major Morrison. She went up to Sir Owen, and laid her hand upon his arm. "We have had a very pleasant evening," she said—her poor lips were white with fear. "Very," he replied, and in the effort to look dignified he spilled some of the brandy on her dress. "I am tired," she said, trembling in every nerve; "and if you will, Sir Owen, I should like to go home."

not think she was Violet Hays on Lady Chevenix; she was simply a woman in distress, and it was his duty to help her. "I am afraid," she continued—and he saw that her face was quite white and that her hands trembled. What a mockery her diamonds and her superb dress appeared now! "Sir Owen is very violent and not quite himself," she continued. "If he is at home alone, I dare not go."

broken bread with you for the last time. And no further word would the young sportsman exchange with him. CHAPTER XXXVI. Sir Owen was alarmed—he found that, although he was a baronet, he could not do as he liked with impunity. Society had certain laws that must be kept—and one was that must, if he wished to be considered a gentleman, treat his wife with respect. Sir Owen found that he must alter, for the people were beginning to give up his acquaintance; some of the best families in the county, who had formerly welcomed him with open arms, now did not even invite him to their formal parties. He was losing caste as fast as he could lose it, and he said to himself something must be done; he must alter, or even bound in the county would be closed against him.

TO STAMP OUT CONSUMPTION. Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch. Many of the most thoughtful and public spirited men of the Dominion are numbered among the officers and members of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption, which held its fourth annual meeting in Ottawa on April 20 and 21. It is calculated that in Canada at the present moment between 3,000 and 40,000 persons are suffering from it, yet it is undoubtedly a preventable disease, and one that is curable in its earlier stages. As the president, Hon. Senator Edwards, pointed out, literature such as the association distributes should be every home, so that the people might be taught the simple means by which the scourge may be avoided. While sanatoria were helpful in the case of the advanced patient, he believed that the great means of its prevention was in education. Infections from animals. A phase of the question in which farmers are particularly interested was discussed by Dr. Raymond, an eminent United States authority, who is assistant medical director of the Henry Phipps Institute at Philadelphia, in an address on "Animal Tuberculosis in Their Relation to Human Health." The lecturer vigorously combated the opinion of Koch and others that there is an essential difference between human and bovine tuberculosis, and cited a large number of experiments in support of this view, that these were practically identical. While admitting that the majority of cases of consumption were due to infection by inhalation, he claimed that a considerable percentage could be definitely traced to infection through the digestive tract of food, particularly milk and meat. The few figures available seemed to indicate that about 25 per cent. of children's cases were due to the latter cause.

3. The use of boxes of better quality. The latter point was very noticeable in cheese coming from the Government curing stations, the boxes being made of heavier material; the percentage of broken boxes did not show two per cent. which proves that it is false economy to buy cheap boxes. Care should be taken not to use green, unseasoned boxes, as the cheese, particularly the top and bottom, may be damaged in quality from this cause alone. Skin Brand on Cheese.—Leading British importers of Canadian cheese are in favor of branding cheese indelibly with the month in which they made. Some years ago "September" cheese became the favorite, but owing to the improvement in the quality of cheese made during July and August, brought about by the system of "cool curing" introduced by the Department of Agriculture, the makes of other months have proved to be nearly as good in quality as September's. It is claimed that unscrupulous dealers in Canada as well as Great Britain, quote "September's" at such low prices that the supposition is that they are the make of other months, and an inferiority in quality is not discovered until after delivery is taken. If the month of make was branded on the cheese they would be sold on their merits, and speculators, who bought cheap lines of July, August, October or November make would be deterred from quoting them by cable or otherwise as "September's." Yours very truly, J. A. Clemens, Publication Clerk. ROSY, HEARTY CHILDREN If you want to keep your little ones rosy, hearty and full of life, give them Baby's Own Tablets the moment they show signs of being out of order in any way. This medicine cures all forms of stomach and bowel troubles, breaks up colds, prevents croup, destroys worms, always a sure relief and gives the little ones sound, natural sleep. No child objects to taking the tablets and the mother has a guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. They are promptly given to little ones gives this guarantee. Mrs. G. Campbell, Killarney, Man., who has had much experience, says: "I find Baby's Own Tablets a fine medicine for children. They are prompt in relieving little ills, and gentle in their action." All medicine dealers sell these tablets, or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. WIRE ROPE FROM POMPEII Rope Tramways Were in Use Two Hundred and Sixty Years Ago. It is not an uncommon thing in this age of advancement in industrial and engineering matters for the present day engineer to assume that he knows much more than his ancient brother, and while this is true in many things it frequently happens that an invention or appliance commonly believed to belong to modern times is found to have been known and used centuries ago. Ropes made of various kinds of fibre and leather are of very ancient date. Ropes of palm have been found in Egypt in the tomb of Beni-Issan (about 3000 B. C.), and on the walls of these tombs is also shown the process of preparing hemp. In a tomb at Thebes of the time of Thothmes III. (about 1600 B. C.) is a group representing the process of twisting thongs of leather and the method of cutting leather into thongs. The Bible tells us that Sampson was bound with ropes and that the spies sent by Joshua into Jericho were let down in a basket, presumably by means of a rope. At Nimrud, Assyria, a carved slab showing the siege of a castle was found, on which a soldier was represented in the act of cutting a rope to which a bucket for drawing water from a well outside the castle was attached. The wire rope is generally considered a modern invention, a product of modern skill, and it will surprise many to learn that its manufacture is really a rediscovered art. Although the Assyrians practised the art of wire spinning, they have been found to indicate that they used wire for making rope. The excavations at Pompeii have, however, brought to light a piece of bronze wire rope, nearly fifteen feet long and about one inch in circumference. This rope is now in the Museo Borbonico at Naples. It consists of three strands laid spirally together, each strand being made up of fifteen wires twisted together, and its construction does not, therefore, differ greatly from that of wire ropes made to-day. Pompeii was buried A. D. 79, 1,825 years ago, but few long wire ropes had then been known it is impossible to tell, though, judging by the knowledge shown in the construction of the rope, it may be safely concluded that they had been known for a considerable time. The uses to which these ropes were put are not definitely known, but further excavations may shed some light on the subject. As to the use of rope tramways, it is said that they were in use as early as 1644. TOMMY'S SOLILOQUY. (Philadelphia Record.) I'd like to be a bareback rider, Daahing round the circus ring, With the people all applauding; My, I wouldn't do a thing. In my shining suit of spangles I'd turn flip-flops in the air, And land on my gallop charger, Oh, but how the kids would stare! Or else to be a lion tamer; At the snarling beasts I'd shout, How the folks would stare and shiver When I ordered them about. If I could only be a fireman, And drive the engine down the street; Going like the wind to fires, All the others I would beat. I'd dash into burning buildings, Save the inmates from their fate, Carry them fainting down the ladder, Gee! but wouldn't that be great! But then again I think a cowboy Has to be both brave and cool, Now, I'd like—Oh, paw! they're calling; It's time for me to go to school.

ROSY, HEARTY CHILDREN

WIRE ROPE FROM POMPEII

DESPONDENT WOMEN

Find New Health in the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A few years ago Mrs. James R. Stuart, of Thorold, Ont., who is well known to most of the residents of that town, found her health severely shattered as a result of an attack of anaemia. As told practically in her own words, Mrs. Stuart says: "My blood was turned almost to water; I suffered from nerve racking headaches, and the least exertion would cause my heart to palpitate so violently as to render me almost breathless. I wasted away in flesh and often was so weak that I could not walk about. I was under the care of a good doctor, but as I was not getting better, I grew melancholy and despondent, and felt I was becoming a hopeless invalid. At this stage I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I began taking them, thinking it would be a miracle if they ever helped me. To my great surprise when I had been using the pills less than a month my health was improving. I used about a dozen boxes in all and found myself enjoying once more the blessing of good health. I had been feeling like a skeleton in my appearance, and while taking the pills gained over twenty pounds in weight. I gratefully recommend the pills to other ailing women." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and tonic known to medical science. Through their use pale cheeks are made rosy, dull eyes made bright, and the feeble figures made plump. Every dose makes a new rich red blood that drives out disease and strengthens every organ in the body. You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. HOW THE CIRCUS IS MANAGED. No one who ever attended the circus at Madison Square Garden, certainly if they were grown-ups, failed to wonder at the apparent smoothness with which the programme is carried out. At the last circus there were 85 separate acts, and they were executed twice a day, without any delay or friction whatever. The acts included pretty much everything known to the savdiest ring, in addition to a kind of special employment about four hundred men and women. Of course, the most important part is the original assignment of all these turns, and the extraordinary part of it is that it is not done by general rehearsal, but on paper. Sir Bailey, who for the circus opens, Mr. Bailey makes out a list of the number and the kind of turns he wants. Then he sends his agents broadcast over the globe and collects them. Every act is allowed seven minutes, but the greatest ingenuity has to be shown in the way they must occur, so that the interest of the audience may always be kept up. Then many of the acts appear in several turns, and time must be given them to make the proper changes of costume. The clowns must be so placed as to appear at their best, but not so as to interfere with the ring or trapeze turns. Properties must be brought out and put in place for one act while the preceding one is taking place, and the aerial acts must be such as to attract the attention of the audience from the preparations which are going on below, and vice versa. This is all arranged before the first performance, and so skilled has Mr. Bailey become in arranging these details that he can tell within ten minutes just how long a performance will run. Like a "producer" of a modern play, Mr. Bailey's work ends with the rise of the curtain on the first performance. Then it is up to Mr. Frank Melville, the ring master, who practically stage-manages the show. WILLING TO ACCOMMODATE. Abraham Benedict tells of a school teacher in Rochester who had a great deal of difficulty with a few mischievous boys. One day when one of them had given her a great deal of annoyance she said to him: "I wish I could be your mother for just about one week. I would rid you of your naughty disposition." "Very well, I will speak to her about it," promptly responded the father.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

Some Suggestions for Makers and Also for Exporters. Department of Agriculture, Commissioner's Branch. In his report regarding the cheese trade of 1903, Mr. A. W. Grindley, agent of the Department of Agriculture in Great Britain, makes some suggestions that will be of interest to makers and exporters. He says: "The cheese trade of 1902 was a most successful one, there was a large increase in the quantity and the steady improvement in the quality was so great that in spite of the fact that the prices received on the whole were satisfactory. The mild, sweet, palatable flavor, as distinguished from the heat and biting character so noticeable in former years, has created a large consumptive demand, which will have a tendency to do away with the disproportion in value between Canadian and English cheeses. The practice of shipping too new or 'green' cheese is not only emphatically condemned, as it not only spoils the sale but hurts the reputation of Canadian cheese. The same applies as well as the exporter is to blame for sending these immature cheeses, and the patrons of factories should insist that the cheese should be held in the curing rooms until it is in such a condition as will give satisfaction to the British consumer. Cool Curing of Cheese.—The difference in the quality of cheese held in the Government curing rooms was very noticeable, not only in quality but in general appearance. This improvement is due to cool curing and 'waxing' the cheese, which also has the advantage of preventing shrinkage. During the season of 1902, when 'waxed' cheese first appeared a considerable percentage passed on to the British market, some of the Grocers' Associations objected, and even went so far as to demand an allowance in weights, but it was soon proved that there was less shrinkage, which added to the improved quality and appearance of the cheese, quickly created a brisk demand for cheese coming from the Government curing stations, at an advance in price compared to cheese coming from the ordinary factories. Boring Cheese.—The percentage of broken boxes was not so high during 1903, although it still runs very high, ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. The falling off in breakage is due to: 1. Damp season, which makes the boxes less brittle. 2. More care on the part of the shipping companies in loading, stowing and discharging cargoes, this work being closely watched by the inspectors of your department."