superior in average to the German empor-or's possessions. Yet receives an annual flowance of £2,000,000; and the king of ft-ally draws over £600,000 per annum; while the incomes of several monarchs of smaller states are nearly as large as that of the king of Princels.

any draws over zeon, owe per annum; white the incomes of several monarchs of smaller states are nearly as large as that of the king of Prussia.

The amount of £800,000 granted annually to the German emperor in capacity as king of Prussia, is not taken from the national exchequer, but from revenues from state dominions which were formerly the private property of the Prussian royal house. The crown lands were handed over to the state and in return the state pays a fixed annual income to the monarch.

The Kaiser owns eighty-three landed esstates, comprising a total of 250,000 acres. He is the greatest land owner in Germany, and his possessions far exceed those of the three landed owners whose estates rank next to his in acreage. These are the Prince of Pless, who owns 150,000 acres and the duke of Ratibor, who owns 75,000 acres. Some of the land on the kaiser's estates is rented to farmers, but the emperor carries on business on his own account in several parts of the country.

The Kaiser's workmen are paid abnormally high wages, and all of his employes receive liberal pensions in their old age or in case of sickness. He also provides liberally for their widows and children out of his own private purse. All these payments consume a large portion of the profits, so that the emperor's income from his estates is comparatively small,

Practically speaking the German emperor is thus obliged to live on his royal income of £800,000 per annum, which is altogether insufficient for his requirements. The kaiser a simple and strenuous life of hard work and little luxury. He spends little money on his table, for the cuisine of the German imperial residence is notorious for its unferiority.

The Kaiser is not a dandy, and spends a commanatively small amount each year on

on his table, for the cuisine of the German imperial residence is notorious for its inferiority.

The Kalser is not a dandy, and spends a comparatively small amount each year on his clothes. The horses he rides are not of particularly good breed, and are not unusually expensive. He is not a gambler and does not induige in other dissipations which would be excusable in his position.

He is, however, extravagant in one respect, manely, in keeping up the imperial magnificence of his court on a scale never previously attempted by a King of Prussia. The support of relatives forms a first charge on the kaiser's income. He has to provide an annual allowance for his six sons, and has to maintain a separate court for several more distant relatives.

The crown prince, now that he is married, will be surrounded by his own court, comprising a marshal, a master of cremonies, a master of horse, a master of the hunt, lords in waiting, gentlemen in waiting, aides-de-camp, and so forth. The maintenance of the crown princely court is expected to cost the kaiser at least £50,000 per annum. His other sons are growing up, and it will soon be necessary to provide for them in the same way.

The kaiser has to maintain a separate court for Prince Henry of Prussia, Prince Albrecht of Prussia and the widowed Princess Frederic Karl of Prussia. His own court is an extremely expensive luxury.

There is a minister of the imperial house, a director of the imperial house, and record of the imperial house, and record of the imperial house, as director of the royal archives, and four councillors of the royal archives, and four councillors of the royal chambers, a house marshal, a master of the stables, a master of the hunt, a master of the stables, a master of the hunt, a master of the stables, a master of the huner-nous councillors attached to all these departments.

The Kaiser travels in the same splendor which he lives at home. Wherever

a master of ceremonies, and the numerous councillors attached to all these departments.

The Kaiser travels in the same splendor in which he lives at home. Wherever he goes he is accompanied by a large suite of officers and gentlemen and of household and court officials. He takes with him his own carriages, his own horses, his own coachmen and grooms, his own stablemen, his saddlers, his smiths and so forth. As he journeys his entire study is transported from place to place.

During his recent Mediterranean trip the Kaiser gave away eighty diamond rings, a hundred and fifty diamond pins, thirty-three necklaces, thirty golden watches, a hundred and fifty diamond pins, thirty-three necklaces, thirty golden watches, a hundred and fifty diamond pins, thirty-three necklaces, thirty golden watches, a hundred golden cigarette cases, and twenty other articles of jewelry to various persons with whom he received attentions in the course of his journey. The whole Mediterranean trip is estimated to have cost over £60,000. The cost of the Kaiser's journey to Palestine six years ago exceeded £100,000.

Apart from his expenditures for purposes of royal display, the Kaiser devotes a large sum every year to the encouragement of art ond of the drama. He is centimally ordering monuments to be erected at his own expense and buys pictures for presentation to public gallerles.

The Kaiser maintains the Royal Opera House, the Royal Theatre in Berlin, and the Royal Theatre at Wiesbaden at his own expense. All three theatres are conducted only partially at profit-making converse.

With all these financial burdens, the Kaiser ser is sumble to make better the same and the same and

with all these financial burdens, the Kaiwith all these linancial burdens, the Kaiser is unable to make both ends meet on his lincome, and has been obliged to borrow money from some of his wealthy subjects. The Kaiser has never borrowed money from Prussian noblemen, but only from great commercial magnates and millionaire manufacturers.—London Express.

POWER OF ENDURING PAIN.

Many Undergo Surgical Operations With-

out Taking Anaesthetics.

The incident of a physician with a dis-The incident of a physician with a dislocated shoulder going from one doctor to another to get it set without an anaesthetic and finally securing the heroic treatment at Bellevue is to-day so much out of the ordinary that it secures liberal space in the newspapers. The fact that a painful operation was performed without chloroform or ether is itself thought worthy of notice. The refusal of several physicians to perform it is eloquent of the state of surgical practice.

Now and then in some doctor's office Now and then in some doctors office or medical museum we see a case of instruments which seem better fitted for the carpenter's bench or the butcher's block than for the surgeon's table. There are knives as large as carrers for cutare knives as large as carriers for cut-ting through quivering and sensitive flesh with free sweep and swift stroke, as if it were dead meat, and great saws for severing human bones like firevood. The sight of them is enough to make one glad not to have lived in the old days. It is much more comfortable to be carried up now.

be carved up now.

If anybody doubts that anaesthesia
was the greatest blessing of the nineteenth century to humanity the threat of an amputation with these old instruments is likely to change his opinion. Out of the football field men now and then get joints dislocated and stoically have them set without ether and rush back into the scramble. Battle and secident and disease still inflice metal. accident and disease still inflict untold suffering under circumstances which ano-dyne can deaden.

But in ordinary life for the most part

we have become so accustomed to relief

from physical pain in surgical practice that the deliberate preference for en-durance rather than oblivion excites indurance rather than oblivion excites interest and remark. Yet only a few years ago such endurance was a matter of course. To day many people, even to save their lives, would not face the pain of the old-time practice, so much have habit and the knowledge of surgical luxury affected us. Just as it is impossible for him who has grown into the life of ease and self-indulgence to take up the regimen of early days, when he worked with is hands and lived on hard fare, so it is impossible for most of us to face pain as our fathers and mothers did. The German Emperor, with an annual income of approximately £1,000,000, is a poorman, and has great difficulty in making both ends meet. He does not receive a farthing in his capacity at German Emperor, but fulfills the duties of this honorary position free of charge to the federation of German States. The Kaiser draws his income, first, as King of Prussia; and, second, as a private land owner. His income as King of Prussia amounts approximately to £300,000 per annum. The emperor of Russia receives an annual allowance of £1,600,000, and the emperor of austria an annual allowance of more than £200,000. Both these monarchs receive additional allowances for certain purposes, and both of them own vast landed estates far superior in average to the German emperor's possessions.

The suitan of Turkey receives an annual merely in self-control, but in sensory remember of the control, but in sensory remember of the control have habit and the knowledge of surgical lux-ury affected us. Just as it is impossible for him who has grown into the life of case and self-indulgence to take up the regimen of early days, when he f

is not so muen stoleism as lack of sensi-tiveness. They do not feel pain as the Caucasian does. If that be true it is easy to believe in great variations not merely in self-control, but in sensory responsiveness. Perhaps our people, be-sides being less habituated to the en-durance of pain as a mater of course, are also more sensitive to it, not only mentally but physically. The modern nervous tension and quick responsiveness may lay upon the hero of to-day a vastly greater burden than was borne under the same suffering by the man of an earlier time, who was not braver or more self-contained or more the mean or more self-contained or more the mas-ter of his own soul, but whose physical being did not vibrate with anything like the same intensity under external

England Talks With France.

On March 1 the British Post Office opened to the public telephonic c cation between London and the following French towns: Bescanon, Feeamp Le Mans, Le Freport and Lons-le-Saunier. The charge for three minutes' con versation is \$2. At the same date new press rates for telegrams between Austria and London were established, the re duced toll, however, being limited to cer-tain hours—between 6 p. m. and 9 a. m.

"MY PHYSICIAN TOLD ME I MUST DIE," but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease." This is a sentence from a letter of a wellknown business man in a western town who through overwork and worry had contracted this kidney pestilence. It will relieve in stantly and cure all kidney diseases .- 102

Indians Always Kill Twins.

Indian twins are a great curiosity, for t is said that Indians never permit twins to live. Twins, in their belief, are heralds of impending evil, for a great many years ago the abduction of two beautiful twin daughetrs by members of a distant tribe was the cause of war and great los of life. Hence, probably, originated the practice of killing Indian twins as soon as they are born.—Indian School Journal.



Will restore gray hair to its natural color. Stops falling hair, causes to grow on bald heads, cures dandruff, itching and all scalp diseases. Contains no oily or greasy ingredients. By its use the hair and whiskers become thick, glossy and luxuriant.

Price, malled, 75 cents and three 2 cent stamps, or 2 for \$1 and six 2 cent stamps. Pare to agencies. Must be ordered direct from manufacturers. We manufacture medicines for all diseases for men and women. Write immediately for full particulars, sealed.

THE MERWIN CO., Windsor, Ont

An authority declares that the bamboo, so important a source of wealth in Japan and China, exists in many variation. eties, and not only supplies the Orientals with building materials, but is used for ropes, mats, kitchen utensils and a host of other articles. One kind is even culti-

vated as a vegetable, the young shoots

being eaten like asparagus.

2A CHANCE

and it will make one pound of flesh on less food than any other farm animal because its digesjuices are stronger.

It is the ideal meat making machine. Hence every effort should be made to keep it "up" and growing from birth. No let up because it is too much effort to get it back.

It is less effort to draw a wagon a given distance if constantin motion than if stopped and started every once in awhile

Clydesdale Stock Food

will keep your hogs "up" and growing because it gives a bet-ter appetite, thereby increasing the digestive fluids, and these dissolve and assimilate more food and at a profit.

It keeps them in tip-top health enabling them better to resist disease, thereby making a firmer flesh. It gots them to market weight much seener, saving feed bill. Nothing better for runts. illy good for Horses Cattle and Sheep.
Nothing injurious in it and can

stop feeding it without harmful If you are not satisfied after feeding it your money cheerfully refunded by the dealer. Same for all Clydesdale preparations. Clydesdale Carboline Antisep-tic will keep your pens and pigs

TRY HERCULES POULTRY FOOD CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

FIFTY CENTS

IN some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower-health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,

soc. and \$1.00. All druggists

Queen Makes Money From Dairy Pruducts.

Tis an old story that the kings of Bavaria have long derived a very considerable prefit from their breweries in Munich, and now from a neighboring corner of Europe come the details of another instance of royalty in business. Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, is making money by selling milk and butter. As a child Wilhelmina "kept chick-

ens." She loved them dearly, had pet names for most of them, fed them to the queen's taste (literally), and, quite incidentally, made pocket money out of them. With her accession to the throne the barnyard was forgotten, but perhaps the royal state has become a matter of course, allowing the queenly thoughts to travel back to the more prosaic pleas-

wres of other days.

Whatever the reason, not long ago
Prince Henry bought for his royal wife
several cows, which are placed on the
rich land adjoining the palace at Loo. These prospered so well and their milk and butter added so much to the delights of the palace table that the queen decided in the business of dairying. The manager of her estates has visited all famous stock farms of the country and has purchasd thirty-four of the best cows to be had in all Holland. These have joined their fellows who led the way in the experiment, and hairy products are now on sale under the palace auspices, for the venture has proved far more than self-supporting.-From Suc

The Economic Value of Goat Milk.

The goat, except as a troublesome pet and the perennial subject of stale lokes, is in this country but little Inown. During the past year, however, a number of pure bred milch goats have been imported and made the nuclei of several herds. Requests for information regarding the milk of these animals have been sufficiently numerous to lead the United States Department of Agriculture to issue a bulletin upon the subject. Therein G. F. Thompson supplies facts regarding European countries and asserts in a very convincing manner that from both a financial and a dietetic standpoint the people of this country are heavy losers by not keeping goats, an industry worth anually to Germany alone \$39,000,000. Attention is directed chiefly to two points: 1. The superior nutritive value, especially for children and sick people, of goat's milk as compared with cow's milk. 2. The greater ease with which goats are obtained and kept, a point of particular interestate the poorer classes. Foreign writers are quoted at length as to the value of cat's milk for children and invalids. and in cooking. The flavor and odor of the milk, which the average American is a special flavor, as in the case of milk of other animals, but the objection-able "goat" attributes are entirely avoid-A very weighty argument in favoi of the goat is its comparative immunity to tuberculosis, this disease beng extremely uncommon; the statement some writers that immunity is comlete is not supported by facts. ulletin may be summarized as bulletin may be summarized as a very strong argument for the goat, and should be consulted by all those who care to know more about what promises to be an increasing industry that possesses important medical and sociologic features .- American Medicine.

Child's Image on Bank Notes. 'The accepted design for the new Austrian five kroner bank notes, which will shortly be issued, is remarkable for the picture of an unusually beautiful child's head, which forms its chief ornament. The model for this head was the son of Prinz Franz Josef Rohan, whom the artist saw one day on the street, and with whose beauty he was so much struck that he asked for the child's name and obtained the parents' permission to make a drawing of him for this purpose.

Ananias Left Far Dehind.

(Arapahoe, I: T., Bec.)

One day last week a bold, had jack rabbit sat down in a field near where down Kroth was at work and began curling his whiskers, surveying meanwhile with considerable arrogance the man behind the plow. Somewhat aggravated by its impertinence, Mr. Kroth looked for a stone to knock the everlasting freekles off its pur nose when he spied a tortoise. Picking up the terrapin, he hurled it with such force and accuracy that it struck and killed the rabbit. The tortoise then picked itself up and ambied away, seemingly unconscious of the fact that it had come its historical ancestor one better.

Blobbs—Henpeckke has named his new anter boat after his wife. Slotbs— (Arapahoe, I: T., Eee.)

new auto beat after his wife. Slobbs Yes; you know he can't manage it.

GREAT SUBMARINE DESERT.

a Tarley State

Vastw Volcanic Plateau in Midst of the Pacific.

Professor Alexainder Agassiz, lately returned from a six months' cruise in the Gevernment sounding boat Albatross, has discovered and charted a great submarine desert, covering about two million square miles of the bed of the Pacific Ocean. The water in this very shallow are convenient. very shallow as compared with the desert, says Everybody's Magazine, is very shallow as compared with the great depth of the rest of the ocean floor. In fact it is a vast volcanic plateau! This is shown by the dredgings, which are pieces of maganese rock, volfloor. In fact 10 12 15 teau! This is shown by the dredgings, which are pieces of maganese rock, volcanic lava rounded by the action of the water. Every day the Albatross' dredging apparatus would bring up bushels of what now appeared to be peas, now potatoes, now cannon balls. The average thousand fathoms. ocean desert is almost absolutely level.
That is, soundings show but slight variation of depth. A curious thing, this great plain of desert water, without a trace of life, plan or animal.

The Persuasive Bill of Fan.

The first thing a hungry guest entering the dining room of a hotel looks for is a menu. Nine times out of ten he does not know just what he wants until he is informed of what there is to be had. It is the same way with large majority of shoppers. Before they buy they want to see the mercantile bill-of-fare. It is manifestly to the merchants advantage to accommodate them by printing an announcement of his daily specialties in the evening newspaper. An attractive menu-gastronomical mercantile-has often induced the patron who thought he only wanted ham and eggs to put away a course dinner.

SUFFERED TORTURE FOR FOUR YEARS

Then Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Wm. Doeg's Rheumatism.

was so Bad that He Could not Lie Down, but had to Sit Night and Day in a Chair. Sundridge, Ont., Sept. 4 .- (Special.)-

Mr. William Doeg, or this place, now thale, hearty man, tells of his almost miraculous cure of Rheumatism by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For four years I suffered exeruciating torture," says Mr. Doeg. "I was scarcely an hour free from pain. I could not lie down to take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair."

"I was treated for rheumatism by several doctors and also tried course." T was treated for rheumatism by several doctors, and also tried several medicines without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair. I feared I never again would be free from pain. Then I read of ome remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I procured a box and soon found they were doing me good, and before I they were doing me good, and bots had finished the second box I was enhald finished the second box I was enhald a new man."

nad finished the second box 1 was entirely free from pain and a new man."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism by putting the Kidneys in shape to take the cause—Uric Acid—out of the

MANCHESTER'S NEW DOCK.

Made Deep Enough to Accommodate the Largest Liners.

Manchester, England, has a new dock the opening of which the other day was made the occasion of ceremonies over which King Edward and Queen Alexan-dria presided. The new dock is 28 feet deep and will accommodate the largest It is to be known as No. 9. King's dock.

The dimensions of the dock are as follows: Length, 2,700 feet; breadth, 250 feet; depth, 28 feet; water area, 15.5 acres. There are five transit sheds, four of 425 feet by 110 feet and one of 450 feet by 110 feet. The total floor area is 105,111 square yards.

WHEN BABY HAD SCALD HEAD-WHEN MOTHER HAD SALT RHEUM -WHEN FATHER HAD PILES .- Dr Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are germs of trut! regards as once and for all settling the question, is said to be almost wholly under control by the exercise of carein feeding and milking the animals; there

Price List of Wives.

In Persia women "marry out" on contract, returnable to their parents in "good order and condition" when the ontract is up. The purchase price is like your room rent, payable in advance. But Persia is not the only country wher wives ar ebought. Here is a partial list of the world's market: Kaffirland, south Africa, price of wife two to ten cows; Ungada, South Africa, box of cartridges and six needles; Karok, pair of old shoes: Tartary, Asia, her weight in butter; Tirmo, pound of ivory or jackknife; Kamschatka, Asia, from one to ten reindeers; Mishenis, Asia, from one hog to ten oxen; Ceylon, Asia, box of matches; Navajo, New Mexico, upward of twelve horses; Un yoro, South America, merchandise on the installment plan; Upernivik, Green-land, knife, whetstone or file.—New York Herald.

Premeditated Blunders.

A correspondent of an advertisers journal argues that occasional purposely perpetrated blunders in spelling and grammar in "ads" are helpful because they attract attention. It logically folows that it would pay a merchant to "skin" his customers right and left be-cause they would soon get to talking about him. Blunders are common enough without premeditation. The ad-vertiser who has to resort to typograph-ical monkeyshines to focus the public eye on his announcements is either using the wrong medium or trying to tell a story that nobody wants to hear.

Such a Droll Nurse.

"That sounds like the charity bawl," said the nurse as the babies in the orphan asylum began to yell.—Princeton

SUNLIGHT OAP REDUCES

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals contains any injurious chemicals Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Nimble Animals.

Although the flea holds the record for Although the flea holds the record for agility of movement among insects and is capable of a speed of nearly ten miles an hour, could it continue jumping without cessation and without tiring, it has but little the better of the jumping mouse found in the African deserts, which clears ten feet at a jump at the rate of eight hundred fet a second.

Compared with these, the larger animals are sloths, for the ostrich moves ninety-eight feet a second, the gazelle eighty feet, and the Russian boarhound, swiftest among dogs, covers only seventy-five feet a second. The swallow, fastest among birds, covers only four hundred. est among birds, covers only four hun-dred feet in a second, or just one-half what the African mouse could accomplish

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

were the latter to sustain its efforts.

Removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save #50 by use of one bot-tle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.

Tailor's Life Saving Coat.

A London tailor has invented a new A London tailor has invented a new life saving coat and gaiters, with which it is possible for a person clothed therein to maintain an upright position when immersed in the water, even if not pos-

Immersed in the water, even if not possessing any konwledge of swimming.

The coat resembles in appearance an ordinary pilot coat, but it is fitted with an air belt, which is inflated with air through a tube. The gaiters each weigh two pounds and are fitted with two brass wings or blades fastened to the back of the heel. As the wearer moves his feet wings or blades fastened to the back of the heel. As the wearer moves his feet in the water these things open and shut, and not only propel the fearer along like oars but enable him to maintain an upright position from the waist upright in the water.

How Long Does It Take to Wink? Science divides winks in to the wink rapid rather than into the wink flirtations and the wink instinctive.

By pasting a bit of paper upon the the water.

ing against the tide.—Scientific Ameri-

practice of doing so.

On one occasion he was present at a in a slow wink the additional time re-

Sir Edwin laughingly remarked that such a thing was posible, and upon be-ing furnished with paper and pencils proceeded to execute two pictures at the same time.

profile of a deer's head with his right hand while his left was engaged upon the head of a horse, and with such perfection that no one save those who designed the head with such perfection that no one save those who designed the same those who was all the same than the same than the same than the same than the same that the same than th had witnessed the feat could tell which was the product of the right hand and which had been drawn by the left. Thomas Nast, jun., son of the great cartoonist, possesses the same gift, and is able to produce two pictures shoultaneously, though the work he does with his left hand shows the great are to be some gift, and is able to produce two pictures shoultaneously, though the work he does with his left hand shows the greater. with his left hand shows the greater

Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Linking Cape With Cairo.

A further extension of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway to a point 350 miles north of the Zambesi has been decided upon. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who is now superintending the work on the Zambesi, reports that rapid progress is being made with the line to the north of Victoria. Falls, and it is expected that the rail-head will be at Kaloma, the administrative centre of northwest Rhodeisa (Ba- 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. rotseland) early next year. The railway was completed to Victoria Falls, 1,600 miles from Cape Town, last June. Kalomo is 100 miles further north.

Wheels for Vehicles.

ISSUE NO. 37, 1905.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE-100 acre farm. Good soil, conveniently situated. Price \$1,800 cash. Apply ERNEST W. SMITH, Port Sydney, Ort.

FOR SALE

TWO ELECTRIC MOTORS. Direct current, 1% and 8 horse-power.

GIRL GARDENERS OF KENT.

Lasses Who Have Established an Agritural Colony.

The raising of "truck" for the summer markets has been profitably achieved by some enterprising English girls, who

some enterprising English girls, who have for some time been in business in a farming colony in Kent.

The girl gardeners have more than a theoretical knowledge of the business, for their prepared. for they prepared by study in an agricul-tural college.

tural college.

There are six girl gardeners in this "college." Each has her separate plot of ground on the large farm. The fair farmers join together in purchasing fertilizers, seeds and roots and in the cost of hauling their produce to market. But each girl works her own plot, and on its products depends her share of profit or loss.

ioss.

The gardeners live together in a special building at prices reduced by this co-operation, and under the chaperonage of an old family domestic. The girl of an old family domestic. The girl gardeners operate market gardening on ten acres of land, which they rent for

"I BELIEVE IT TO BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR THE STOMACH AND NERVES IN THE MARKET," is what Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., says of South American Nervine, for, she says, La Grippe and the complications which followed it left her next to dead with Indigestion, Dyepopsia and General Nervous Shattering. It cured her.—

right position from the waist upright in the water.

A practical demonstration of the utility of the invention was recently undertaken in the River Thames by the inventor and its efficiency and life saving qualities clearly shown, even when moving against the tide.—Scientific American additional 200 of a second, though some deliberate winks require an additional 200 of a second. require an additional .010 of a second.

an against the tide.—Scientific American.

An Ambidextrous Artist.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the famous animal painter, was able to use both hands in his work, though he seldom made a practice of doing so.

An Ambidextrous Artist.

Sir Edwin Landseer, the famous animal painter, was able to use both hands in his work, though he seldom made a practice of doing so. ost twice the length of social gathering when some one passed a remark upon the imposibility of doing two things at once.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA In going to above points take direct route, Lehigh Valley Railroad. Five fast

without hesitation he sketched the rofile of a deer's head with his right.

When a new piano was installed in a West Philadelphia residence the other Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head) Disinfectant Scap

cowder is a boon to any home. It disin
would make it much more durable if they would put a little camphor in it. He explained that two or three camphor balls hung in tiny bags inside of the instrument would keep away the moths. which are just as fond of making holes in the felt coverings of hammers and stops as in ordinary clothing.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE' WITH HEART DISEASE .- Mr. J. L. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely trou-bled with heart disease that I was unable for After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned."

Some Things Women Don't Do.

Wheels for Vehicles.

Attention has been called by technical writers to the fact that the wheels of vehicles intended for driving roads have not kept pace in development with the other parts of carriage mechanism. Experiments with heavy vehicles indicate that wheels should be made both higher and broader. In England it has been recommended that with a maximum axle load of eight tons the width of tire should be about ten and a half inches. Increase of the diameter of the wheel is said to be more effective in preventing damage to roadbeds than width of tire.

Some Things Women Don't Do.

(Kansas City Journal.)

A loafer on the street, whose wife was probably at home getting out a neighbor's washing to make money to buy the children's shoes, asked a busy man the other day if he ever saw a bald-headed woman. "No, I never did," replied the busy man. "And I never saw a baman wating around town in her shirt sleeves with a cigar in her teeth and running into every saloon she saw. Neither did I ever see a woman siting all day on the street corner on a dry goods box telling people how the secretary of the treative should be about ten and a half inches. Increase of the diameter of the wheel is said to be more effective in preventing damage to roadbeds than width of tire.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS That precious remedy, is a positive cure for all female diseases. Write for description strouter and free sample. R. S. MeGILL, Simpse, Ont.

OUR LATEST E.E.EDDY8 PARLOR

HOISELESS, HEADS WON'T FLY OFF. If dropped on the floor and stepped on, it will not ignite, as some-es happens with the common parlor match. Will strike on any surface.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A BOX.

The E. B. EDDY Company, Limited

HULL, CANADA.