OUTPUT OF TWO FORESTS.

ous Output of Lumber in Wis

'The story of a Pine Board" is the title of an article by W. S. Harwood in St. Nicholas. Mr. Harwood says of the lum-

bering in Wisconsin and Minnesota: About four billion one hundred and sixty million feet of logs were cut in the season of 1895-that is to say, what is equivalent to four billion one hundred and sixty million pieces of board twelve inches square and one inch thick. I wonder if even the the lumbermen themselves, and the log-cutters, and the manufacturers of lumber in the great mills, realize what an enormous amount of lumber this is. Why, it would build a house around the globe, with a main room ten feet high and a large attic, ceiling up the inside walls and roo with a sweet, fragrant pine; it would put down a matched floor; and then, when the house was all completed, there would be left enough lumber to build tight board fences on either side of the house, three feet and a half high, the whole distance around the globe. Besides all this, there would be shingles enough for a good portion of the house; and then, if the mighty builder of such a globe-girdling house wanted to fit it up a little more neatly, there would be a large supply of laths, and I suppose, the plasterers could furnish him enough stucco and lime.

Or if he wanted to construct a roo shelter for all the people on the globe, our mighty builder could accommodate them all, allowing to each man, woman and child a clear space of two square feet in which to stand, and still have room left for five hundred millions of men, with the same room in which to stand . And to look at it in still another way, this same builder would have material to construct a bicycle path of pine, a little over two feet wide, from the earth to the moon, for there would be nearly eight hundred thousand miles of board a foot wide and an inch thick. In sawing this lumber up into the required length and thickness there was great waste in sawdust—so great, indeed, that the sawsawdust—so great, indeed, that the sawdust pile would stand a hundred and twelve feet high on a city square, and five hundred feet square at the base; and this is saying nothing about the vast amount of pieces of slabs which are aplit up into kindlings.

This enormous quantity of lumber represents merely the output of two forests—one in the northwestern part of the State.

one in the northwestern part of the State of Wisconsin, and the other in the north ern part of the State of Wisconsin, and the other in the north ern part of the State of Minnesota; and at the rate the logs are being cut up there will not be a piece of pine forest standing in all this vast region at the end of ten years, unless something is done by the government to put a stop to the ravages.

SOME PETS OF ROYALTY.

Diversions of the Princess of Wales at

In a book recently published by grant Richards, there is an entertaining chapter on the pets at Sandringham, the Esst Anglian home of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The pets of the Princess comprise almost every kind of animal and bird tha is domesticated. H. R. H. has her pony stable, which was built in 1874 for four French ponies, which have now been replaced by the English-bred Bins, Merry Antics, Bow and Bell. This stable is considered the prettiest building of its kind in the world, with its white tiled walls, with green-tiled fri ze, and open wooden root. The name of the tenant, according to custom, is written in gold letters over each stall. The author of the book abov -montioned further states that the Princess has always preferred brown harness to black, all used by her is in tan leather with brass mounts. H. R H.'s affection for dogs is well known, and among the feathered pets are doves, de-H. R, H. during her first visit to Ireland, and an assortment of Australian pigeons. The wonderful cockatoo, "Cocky," is said to be over 100 years old. He used to live in the Princess' boudoir, but the penetrating power of his screams was such that it was necessary to relegate him to the kennels, where he is, however, regularly visited by the Princess when she goes tae round of her favorites' cages, kennels and stalls. "The pheasantry," was built for some pet goats, which were killed by a flash of lightning while huddling together under an elm tree. Some time after, it was furnished with incubators for pheasant rearing, and both Prince and Princess take almost enthusiastic interest in this establishment and its uses during the rearing season. The Princess pays constant visits, and looks personally after the hatching operations. This incubator house has been a truly practical success, and last year it proved to be of exceeding service in filling up the gaps in the young broods caused by bleak nights, and one memorable storm of rain which swept over that side of the country. The young chicks were on that night destroyed wholesale, and every keeper in the district | 1897.¹

Let me repeat once more that strength results only from nutritious food well district results only from nutritious food well district results only from nutritious food well district results only from nutritious food well district. No drug can directly content we strength. The stomach and other digestive organs must be made to do their work. After that nature does the rest. To cure dyspepsis is a difficult thing, yet Mother Seigel's Syrup never fails when used faithfully as directed. Then strength relationships and the country of the co

TIRED? OH, No. This soap SURPRISE greatly lessens the work 113 pure soap, lathers freely. rubbing easy does the work. The clothes come out sweet and white without injury to the fabrics SURPRISE is economical, it wears well.

has a vivid remembrance of that tearful night. The incubator house provid invaluable at this crisis, and here it is that from the little basket replenished with grain she feeds her teathered friends, including the silkies, bantams and pheasants, which here bave their home.

More of the true enjoyment of life lies in this maxim than is generally thought. We may indeed go to extremes and cut to the quick, like that Cynic philospher who threw away his wooden cup on seeing a vagrant boy drink from the hollow of his hand. But the truth is, we create many of our own necessities; and with the growth of luxury new wants come in, not by ones nor by tens, but by hundreds.

The Battle to the Young

Many times has the subject of bodily power, strength, and stability been dis cussed in these articles. Through all ages men have admired and praised ages men have admired and praised strength, and sought to possers it. Soulptors loved to represent in marble, and painters on canvas, this splendid quality. For it is always strength that wins its way and conquers The strong are they who take lite's prizes and souter the best of its pleasures. To them burdens are relatively light and tasks easy. Labour is but little more than needed exercise, and sleep (being a fruit of limited fatigue) is sound, sweet, and refreshing.

With clear minds, nerves attuned to harmony, and muscles creeping under the skin, like children turning pen-ath the sheets in bed, the strong face the dayls toils and duties as hounds in leash struggle for freedom when the hunt is about to begin. Such as these are to be congratulated on having what is worth vastly more than fame or money. For strength (with health as its natural and n-cessary basis) is the enchantment which transmutes lead is the enchantment which transmutes lead into gold, conjures flowers out of the sand

But the weak and feeble! (a fearfully But the weak and f.eble! (a frarilly large percentage of the whole) what has the world to off r them? Comfort? Sympathy? Consolation? These are acceptable, to be sure, but even they are the coins passed from hand to hand among the weak themselves; as the vigorous have little pity for the alling. For search the world over there is no substitute for health. Can strength and health be gained when lost? Yes, often. Take two illustrations out of many.

out of many.
"In March, 1894," writes a friend, I out of many.

"In March, 1894," writes a friend, I had a severe a tack of influenza. After it I was not able to get back my strength. My appetite was poor, and my lood seemed to do me no good. After earing I had pain and distress at the chest and around the sides My breathing was short, and I was so weak I could not get down stairs, or even stand. I passed very bad nights, and had little true rest, day or night. All my color left me, and I became as weak almost as it was possible for me to be.

"A doctor attended me and gave me medicines, but they failed to benefit me. I Nothing did me any good. Finally a friend recommended me to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. After using a bottle of it I soon began to pick up my strength. I could eat well, and food agreed with me, and in a short time I got back to my work as strong as ever. Since they I have showed good health. I know

agreed with me, and in a snort time 1 got back to my work as strong as ever. Since then I have enjoyed good health. I know others who have benefited by taking Moth-er Seigel's Syrup. You may publish this statement it you wish. (Signed) Richard

statement it you wish. (Signed) Richard Roberts, Pent bongo, Rhosybol, Anglessy, June 16th, 1897."

For over ten years, writes another, 'I have suffered from indigestion and a tired, heavy, weary feeling. I had no real appetite for food, and after meals experienced a good deal of pair at the chest real appetite for food, and after meals experienced a good deal of pain at the chest
and between the shoulders. I was always
able to get about, but had this wearing,
nagging pain. I took all the medicines
usually recommended for indigestion, but
obtained only a little temporary relief.
For years I continued to suffer, when one
of our customers told me of the benefit she
had received from Mother Seigel's Syrup.
I procured a bottle and it gave me immediste relief. I could eat well, and tood no
longer pained me. By taking an occasional dose when required I keep in good
health. You can use this statement as
you like. (Signed) (Mrs.) Martha Gill,
wite of Mr. W. Gill, grocer. 45, Stoney
Lane, Southwick, Sunderland, June 4th,
1897.'
Let me repeat once more that strength

He—I wonder what the meaning of that picture is? The youth and the maiden are in a tender attitude.

She—Oh don't you see? He has just aske ther to marry him, and she is accepting him. How sweet! What does the artist call the picture?

He (looking about)—Oh, I see! It's written on a card at the bottom, 'Sold!'

PAIN IN THE HEART.

Too serious a condition to neglect. A Guelph harness maker tells how he was cured.

Mr. Wm. Dyson, the well known saddler and harness maker of Guelph, Ont., makes the following statement: "I heartily re-



mend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pille commend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone suffering from nervousness and heart trouble. They are a splendid medicine for such complaints. For a long time I was afflicted with nervousness and pain in my heart, which was especially severe at night, often destroying my rest. These pills cured me and invigorated my nervous system which is now strong and healthy. They restored restful sleep besides removing the distressing heart pains which formerly gave me so much anxiety and trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. a box 3 for \$1.25, sold by druggists or sent by mail. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Laxa-Liver Pills cure Constipation.

Child or Adult will find instantaneous relief and prompt cure

For Coughs or Colds in the Celebrated . .

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

Nothing like it to check and

Price: enly 25 cents per Bottle. - Does not upset the stomach

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ERBINE BITTERS Cures Dyspepsia ERP!NE BITTERS

For Biliousness Large Bottles. Small Doses. nly 25c. For sale all over Caddress all orders to ABATING A NUISANCE.

Bright Report -r Silenced a Pom The Cleveland Plain Dealer prints a

sharp retort—a little too sharp, perhaps, but of that the reader may judge—once uttered by a Mr. Tom.incon, who was a shrewd newspaper reporter, and at the same time a genial, presentable person and a mover in polite society. Even in polite society, however, a man is not sure of being politely treated. Says the Plain

Tomlinson seldom appeared at a party or a banquet or any other social function, without being approached by some one who would say:
'Hello! Well, I s'pose you're looking

after something to write up for your paper eh? You newspaper fellows never allow anything to get away, he! he! be!

Tomlinson usually smiled, and let such remarks pass without serious notice, but one night he was at a dinner given by the most exclusive club in the city. When the company was seated, Tomlinson found himself directly opposite the head of one of the largest commission houses in the city. The man looked at the reporter for a mome as if he thought he must be mistaken. Evidently he was surprised to see a reporter at such a place. This nettled Top lineon, and he waited. When the buzz of conversation such a place. This nettled Ton linton, and he waited. When the buzz of conversation had died down, so that the commission man could be heard by everybody, he said:

'Well, 'Mr. Newsman,' I suppose you'll have a full account of this in the paper tomorrow, won't you?'

'No,' Tomlinson replied. 'I didn't come here to report the dinner. I came especially to see you. It is alleged that you have formed a strong corner in butter, and I

would like to get a few facts from you have formed a strong corner in butter, and I would like to get a few facts from you concerning the outlook for eggs.'

The man never spoke to Tomlinson again.

A kind hearted man, when he is obliged to find fault, tries to do it with gentleindirectness—as in the following instance, reported by the Chicago Post: 'At your request,' said the critic to the

young auther, 'I have read your book from beginning to end.

'So good of you,' returned the young author. 'And now I want to feel that you can speak frankiy and tell me just what you think about it. I suppose you saw a great deal in it that you would change it it were left to you.'

'No-o' replied the critic, thoughtfully. On the whole I think I may say there was

'Really!' exclaimed the young author delighted. Do you know I had an idea you'd tear the whole book to pieces. I can't tell you how pleased I am; but of course there are some changes that you would advise relative to publication of a second edition. What are they?

'There's only one that's of much import-

ance, explained the critic.

'And toat?' said the young author.

'Why, that's where the hero jumps from
the yacht into the ocean to save the

It is too thrilling? Wouldn't you have him jump after her?' inquired the yourg

author, anxiously.

'No, it's not too thrilling,' was the reply; and of course I would have him go in after her; but, you see, they're both rescued. I wouldn't have that.'

1 wouldn't have that.'
'You—you wouldn't have them rescued?'
'Certainly not. Let them both down'
'But this happens in the firs' chapter—almost the first thing in the book.'
'Precisely. That's just when it ought to

Fourtees Thousand Islands

The Maldive Archipelago, lying in the indian Ocean, several hundred miles southest of the southern point of Hindostan, although containing inhabitants, does not requently see visitors from the civilized world. Such a visitor has recently described these islands in an Austrian geographical periodical. They number it ap ears, not less than 14,000, and are all pears, not less than 14,000, and are all composed of coral rocks. Few of them rise more than seven or eight feet above he sea-level, although they contain cocosnut pa'ms and other forms of vegetation. Hundreds of little islands ranged around in a circle, with narrow shallow channels between, form a'olls, or rings, having quiet water within Occasionally an individual island is found in the form of a ring, with a smooth lake enclosed in its coral embrace.—Youth's Companion.

A WIFE'S LAST HOPE, fusband Smitten with that Direst of Suf-ferings — Rheumatism — South American Rheumatic Cure Gives Relief in 10 Hours.

Rheumatic Cure Gives Reitef in 10 Hours.

Mrs. C. Saunders Brookbury. Que.
writes: "My busband was confined to his
bed for two months with acute rheumatism
pains and fever. Doctors could give him
so little relief, I had about lost hope of his
recovery. I was induced to try South
American Rheumatic Cure and ten hours
after commencing its use all pain had lett
him. He fook in all three bottles, and is
now well and strong, and free from all
pain.

African Explorer (dumbfounded)—
"What, you, Clarence Vere de Vere, in
the heart of darkest Africa! What in the
world are you doing here?" Clarence Vere
de Vere—"I'm wearing the necktie Miss
Darling gave me for Christmas. I promised her I would you know!"



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applied over the seat of pain cures the pain whatever its character may be — curing the allment whether Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Grippe, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney or Joint Inflammations, Sprains, etc.

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hroat, etc.

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tver-Kead DRESSMAKER DRESS STAYS Silk Stitched, Impervious Pliable, Durable, Reliab

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his patron saint scendant of a 'ca as he was, he ca 'El corszon ne bears up the bo forever I must and take the vo Three monts when the earth warmth of the drew rein at the Pedro. His fiveak after the was in as lames ter. The stratalmost boyish, youth is but child and the n staggered, resupport and fe first time that peneo at the lot the desert. The do in such case faithful in their dust-begrimed algo, than the object of their Indian in New

When Diegopassed. He soften as he dinim be quiet at turned. So it day, as he sat ing to the tric hand laid on l bastiano, bend 'Tell me, n You have nevel blessed sacran 'Not here, the chapel a when you hear out like un leg

'Nay: say
Mother is alw
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tor you to the glorious memiounded; but The old ma chapel, fresco long since en altar was ado and with relic distant Spain sional where between saint ively tell upor went through thus began:
'Father, pr
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Proceed, r trust you ha that one so yo I have, I h
'Tell me, couraged the
'My name

ramonte. M the Boulson del Parres. the fairest up spring, when well as by do tragrant with some and of There I lived never once he trouble. The nineteen year came to us of the company of the trouble of the company of the trouble of t

Norte, and Chibushua. 'maquina de for myself, a to work an when before greater than desire to trade and the state of the state of the state of the state. Just, before ed for Coi me with the work of the hacie oity I had e about the p