MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

MANACLED SWIMMER'S FEAT.

Nine-Mile Journey In the Thames by Fifty-Year-Old Professor.

Prof. Jules Gautier, the well-known London swimmer, recently performed a remarkable feat in the Thames, covering the nine-mile course from Richmond to Putney with his arms and legs manacled. Despite his fifty years, he swam the distance in 2h. 54min.

At 5 p. m. his wrists were bound together with manacles of leather and steel, separated by two inches of steel rivets, while his ankles were united in a similar manner. He then dived off a boat moored under Richmond bridge, while the crowd on the bridge cheered the daring swimmer.

Gautier at once adopted the stroke which he used all through his great performance. He kept on his right side, his manacled hands being brought out of the water as in the overhand stroke, and when they descended into the water he brought them down side by side so that they formed a large scoop. He could not kick in the ordinary way with his legs, so he adopted a motion like that of the screw of a steamer, which helped him along at a wonderful pace.

In fact, all through Gautier progressed at a rate which few unfettered swimmers could hope to equal. He did the first half-mile to Richmond lock in 11 minutes and 2 seconds, keeping up an average of twenty-eight strokes a minute.

The first three miles occupied 43 minutes, 35 seconds, and at the end of the first hour exactly four miles had been covered. Barnes railway bridge, five miles from Richmond, was reached in 1 hour 18 minutes and 22 seconds, and shortly afterwards the swimmer experienced his "bad time." He reached a stretch of nearly dead water, and his task proved nearly heart-breaking. But he never rested, and when he passed Hammersmith bridge the worst was over. The seven and a quarter miles had been covered in 2 hours and 18 minutes. The tide was then of much more assistance.

Exactly at four minutes to eight, two hours and fifty-four minutes from the time he had started, Gautier swam through the central arch of Putney bridge.

"I do not feel at all tired," he told the pressmen who followed in a boat. "But my eyes have suffered a good deal from the continual splash of the water."

BRITAIN'S SHIPPING.

Increase In the Number of British Seamen.

In two years the number of people engaged in the navigation of ships registered in the United Kingdom has increased by more than 11,000, and last year reached a total of over 270,000. The tonnage in actual employment rose in the same time from 10,278,000 to 11,035,000, and it is satisfactory to know that in the manning of these extra ships the British seaman has more than held his own. Indeed, the number of foreigners on British ships has declined since 1904 by nearly 2,000, while the Lascars have increased by less than that figure. According to the annual statement of the navigation and shipping of the United Kingdom, issued from the Board of Trade, the nationalities of the crews serving on British ships last year and in the two previous years were:

	British.	Foreigners.	Lascars.	Tl.
1904	...176,975	39,832	42,682	259,489
1905	...180,492	39,711	43,483	263,686
1906	...188,340	38,084	44,367	270,791

British tonnage clearing from the ports of the United Kingdom for abroad was nearly double the foreign tonnage, the figures being 38,276,000 and 22,232,000 tons respectively. In the coasting trade the totals were 55,690,000 tons British, and 3,496,000 tons foreign.

New Tenor Found.

A young Irish tenor, Mr. John McCormack, will be one of the sensations of the autumn season of Italian opera at Covent Garden. He is but twenty-three years of age, and, consequently, quite one of the youngest English-speaking tenors to be starred on the classic stage of London opera. He is to appear as Rodolfo in "La Boheme" and in other important roles.

Quite one of the strangest things about this promising vocalist is that until about two years ago he had had no training in music. Mr. McCormack, who is Athlone born, began to study for the Civil Service. In 1902 a friend, recognizing what a remarkable voice he had, persuaded him to enter for the National Irish Festival. He did so, and won the gold medal for tenor singing.

His first fee, when he did try concert work, was one of 4s. for two concerts in Sligo. In 1903 he entered the choir of a Catholic cathedral in Dublin, and the next year he was singing at the St. Louis Exhibition in America. A benefit concert given in Dublin helped him to Italy in 1905, where he studied in Milan with Signor Sabatini.

He made his operatic debut in Italy at Savona in Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz," but, such is fame, he could not get anyone to even listen to him sing in London for months. In March Mr. Arthur Boosey heard him, and immediately engaged him for the London ballard concerts.

A Polite Beast.

The cheetah is considered by some as among the most gentlemanly of beasts. A story from Otacamund illustrates what fine manners the animal has—at times, at any rate. Three Calcutta visitors to the hill station were out on a tramp, when they were overtaken by a thunderstorm, accompanied by sheets of rain.

They spied a cave in the side of the hill, and into it they rushed. When the rain stopped, they came out, and to their surprise found a cheetah sitting licking the heavy wet off his waistcoat and his paws.

It was his cave, but rather than deprive his visitors of their shelter the polite creature had sat outside in the driving tempest. With a friendly mew, and gracefully wagging his tail, the cheetah bade adieu to his guests and walked with dignity into his house.

OFF TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Latest British Expedition Sails Under a White Flag.

The latest British expedition towards the South Pole left London recently when the Nimrod sailed from the East India Docks. It was announced that the King and Queen would visit the vessel when it calls at Cowes.

The Nimrod is an old sealer, and is well suited for work among the ice. The destination of the vessel is Port Lyttelton. From the travelers will bid farewell to civilization for many months, while the Nimrod, under Captain Kendal, carries on a series of scientific investigations along the ice fringe.

According to present plans it is intended that three of the land party shall go due south to the Pole, three due east, and three along a line between the course taken by the two other parties. Should all go well, the land party will have reunited at the base by Christmas, 1908, ready for the arrival of the Nimrod in January, 1909.

Lieut. Shackleton feels great confidence in the motor-car which forms part of the outfit. With this machine the task of haulage should be greatly diminished. It has been subjected to most careful tests, and the experiments regarding the freezing of the petrol have proved encouraging. The expedition is well fitted out with scientific instruments, which have been lent by the Admiralty.

When the Nimrod went down the Thames a white flag, the significance of which seemed to mystify the seafaring fraternity on the quay, waved from the foremast. An interesting fact is attached to this piece of cloth. According to shipping usage, the flag of the country to which the vessel is bound will generally be displayed at this point, and as the expedition will visit a veritable "no man's land" a white flag becomes necessary.

It is hoped that in future vessels making for the land in question will show the British flag.

ROYAL HOME LIFE.

Spectators Witness Pretty Scene at Buckingham Palace.

Several charming glimpses of the Royal home life were vouchsafed to a large crowd which gathered at Buckingham Palace the other day to witness the departure of the King and Queen for Hampstead.

At an upper window over the main entrance of the Palace the Queen could be observed surrounded by the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Majesty was fondling and kissing the children, who appeared eager to return her caresses, even at the risk of disarranging the pretty toque, with its long blue feather, which Her Majesty had donned for the occasion.

Unattended even by a nurse, the elder children shortly afterwards left in a brougham for Marlborough House, while the baby, in a very homely-looking perambulator, was taken for an airing in the grounds of the palace.

A little before this Prince George of Wales, a sturdy little fellow, clad in a sailor suit, made his appearance at the top of the steps at the side entrance.

Apparently in some clandestine manner he had procured a broom considerably bigger than himself. With this he commenced to sweep the carpet laid at the entrance steps, evidently with a view to preparing for the departure of his grandparents.

In reply to the remonstrances of his attendant the little prince put aside his broom for a few minutes, but, again, to the amusement of the spectators, he soon reappeared with it, and commenced sweeping away more diligently than ever.

Brave Irish Lady.

Seven children caught by the tide while bathing at low water from the shore of Sligo Bay were saved by the courage and presence of mind of Mrs. McNally. The lady, who is a native of Sligo, saw the little ones standing on a small island a quarter of a mile away. This is submerged at high water, and, as the tide had cut off their escape, their danger was extreme.

Although unable to swim, Mrs. McNally dashed to the rescue. The strength of the incoming tide more than once threatened to overcome her, and her foothold was the more uncertain owing to the slimy mud. She reached the island, and took the two smallest children in her arms, but then the water was too deep to allow of her return by the way she came.

Fortunately, she recalled how it was possible to walk back by a circuitous route on a mud bank. With the two babes in her arms and the others clinging frantically to her gown, she had a long and dangerous struggle to land. But reach the shore she did, although in a terribly exhausted condition.

Magnifying Choir Leader's Voice.

In the old village of Braybrook in Northamptonshire is a monster trumpet, 5 feet 6 inches in length, and having a bell-shaped end 2 feet 1 inch in diameter.

The trumpet is made up of ten rings, which in turn are made up of smaller parts. The use of this trumpet—only four of the kind are known to exist at the present day—was to magnify the voice of the leader in the choir and to summon the people to the church service.

At the present time neither the choir nor the service is in need of this extraordinary "musical instrument," but the vicar of the church takes care of the ancient relic and is fond of showing it to all visitors.

Abstinence In Denmark.

In Denmark there are at present fourteen total abstinence associations representing a membership of 122,207 persons. The growth of temperance sentiment throughout the land is shown in the increase of 21,757 members in these societies during the past two years. No less than 38,884 members are enrolled in one of the Orders alone.

DISCUSSES "ALL-RED" ROUTE.

Will Benefit the Whole Empire, Says Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

"The question of the 'All-Red Route'," said Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, "is of the utmost importance to the British Empire. It is a subject upon which all politicians, irrespective of party, are unanimous. I notice that not a single opposition paper in Canada has adversely criticised Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal."

"It is not Canada alone, but the whole Empire, that will benefit by the All-Red Route. We are struggling in favor of the scheme, but it must not be thought that we are seeking it solely in order to benefit ourselves. Need I reiterate that the projected improved steamship service will bring the distant parts of the Empire nearer to the Mother Country.

"Commercially and strategically, the 'All-Red Route' has advantages over the Suez Canal route, and it must prove of enormous advantage to the Empire. Canada is, in a sense, prepared for the day when it will be an accomplished fact, and when she will be linked up more effectively with New Zealand and Australia on the one hand and with the British Islands on the other.

"We are building a second transcontinental railway—a Grand Trunk—which will have as its termini ports probably Prince Rupert town on the west and Halifax on the east. According to the terms of the contract it must be completed by 1911, and by then we hope that the inter-Empire route will have passed beyond the realm of probability.

"The question is a big one, and we in Canada do not expect that a scheme so far-reaching can be settled off-hand in a few weeks. I have heard nothing that would lead me to think that there was a tendency on the part of the British Government or a section of the Ministerialists to disavow the approval given by Lord Elgin at the Conference. I understand that a committee of the British Ministers is now at work considering the project, leaving the question of the subsidies to be considered at a later date by a conference composed of representatives of the Home and various Colonial Governments interested. I cannot for a moment believe that either Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or any member of the Liberal party has an intention to oppose an undertaking which would be of such great value to the commercial prosperity of the British Empire."

NEW SHRINE DEDICATED.

Memorial to Jesuit Fathers Killed by Iroquois Indians.

At Wanbanshene, on Sturgeon Bay, about 1,000 "pilgrims" from various parts of Canada and the United States witnessed the dedication of a shrine to the memory of the Jesuit fathers, Lallemont and Brebeuf, who were put to death by the Iroquois Indians in 1649.

The little chapel was solemnly blessed and dedicated under the title "St. Ignatius of the Martyrs" by Archbishop O'Connor, assisted by Fathers Barcelo of Midland, Kidd of Penetang, Birrel of Peterboro, Hays of Brock, McRey of Breckton, and the Jesuit fathers in charge at Wanbanshene. His Grace walked through the chapel sprinkling with holy water the seats, pictures and articles used in divine service, converting the place from an ordinary building to a house of God. After this all the priests united in chanting the litany of the saints. Solemn high mass was the next part of the service and then the sermon of the occasion by Rev. Father Moyne of Orillia.

St. Ignatius of the Martyrs is situated on what is known as Martyrs' Hill, called so on account of the belief that the summit of the hill was the exact spot on which the Indian carnage took place. It is of wood and is shaped somewhat after the fashion of a canopy in that, save for the sanctuary, it is not enclosed by walls, the roof being supported by pillars.

Standing among the vast assemblage were cripples, lame persons and halt. Many of them had come a considerable distance to seek a cure for their deformities in the intercession of two martyrs who were being honored.

No cures, however, are expected for a few days.

Lumber May Be Short.

New Brunswick lumbermen unite in the opinion that there will be not more than sixty or seventy-five per cent. of the lumber cut on the St. John River this coming winter that there was last season, and there have been few, if any, men sent to the woods yet to prepare for the opening of operations. Wages will not be as large this year as they were last year. It is expected that $30 will be paid. The stringency in the money market is one of the reasons for the present doubtful outlook of the lumbering business. Lumbermen find that they have to pay larger interest on loans. Then a presidential year in the United States as a rule is a poor year for lumbering, and lumbermen on this side will watch with interest the result of the elections. Then, again, the cut this year has been a heavy one, and the market is felt to be glutted, and will be more so at the end of the present sawing season.

Americans In Ontario.

There are only seven genuine United Statesers in Kingston entitled to the privileges of citizens of a foreign country in Canada. In all Ontario out of 5,000 or more persons of American birth, not more than 200 can register. The rest have lost their rights, as they vote in Canada and do business here. They must pay taxes, as they get Canadian protection and advantages. They had not taken the oath of allegiance, but through Canadian carelessness they vote on property qualification, some of them also voting in United States elections. In Kingston there are 250 Americans, but only seven are registered. It is said that the demands of citizenship will shut out mariners living in Canada from service on United States vessels.

CRITICISMS OF CANADA

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE DOMINION AND ITS PEOPLE.

London Journalist Says Canadians Are Not Such Sportsmen as English—Canny Scot Is Everywhere—Sabbath Too Rigidly Kept—Praises Railway System—Why Drug Stores Flourish.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, a well-known English journalist, recently toured Canada, and he has just concluded a series of articles in The London Daily Mail on "The Land of the Future." Some of his impressions are not favorable, and a number of them are given herewith, because it always does Canadians good to read what visitors from overseas think of us, whether their criticisms are well founded or not.

Mr. Fife thinks that neither the Canadian boy or man is as good a sportsman as the English. He says:

"Canada as a whole has not yet come to a full understanding of the value of education. It is only the few who can see any use in imparting to the young knowledge which will not be of direct service to them in making a fortune. The same material spirit is far too prevalent among the young themselves. The Canadian boy is not as good a sportsman as the English. He plays games to win rather than for the sake of the game. There is a reason for this in the newness of the country. Life is a serious business in a land which has to be won from wild nature. There is real live-or-die fighting to be done every day. No room for dilettantism. The keynote of character built upon such foundations is deadly earnestness. No doubt the Englishman would be a vastly better man if he had the Canadian's determination and grit. Yet it seems a pity all the same that Canada should not have produced a more sportsmanlike spirit."

Mr. Fife cites, as an example of our lack of "sportsmanlike" qualities the fact that many Canadians thought it rather odd that Gen. Botha should have been lionized to such an extent in London, at the time of the Colonial Conference. The tenor of his reproach runs thus:

"Why should an enemy be honored? they asked, and referred bitterly to the number of Canadians killed and maimed in the war. It was impossible to make them understand the Englishman's respect for an enemy who has put up a good fight against him. That was too detached an attitude of mind for them."

Omnipresent Scot.

The writer was much impressed by the omnipresence of the Scot in Canada. In Nova Scotia:

"Nearly all the names smack of banks and braes. In the little club at North Sydney I was at once offered the national drink, which upon inquiry I found to be whisky. In several places Gaelic services are still held on Sundays, and there was until not long ago a little Gaelic newspaper published at Sydney. Scotsmen get on well in every part of Canada. They are more adaptable than the English. They do not grumble. They fit in. There is a quietly thriving air, which reminds one of Scotland, about the small shipping and coal-mining towns of Cape Breton Island, where there is also the finest Canadian iron and steel plant. Sir William Van Horne looks forward to this easterly part of Canada becoming one of the great manufacturing centres of the world. Sydney must be a great city, he thinks; a great shipbuilding centre; and another Sheffield as well. It is a quiet little place enough now, lying under the wooded shore of its wide-spreading, beautiful harbor, but the seeing eye can detect germs of growth and grandeur. Scottish, too, the atmosphere of such prosperous little manufacturing centres as New Glasgow, Truro, Amherst and Picton. It is a common complaint that there is not enough enterprise among the well-to-do people in Nova Scotia. The Scots have their national characteristic of caution very strongly developed, and the English lack ambition.

Winnipeg's Humor.

Ontario calls the Maritime Provinces sleepy, and Winnipeg humorously pretends to think they are dead. But they go along quietly and comfortably, content with moderate wealth (that is what the West cannot understand?) and convinced that slow and sure is the best pace. You might think it impossible to arouse them to enthusiasm if you never saw them at a Scottish concert, a curling match, or a St. Andrew's Day dinner. You would not call them phlegmatic after that.

"If you ever want to travel through Nova Scotia on a Sunday you will have good reason to remember the old saying that the Scots keep the Sabbath and everything else they can lay hands on. The stations are all deserted. There are no trains running. From Saturday midnight till Monday morning the Intercolonial Railway, which serves the east from Montreal, running through Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, is out of business. Nor is it only in Nova Scotia, by the way, that the Sunday Observance party are strong. Indeed, Nova Scotia does not go so far as certain other provinces. In Toronto a clergyman recently threatened to prosecute a florist, who sent flowers to a funeral on a Sunday, under the law prohibiting Sunday trading. An even more absurd case happened in the same province (Ontario) while I was there. An immigrant from England, who had built himself and his family a little wooden house, was putting in some work at it early on a Sunday morning—on his own house, mind. A constable heard of it, and told him he would be summoned under the law forbidding Sunday work if he committed this grave offence again!"

Traveling In Canada.

It is interesting to know what the Englishman thinks of Canadian traveling methods. The impressions left by the jolting by rail from Cobalt to North Bay were not pleasant: "A hot, swaying, dusty train, in which one was put to sleep on a shelf where a man bumps his head every time he tries to sit up straight, and can only get his trousers off by balancing himself on the back of his neck." But the main line from North Bay west tells quite a different tale:

"I swung myself up into a sleeper, the black porter welcomed me with a flashing smile, the conductor put his arm affectionately round me as he looked at my ticket and told me we were only an hour and twenty minutes late. My fit of depression fell away from me. How many more miles? Two thousand and five hundred, at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour? That was nothing to be afraid of. To keep moving—that is the only way to enjoy life. Sleep? I should sleep like a log (and so I did, not only that night, but every night I passed on the train).

"You have to be comfortable on long journeys, otherwise you will die. Imagine spending five days in an English railway carriage. You would never finish them alive. On the C. P. R. trains you need never get even stiff. You have plenty of room, to begin with; a seat three feet long all to yourself, and lots of space for your feet. The cars, with ample passage way down the centre, are light and lofty. When you are tired of your own seat you can go to the smoking-room, literally a room some twelve feet square, with sofas and lolling-chairs, basins for hand-washing (always scrupulously clean), and an ice-water filter, a god-send in hot weather.

Enjoy the Scenery.

Through the mountains you can sit in an observation car, from which you enjoy the scenery all around, while at any time you can stand on the platform at the end of your car to get a little fresh air and see all there is to be seen. You could not do this with any comfort if the train were running fast: there is one of the many advantages of jogging along at a moderate pace. An average of 25 miles an hour may sound tedious, but to travel at a high speed for several days would be terribly tiring."

Mr. Fyfe refers to our manner of eating: "You get for breakfast a choice of several fruits, several cereals, and a dozen meat, fish or egg dishes. For lunch there are soups, hot and cold meats, sweets, cheese and dessert. The dollar-a-head dinner gives you an even larger assortment of plates to select from, though the Canadian (like the American) prefers to eat heartily of one or two dishes, instead of going through a regular dinner. He is in the habit, too, of drinking tea or coffee with his meals. This is a custom found among all classes both in Canada and the United States. I am inclined to set it down as one of the reasons for the enormous number of drug stores in both countries. On a Sunday evening in Vancouver, for example, when all the other shops and liquor stores were shut, I counted no fewer than seventeen drug stores brightly lit up and doing a brisk business. It is true they sell sweets and other things besides, but the consumption of cheap patent medicines is enormous. I should think tea and coffee must be to a large extent the cause."

CROPS ABOVE AVERAGE.

Col. Hughes Predicts Big Influx of Immigrants.

Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., has just returned from an extended tour.

No man in Ontario is more familiar with conditions in the Northwest, and his views concerning this year's crop will be of great interest.

"The crop," he said, "will be above the average. There will be some acres below normal and many far above it, but, all in all, the crop will be larger than usual. Along the United States border the crops are very poor, but as you go north they improve. Take the Prairie Provinces all through, it is safe to say that the yield will be unusually large. Moreover, the prices will be good, because there is quite a shortage in the wheat crop of the United States. This fact will bring many thousand immigrants from the United States to Canada next year."

"How about frost?" he was asked.

"Frost is one of the many contingencies to be considered, but after all there was frost in every county of Ontario north of the 44th degree at one time or another during the month of July. In some parts of Ontario the crop of oats, for example, is poor, and in other parts it is exceptionally good."

Col. Hughes deprecated some publications in eastern newspapers to the effect that real estate was selling at extravagant prices in Winnipeg and other cities of the west. He said that while real estate was appreciating constantly in Winnipeg, the prices asked were nothing like the prices asked for corresponding locations in Toronto. He expressed himself as satisfied that the great west had before it a boundless future of uninterrupted prosperity.

"The people have learned how to farm," he said; "where land is light and dry they sow early and deep. Immigration, especially from the United States, will increase. I have no fear of the Northwest."

Praises Nova Scotia.

In the course of an address made at Digby, N. S., on Aug. 13, by Earl Grey, on the eve of his departure for New Brunswick, His Excellency said: "To-day brings my visit to Nova Scotia to an end. It is with regret that I leave the shores of your beautiful province. I have seldom enjoyed a day's travel more than when I motored over 60 miles through the famous valley which lies behind you. The rich crop of potatoes and other vegetables, the heavily loaded orchards, the prosperous and comfortable homesteads, the soft and refreshing air, the evidence of general well-being, and the absence of any sign of hardship or poverty, these things caused me to realize more vividly than I had ever had occasion to realize before, how great are the privileges enjoyed by the people of Nova Scotia, and what desirable advantages your province offers to those who, coming from across the seas, seek to create new homes under the free and happy flag of Britain on this side of the Atlantic."

The Melancholy Danes.

Danes seem more prone to commit suicide than any other people. About 250 Danes per 1,000,000 die yearly by suicide.

Ainwick Castle.

Ainwick castle, according to the observations of a learned antiquary, owes its origin to the Romans. It is one of the largest Gothic buildings in Britain, containing about five acres of ground within its outer walls, flanked with sixteen towers and turrets.

Habitual Criminals.

About 48 per cent of all the crime committed is the work of habitual criminals.

Horse Chestnut.

Horse chestnut is a totally misleading word. Here "horse" is a corruption of the Welsh word "gwres," which means hot or pungent. So, too, is the expression "horse laugh" and "horse-play."

The Strongest Men.

The porters in Constantinople are said to be the strongest men in the world and after them the Chilean miners and the bearers of northern China.

Hairbrushes.

To clean hairbrushes take a cup of cornmeal and fill the brush, rubbing gently with the hand. As it absorbs the grease and dirt shake it out and use fresh meal till the brush is cleaned thoroughly. This is better than ammonia, as there is no water to injure or loosen the back of the brush.

Sandy Soils.

The temperature of countries with sandy soils is higher than that of those with clay or compact soils.

Cucumbers.

Cucumbers are native to the East Indies and are grown in Kashmir, China and Persia. They were much esteemed by the ancients and are common in Egypt, where a drink is prepared from them when they are ripe.

Bible Criticism.

The higher criticism is the criticism of the literary forms and contents of the Bible; the lower criticism is the criticism of the text of the Bible. The higher criticism endeavors to decide, with regard to the writing in question, what its authorship is, its authenticity, its credibility, etc., while the lower criticism is concerned with what might be called the mechanism of the text, no attention being paid to anything else.

Cutpurses.

Cutpurses are so called because in the past the purse was worn about the neck by a long cord that the thief had to cut.

The Werder Orchards.

The largest orchards in Europe are at Werder, near Berlin. They extend without a break to about 13,000 acres. They yield about 48,000,000 pounds of apples and pears every year.

A Well Toothed Family.

While the average man is satisfied with a maximum of thirty-two teeth, a Turk near Balburt, in Asia Minor, boasts of forty-five, all perfect. He belongs to a well toothed family, his mother and a sister each having the same number.

Whistling.

Whistling will do much toward the development of a robust physical frame.

Cattle Plague.

The worst attack of cattle plague known in Great Britain was from 1865 to 1867, when 124,232 cattle died and 110,183 were slaughtered. On this occasion the plague was imported from Russia.

Wiring a Piano.

Wiring a piano requires one mile of the very best steel wire. Five hundred single strings are necessary.

Garlic.

Garlic came from Asia and has been used since the earliest times. It formed part of the diet of the Israelites in Egypt and was used by Greeks and Roman soldiers and African peasants.

A Tiny Dwelling.

What looks like a doll's house or the abode of a pygmy is to be seen in a town in New South Wales. The front of this tiny dwelling is five and a half feet across and the depth is six feet, while the entire height of the perpendicular walls is the same. Oddly enough, this house is inhabited, and the occupants find it quite comfortable.

Vegetables.

Many of the vegetables we daily use on our dinner tables were in use in Bible times. It is known, for instance, that asparagus was grown 200 years before the birth of Christ, while lettuce was cultivated as far back as 550 B. C.

Wrecks at Sea.

The decrease of the world's shipping by wreck and breaking up averages 225,000 tons yearly.

Table Forks.

Table forks have been in general use just 600 years. The original fork was designed for the purpose of facilitating the eating of fruit. A member of royalty, King John IV., is said to be the inventor of the fruit fork.

Turns Red to White.

The filtering power of charcoal may be demonstrated by pouring red wine in a funnel lined with a water filter containing some charcoal. The wine that filters through will be white.