WORLD'S WASTE OF GOOD FOOD

New York Throws Away Nearly as Much as It Eats.

Nobody Need Starve If This Surplus Could Be Made Available.

A string of barges piled high with all kinds of food were threading their way down New York harbor to deposit their cargoes in the open sea. Tons of the food were perfectly good, but all of it was going to be thrown to the fishes.

As the barges passed by an incoming liner, a passenger, leaning over the taffrail, exclaimed:

"Well, I've traveled all over the world and seen terrible waste of food in the tropics, but I should have thought a big city like New York would have found something better to do with all this stuff than throw it away."

Economists agree that al over the world people waste as much food as they consume. Practical men who have studied the subject say that the inhabitants of American towns and cities are more wasteful than similar communities in Europe, and that in New York the greatest waste occurs.

"New York is far and away the most wasteful of all our cities," said an official who has had great experience in the disposal of refuse in several American communities. "Flat life leads almost invariably to waste. In Philadelphia there are comparatively few flats, and probably not one-hundredth part as much food is wasted there as in New York. In Philadelphia people are economical, and the women do their housekeeping very carefully. The same remarks hold good of Boston in rather lesser degree. Chicago and St. Louis are wasteful cities, but not nearly so wasteful as New York. Pittsburg and Cleveland are also very wasteful. I think I would rank them next to New York. Brooklyn and Jersey City are decidedly less wasteful than Manhattan.

"As compared with her American sister, the English housekeeper is a model of economy. As a rule, the London housewife only provides for her family just as much food as they can eat. Her country cousin is even more careful. The idea of throwing away half a pound of steak or a couple of lamb-chops, as the Gotham housewife does without a qualm, would frighten her. But if you want to see real economy in housekeeping you must go to Scotland. In Edinburgh and Glasgow the women have reduced the elimination of waste to a fine art.

Dr. J. M. Woodbury, New York's commissioner of street cleaning, agrees with this official as far as his own town is concerned.

"It is only natural," said the commissioner the other day, "that the richest of cities in America should also be the most wasteful. New York, I should say, wastes more food than any other city. It must waste pretty nearly as much as it consumes. I am simply astounded at the large quantities of food given to my department by fellow-New Yorkers to throw away."

"Can you give any idea of the total quantity? Are there any statistics available?" the commissioner was asked.

"No, it is a matter that defies statistics," was the reply. "But the experience of our department is that almost every store, market, flat and house in New York daily throws away a large quantity of food. The total is enormous. If you go down to the department dumps, where the refuse collected all over the city is deposited in scows for ultimate disposal, you will be surprised to see how large a proportion of the refuse consists of foodstuffs. You will then be able to realize what a wasteful city New York is."

TONS OF WASTED FOOD.

Two of these dumps were visited. In both places there were several big scows laden with nothing but food — mountains of food, hundreds of tons of food. Potatoes, bread, apples, tomatoes, bananas, meat, turnips, onions were piled up in great heaps on the scows with a thousand other eatables.

"Is it always like this?" one of the officials of the department was asked.

"Yes, always so, more or less," he answered. "Often there is a great deal more food than this to throw away. Look at this cart."

As he spoke a cart came along the wharf and tipped into the nearest scow a load composed entirely of fruit and vegetables.

"Is nothing ever done with this food?" the visitor asked.

"Nothing, it is all thrown away," was the answer. "And, you see, it is not nearly all bad when it comes into our hands. Half of it or more, is good to eat. Unless you have actually collected their refuse you have no idea of the wastefulness of the average family in a New York flat."

"The wife buys a steak and gets dinner ready, and then the husband comes home from business and says, 'Put your hat on, little girl. I've got tickets for the theater, and we'll have some dinner first at a restaurant.' So the whole of the dinner she has prepared goes down the dumb-waiter in the garbage pail. Even when they do dine at home the dinner is almost always much larger than they can eat, and a third or a half of it ultimately comes to us.

"And they hardly ever give it away to the poor. In the first place, it is difficult for a beggar to tackle a family living in a flat. In the second place New Yorkers seldom encourage beggars in any shape or form. I knew a man, however, who was shocked at the family waste and said that all the uneaten food must be put aside and given to the poor. He told two or three 'hobos' to call for it. In a week the word had gone around that he was an 'easy mark,' and there was a procession of beggars up the stairs to his flat all day long.

"The janitor complained, and his own servant told him that she would leave unless he got another girl to do nothing but answer the door. So he had to give up his charitable scheme, and now he sends all his waste food down the dumb-waiter like other people.

CARGOES OF FRUIT THROWN AWAY.

"The waste of fruit in New York is incredible. Every banana steamer brings hundreds of thousands of bunches of fully ripe bananas, beautiful, yellow fruit, just ready to eat. The trade will not handle fruit in this condition; it wants green fruit. And all these ripe bunches are thrown away.

"Only a short time ago over a million bananas brought in the British steamship Chickahominy were wasted for this reason. Last year I remember an Italian steamer coming in with a cargo of lemons. The market was glutted at the time and there was no price for them. It was cheaper to buy lemons here than to import them. The whole of the cargo was given to our department to throw away.

"This sort of thing seems an awful waste, but I can assure you it is not at all uncommon. On a smaller scale, it is always happening at our markets. A fruit dealer has a few boxes of oranges or tomatoes. The market is just closing, he can't get his price, and rather than sell them for 5 cents less he hands them over to us to throw away. That happens every day. It makes a man's heart bleed to see such immense quantities of good food thrown away, while many people, even in prosperous New York, haven't enough to eat."

THE WASTEFUL TROPICS.

But in spite of this indictment the student of economics must go to the tropics to see the greatest waste of food. Most tropical countries produce enough to feed a hundred times their population. Take Jamaica for instance. She exports large quantities of bananas, oranges and pineapples to the United States, but billions of those fruits are left to rot on the ground.

A walk through miles of plantations show thousands of trees weighed down by luscious fruits, which have not been picked, because the market price at the moment did not pay for the cost of export. Those fruits are all left to rot.

The world's mango crop is the greatest waste of all. The mango is one of the finest fruits in the world, and probably the most nourishing. It grows in bewildering profusion in most parts of the tropics. The negroes eat nothing else in the mango season. They sit under a mango tree and gorge themselves all day long, until the wonder is that they do not burst. An average tree bears over 5,000 mangoes, each as big as a large orange, and there are hundreds of thousands of mango trees in Jamaica alone. The natives, with all their appetite, cannot eat 1 per cent of the crop, which may be conservatively estimated at 10,000,000,000 mangoes a year.

Unfortunately the fruit cannot be exported. It will not stand a sea voyage unless it is treated with greater care than is profitable to give. Thus it is that many tropical countries are covered at certain seasons of the year by rotting mangoes.

An American traveling in the West Indies once rode along a mountain-path which was literally carpeted for miles by fallen mangoes. In some places they were a foot deep and the horse's hoofs squashed them at every step.

FOOD THROWN TO THE FISHES.

There is a great waste at sea, where it is generally supposed that food is regarded at its proper value. On the big passenger liners the stewards throw overboard every day almost as much food as the cabin passengers eat—sometimes more, if the passenger list is not very full. This food is seldom, if ever, given to the crew or the steerage passengers.

A New York once traveled on a West Indian steamship belonging to a service which is called by sailors the "Hungry Goose Line" because of the scanty supply of food in the forecastle. Every day half-eaten joints of meat, puddings, stale bread and piles of cooked vegetables were thrown overboard. While the New Yorker stood watching this feeding of the fishes one morning a sailor came up and said:

"Look at that 'ere waste, sir, an' yet they starves us poor chaps forrard."

On another voyage the same man saw nearly two million bananas and oranges thrown overboard because they were ripening too fast. All day long the sailors hove the golden bunches of fruits to the waves. A yellow streak of wasted food stretched as far as the eye could reach in the wake of the vessel.

WORLD'S WASTE OF LIVE STOCK.

There is enormous waste of food in the great cattle and sheep rearing countries, especially in New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela. Hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle are slain merely for their hides, horns and hoofs, the exportation of the meat being unprofitable. A man who had worked on a sheep run in New South Wales declared that he once saw the carcasses of over six thousand sheep on one farm. They had been slain for their wool alone and none of their meat was used.

The problem of proper food distribution seems insuperably difficult even in this progressive day and generation.

Learning How to See.

A Scotch surgeon recently removed cataract from the eyes of a man of 30, who had been blind from birth. No effort had been made to educate him, but he could go on an errand to any house in his native village, for the resonance of his footfall—quite different in passing a building from what it was when opposite an open space—enabled him to count the houses as he passed and thus turn corners and to stop at the one he wanted. For ten days after the operation he could not realize that he was seeing. The first thing he perceived was the mouth of the house surgeon, his sense of sound causing him to look at the surgeon's lips, and recalling what he knew from having felt his own mouth, he realized that he was looking at a face. Then, having an idea of what vision meant, he made very rapid progress. From the very first he saw everything in its actual position, showing that the retinal inversion of a picture is interpreted psychically without any education. The muscles for moving the eyeballs are feeble from disuse, and he has to learn their use.

"I wrote Dr. Pierce regarding my case, and received a prompt reply, free."

"I endured nearly four years of suffering," writes Mrs. J. L. Myers, of Washington, W. Va., "caused principally from improper medical attention after the birth of a child, and female weakness, resulting in a complication of diseases. Had a terrible cough and an incessant pain and soreness in lungs. Was reduced in flesh from 184 pounds to about 100 pounds in eighteen months. had no appetite, and became so weak and nervous I could scarcely sit up. doctored with our home physicians for two years with no benefit, I was finally induced to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I wrote to Doctor Pierce regarding my case, and received a prompt reply, free, advising the proper medicines for my case. After taking four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and four of his 'Golden Medical Discovery,' three doses each day, also taking one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed and some of his 'Pellets,' I ceased coughing, and am *now enjoying splendid health and have gained thirty-five pounds in weight.* I again feel like my former self, thanks to Dr. Pierce and his great medicines."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter FREE. All correspondence sacredly confidential and all womanly confidences guarded by strict professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SLEEP AND SLEEPLESSNESS

By SIR WILLIAM LAIRD CLOWES.

Humanity suffers from few ills more harrassing than sleeplessness Few human ills, moreover, are of more ancient standing. Ahasuerus, when he could not sleep, "commanded to bring the book of records of the chronicles, and they were read before him," In other words he had at his bedside a reader with a volume of newspapers, Mr. William O'Brien M. P., having, I suppose, no newspapers at his command when he was in prison, was in the habit of trying to induce sleep by recalling, one after another, the counties of Ireland and their connection with his own varied history. Jean Paul prescribed as a soporific the picturing to the mind of an endless garland of flowers stretching away into space. Boerhaave suggested the listening to the regular falling of drops of water into a resonant vessel.

Prof. W. T. Preyer of Jena, has recommended the sufferer to stand with one arm outstretched until the limb is invaded by an excess of blood and aches violently. A favorite old wife's remedy is to count mentally from one to a hundred alternately forwards and backwards, or to imagine a limitless succession of sheep passing through a gap in a hedge. Each of these methods is doubtless good in some cases, but there are certainly other cases in which they are quite valueless, and then too often the would-be sleeper makes the fatal mistake of using drugs.

Drugs are bad for two reasons. First the species of sleep which they induce is not natural and not refreshing to the full extent. Secondly, the more drugs a man takes for sleeplessness the more he needs. So much is this the case that many instances are known of people who, having taken morphia or chloral for a few nights, have never again been able to sleep at night without artificial assistance. It is true that in certain diseases of the brain drugs absolutely necessary, but even then they should never be employed without specific medical authority for each separate dose. Where actual brain disease is not present, natural sleep may nearly always be induced without the slightest risk of injury to the system. Since so many thousands of sleepless persons, instead of realizing this and acting accordingly, rush to drugs and do themselves incalculable damage, I think it may be useful to give the results of some experiments which I have tried.

Fatigue is, of course, the ordinary cause of sleepiness; but how fatigue causes sleepiness is not exactly known, seeing that it is notorious that fatigue sometimes exists without sleepiness and that sleepiness sometimes exists when there are no other symptoms of what is usually called fatigue. The theory of Alexander von Humboldt, which is perhaps the most accepted one, although Dr. Scholtz, of Bremen, has endeavored to combat it, is that sleepiness results from the comparative exhaustion of the oxygen in the brain, and that the store of oxygen there can only be replenished properly when, as in sleep, the rest of the organism is consuming less of that element than usual.

This relative exhaustion of oxygen may be one of the principal causes of mental fatigue; but it is probably not the only one, nor does it seem to be the sole reason for sleepiness. What that reason is has not yet been demonstrated satisfactorily; but there are two phenomena which are characteristic of sleep, both of which appear to afford some clew as to the methods which should be followed to induce sleep when it fails to come at the expected time and in the accustomed way

One of these phenomena is the comparative freedom of the sleeping brain from the blood. The volume is much less; the circulation is feeuer. The experiments of Durham and of Mosso show this conclusively. They show also that whatever tends to preserve or increase the activity of that cerebral circulation tends to wakefulness, and that whatever decreases the activity of that circulation and is not inconsistent with the general health favors sleep. These observations afford sound justification for Preyer's recommendation to his sleepless patients to stand with an extended arm until the limb aches violently In proportion as blood is drawn to the arm so is blood drawn from other parts, including the brain. The same observations justify the rubbing or massaging of the extremities, or the putting of the feet into hot water before going to bed. For the last process the use a hot water bottle is a good substitute, for cold feet are most antagonistic to sleep.

The other phenomenon to which I allude as being characteristic of sleep is the less known fact that the eyelids of a sleeping person are rotated upwards. This may be by any one who takes the trouble quietly to lift the upper eyelid of a sleeper by pressing it lightly with a finger end. If, being awake, one endeavors to keep the eyes rotated as far as possible upwards, even for a few seconds, the effort is extraordinarily fatiguing, and the fatigue is accentuated if, at the same time, one keeps the eyelids closed.

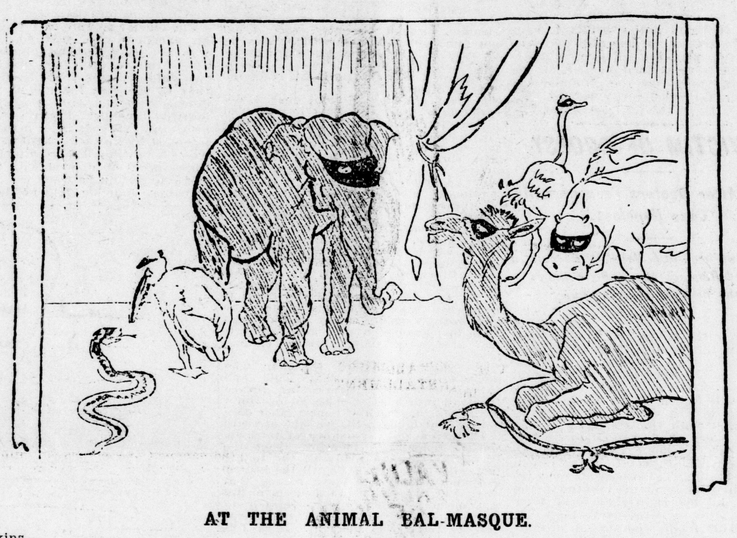
Now, of course, sleep does not follow merely because the brain for some reason happens to become relatively free from blood, or because the eyeball happens to be rotated upwards, or because one assumes a comfortable reclining attitude and shuts one's eyes. Nevertheless, if one would woe sleep it is notoriously a good thing to lie down in an easy position, while, as has been pointed out, the predisposing conditions may be rendered still more favorable by artificially attracting a certain amount of the blood from the brain by means of holding out an arm before lying down or by applying heat to the extremities.

It occurred to me many years ago that yet another favoring condition might be provided if the would-be sleeper could be induced to make an effort to keep his eyeballs rotated upwards. Happily, I have never suffered much from sleeplessuess, and, in consequence, such experiments as I have tried upon myself are of doubtful value. I may say, however, that on the rare occasions when I do not go to sleep readily I always close my eyelids and try to keep my eyeballs rotated upwards. So far as within a minute or so, except naturally, upon occasions when acute pain or other definite antagonistic factor interferes. The pain, however, must be severe to prevent the result.

Further, to test the effect of this device I have repeatedly introduced friends to put it in practice. Some have found that without assistance from outside they cannot keep the eyeballs in the required position even for the relatively brief period which seems usually to suffice. I have repeatedly induced friends after having ascertained what is likely to be the most comfortable position for sleep, to affix a small, bright light two or three feet above the head, so that in order to see it without moving the head the eyes must be rotated upwards. For this purpose an ordinary electric glow lamp, covered with opaque black paper, in which is cut a hole the size of a pin's head, is suitable, provided, of course, that the hole be arranged so that it is in or near the imaginary line joining the glowing filament and the position which the eyes will occupy. The brighter and smaller the point of light the better. Let the upward rotated eyes be directed steadfastly at this, a persistent effort being employed not necessarily to keep the eyelids open but to keep the eyes themselves bent upon the repaired spot.

The reports of those who have tried this system convince me that if it be loyally and determinedly put in practice it seldom fails after at most two or three attempts have been made, and that it often succeds at once. The amount of time which intervenes ere the result is produced varies considerably according to the fatigue, the temperature, the comfort, and above all, the state of mind of the experimenter. The method, no doubt, does not apply in cases of actual brain disease, nor do I pretend that it is infallible in all other cases. Still, it is extraordinarily, nay, startlingly, efficacious in ordinary bad cases of insomnia.

The analogy of the plan with one of the processes which are commonly employed to produce the hypnotic condition may be remarked. I should add, therefore, that the sleep produced by my method has nothing cataleptic about it, and is perfectly natural and refreshing.



AT THE ANIMAL BAL-MASQUE.

Sis Hopkins.

The Elephant—I'm glad we all wear masks, aren't you? Why, it wouldn't be half the fun if the others knew who we were.

Working a Storage Battery

The popular impression is to the effect that a storage battery stores up electricity, and that the bottled-up fluid is held somehow under pressure, to be released on demand like highly-charged mineral water. The principle of the storage battery is quite different from this, as the entire action is chemical, fundamentally.

The storage battery is a simple piece of apparatus, mechanically. In its most familiar form it consists of two lead plates supporting active materials, a high oxide of lead for the positive plate, and metallic lead in a spongy, finely-divided state for the negative. These plates are immersed in dilute sulphuric acid and contained in a glass jar or wooden tank lined with lead. Two plates, one positive and the other negative, constitute a couple, and a cell may be made up of as many couples connected in parallel as the requirements of discharge necessitate. That is, all the positive plates are connected together separately from the negative plates, which are themselves joined in one aggregation independnt of the positives.

A battery consists of a considerable number of cells, connected usually in series—that is, the positive group of couples in each cell is joined to the negrative group of the preceding cell, so that the electric current passes through all the cells, seriatim.

Now, "charging" a storage battery simply means passing a continuous electric current through it from some outside source of supply, as a railway or lighting generator, and thereby causing certain chemical actions to take place. The energy of the current is thus stored up as chemical changes and recombinations, or, in other words, it is transformed into potential chemical energy. "Discharging" a battery is naturally the reverse of the process just indicated. The battery is connected to a railway, lighting or general power circuit, and it at once begins to deliver current, generated by the reversed chemical actions which begin to take place as soon as opportunity is given for a current to flow. Back goes the battery towards its original uncharged condition, and the cycle may be repeated over and over again, always with the same resulting chemical actions caused by, and then causing, the electric current.—Howard S. Knowlton, in the Engineering Magazine.

Is All Matter Electric?

According to a theory advanced by Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent physicist, it is possible that matter may be nothing more than an aggregation of minute electric charges, although he cannot explain how isolated charges, such as he supposes, can exist. In a single atom of matter there may be, he says, hundreds of thousands of these electric points, or electrodes, but they are individually so small that their distances apart may be relatively as great as that of the planets in the solar system. The idea that an atom of matter is further divisible was suggested several years ago by Prof. Thomson, of Cambridge, England, in a theory that has since become famous. He believes that an atomic "chip" constitutes a charge of negative electricity. On this theory electricity is nothing but finely divided matter. Lodge has reversed the idea and makes matter the sum of myriads of tiny electric charges.—Success.

THERE CAN BE a difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual.

The "Dead March" is not necessarily the one that the musicians have murdered.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Heart Disease the Most Sudden and Dangerous of Ailments.

Dr. Agnew's Cure.

Stealthy as a thief in the night, Heart Disease heralds its coming only by the deadly grip it lays upon its victim—the distressing symptoms of Palpitation and Short Breath, Smothering Spells, Vertigo, etc. Nothing will remove their fatal grasp save Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. Totally unlike all other remedies, it acts on the nerves through the heart. It has saved thousands of lives—will save yours. A. Du Berger, Waterloo, Que., writes: "Alfred Couldry, who lives at Geo. Bell's, in West Shefford, has suffered from terrible heart trouble for the last four years. He has been completely cured after using eight bottles of Dr. Agnew's marvelous remedy."

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

is universally recognized as a specific for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hay Fever, Tonsilitis and all the distressing results of a neglected "bad cold." No. 39

For sale by C. McCallum & Co.

NOT MEN ALONE GET INTOXICATED

A Great Many Animals Are Addicted to Drunkenness.

Although it has often been said, when speaking of drunkenness, that even the beasts of the field do not get drunk, it is nevertheless a fact that a great many animals do get intoxicated.

Take the elephant, for instance. He is particularly fond of the fruit of the unganu tree, and, although he appears to have some idea that it is not good for him, he will go on eating when he has once begun until he is wildly excited and so intoxicated that he will stagger from side to side. Every now and then he will pull himself up, shake his huge head and tear madly through the forest, trumpeting at the top of his voice and terrifying every living creature.

It is said that he will even dare and defy his most dreadful enemy, the tiger, when in this condition, but we have no means of verifying this. It is well known, however, that an elephant is in a most dangerous condition when suffering from the effects of eating this beautiful fruit.

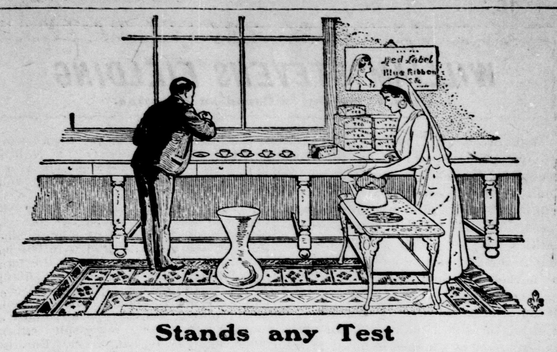
The sloth bear is another animal given to this failing. The natives of India are in the habit of hanging little vessels on the palm trees for the purpose of catching the juice. This juice is so attractive to the sloth bear that, although such a poor climber, he will scramble up and go on drinking the juice until he is so drunk that he can only slip helplessly to the ground and lie there in a drunken stupor until the effects have passed off.

But the sloth bear is not the only animal which is so partial to this juice of the palm tree. The curious fruit, or fox, bats (family pteropodidae) are particularly fond of it. This peculiar little combination of beast and bird, with its foxlike face, reddish furry body and back, uncanny looking wings, the delicate membrane of which is always quivering down to the very tips, will fly to these vessels in company with some hundreds of his companions and they will suck the juice until the ground below the tree will be dark with the bodies of these bats, which will lie there too helplessly intoxicated to move or defend themselves, no matter what may turn up.

The biggest drunkard of all is perhaps the palm civit. So addicted is this animal to the drinking habit that he has been termed the toddy cat. And a more helpless, foolish looking creature than he is when he is thoroughly intoxicated with the palm juice it would be difficult to find. There are many other animals given to this failing, but all those I have spoken of live in India, and it may be that the heat, which induces extreme thirst—a frequent excuse among men—is the direct cause of it.

In Italian cotton mills men receive 42 cents a day, women 33 cents and children 16 cents. Of the cotton used last year, 93,000 tons came from the United States, 14,000 from India and 7,000 from Egypt.

The executive office of the United States calls for only $112,000 a year, while England gives the royal family $4,000,000.



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The most severe judgment of the expert tea taster pronounces Blue Ribbon Tea absolutely the best. Why?

It is free from tannin and other bitter substances—no coarse fibrous leaves employed in its making.

The taste is pure, rich and creamy—that nameless quality that signifies to the expert and lovers of true tea that it is the best leaves and shoots of the tea plant properly cured.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

407

Black, Mixed Ceylon Green 40c. Should be Fifty Ask for the Red Label

CHICAGO HAS A FREIGHT TUNNEL

Fourteen Miles Long—Few Knew the Work Was in Progress.

It appears that an interesting work has been going on in Chicago for several years without the knowledge of the public, in the excavation of a tunnel fourteen miles long under the business district of the city, says the American Architect. This tunnel is a business undertaking simply, and is to contain a railway for the transportation of freight among the great mercantile houses and between them and the freight stations of the 42 railways which enter Chicago, besides furnishing accommodation for telephone wires and possibly wires of other kinds. It is almost incredible that a tunnel of this length—varying in width from six to thirteen feet, and in height from eight to fourteen feet—could have been constructed under the most crowded part of a great city without the knowledge even of the newspaper reporters, but the tunnel is far below the surface, the depth varying from 27 to 65 feet, so that it was unnecessary to make temporary roadways over it, and the excavated material has been taken out at night through shafts opening in private ground and taken away to the lake front. The ground under Chicago is a soft clay, which was easily excavated, but it has been necessary to line it everywhere with concrete. A considerable portion of the tunnel is already in use, and many business houses have shafts opening into it, equipped with elevators, by means of which freight packages, brought by cars running on the tracks laid in the tunnel, are hoisted to the warerooms. Although an underground freight railway of this kind seems an expensive substitute for trucks and horses, it is quite possible that it may promote economy, as well as convenience in handling and transferring merchandise. Everyone must see that the maintenance of a stable full of horses and wagons, and of a multitude of grooms and drivers, is an important item in the cost of carrying on business, especially when, as is often the case, the wagons are driven half the time empty or with only one small package in them, and a system by which goods arriving by rail could be once delivered at their destination, with the minimum of handling, while those shipped could be billed through from the shipping clerk's desk, would be of immense advantage to merchants, as well as to the public.

REXALL HOUSEHOLD DYES.

The latest and most improved dye in the world. Will dye wool, cotton, silk, jute or mixed goods in one bath. Ask your druggist, Cairness & Lawrence, 216 Dundas street; H. J. Childs, 632 Dundas street; T. H. Janes, Wortley road, for a sample. ywt

Fault-finding friends are more strenuous than the praise-singing kind.

SIGNALS OF DANGER.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order, and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer; but under the circumstances the wise man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

There are too many men in the world who are inclined to use a sledge hammer to repair a watch.

WOMEN HAVE SOLD THEIR HUSBANDS

Instances Where Bargains Were Made for Cash Consideration.

An extraordinary barter was some time back effected at Birmingham between two ladies belonging to the middle class, who were dissatisfied with their draw in the matrimonial lottery. They exchanged their husbands; but one of the women, who hailed from Scotland, insisted on receiving an additional bonus of £20, on the ground that her husband, being of much lighter build than her friend's mate, would cost considerably less to keep. After much haggling the bargain was struck, to the passive satisfaction of the husbands, who evidently considered that any change would be for the better.

A Liverpudlian on his death left his hostelry to his widow. Unable by her own exertions to carry on the business satisfactorily, she cast about for a husband, finding one at length to her liking in the person of a Welshman, who, however, labored under the disqualification of being already married. Nothing daunted, however, the widow approached the wife, who agreed to dispose of her nominal lord and master for a monetary consideration, which she ultimately did, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At a fair held at Brunn, in Austria, the writer encountered a giant, an Englishman, some seven feet in height, who had been sold by a former wife for 500 florins (equivalent in our country to about £42), to the proprietress of a traveling show. This lady had made him not only the principal attraction of her booth, but, in defiance of the law, her husband. The giant, a meek and amiable freak, had submitted phlegmatically to the transaction.

One Charles Peltier, who some years back was wont to travel round the continental fairs as a fat man, had in the course of his "profession" married no fewer than four wives. He was, however, a Blue Beard in spite of himself, for each of his first three wives had, on his being supplanted by a heavier rival, handed him over to her successor at a gradually decreasing figure. His death occurred soon after he had been married by his fourth proprietress.

IT NEEDS NO TESTIMONIAL.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished in thousands from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence, and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

An Australian scientist has analyzed a meteor which contained traces of gold, showing that that element is not monopolized by the earth.

ALMOST FROM BIRTH.

"Almost from birth my little girl was troubled with bronchitis and a harsh, hacking cough. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion was prescribed. It cured her cough, and she almost immediately gained in flesh and color. Today she is strong and robust."—A. Pudsey, Toronto, Canada.

A Frenchman planted the first prune tree in California in 1870, who brought the tree to this country. The first orchard—of ten acres—began to yield in 1875.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXT-OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Has been in use for nearly sixty years.

It is nature's specific for Children and Adults.

It cures DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, COLIC, CRAMPS, SEASICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, AND ALL FLUXES OF THE BOWELS.

Its action is Harmless, Reliable and Effectual.

Relief is almost Instantaneous.

Given Up by Doctor and Mother.

MRS. MAXWELL BARTER, Grand Cascapedia, Que., writes:

"I take great pleasure in telling you what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me and mine. A year ago my little girl, now nearly three years old, was attacked by Cholera Infantum. It was in the hot season and she was teething at the time. The doctor gave her up; in fact, I did so myself.

"I finally decided to try Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. I procured a bottle and it did her so much good that I got another bottle and by the time it was finished she was completely cured. As for myself, it has saved me from inflammation of the bowels several times. I always **keep a bottle** in the house and cannot recommend it too highly."