

## The U. S.

## "Fire Laddies"

Firemen's parades and conventions will soon be in order; do you know that seventy-one leading cities in the United States employ over 20,000 laddies to protect themselves against the ravages of the gift of Prometheus?

This a number equivalent to the population of the flourishing Tennessee city of Chattanooga, and the annual average cost to the cities of maintaining this carefully picked army of smoke-eaters is a few thousand over \$24,000,000. The average cost to each city is the tidy little sum of \$340,000 approximately.

An analysis of the figures reveals what may be a decided surprise to many—that even in large centres of population the day of the volunteer fireman is by no means over. True, they exist under conditions widely different from those of the days of historic vamps, but they are with us nevertheless, and with a good deal of the glory and picturesque of old still clinging about them.

Greater New York alone has a force of volunteers totalling 2,200, 200 of them "run with the machine" on Staten Island (the borough of Richmond), while the rest are similar thrilling heroes of the day. Queens, made up largely of small towns. This is in marked contrast with Chicago's paltry fifty-three volunteers. Philadelphia has not a volunteer. Boston can boast of seventy-five. The chief stamping ground of the volunteers is Reading, Pa., with a force of 3,800. It has a population of only 80,000, and fire fighters in excess of the old city of New York. Its volunteers are the most efficient of the metropolis of the Keystone state's Dutch section must experience when a fire breaks out, as a fireman lives in every other one of its homes.

Reading, but its vamps number only 1,800. Troy, with some 60,000 noses to its credit in 1890, speaks boastfully of its eleven hundred volunteers, and Schenectady, which, as you know from the song, is but fourteen miles distant from the city of cuffs and collars, counts its trust at all times in 227 volunteers plus 66 regulars. Newburgh, famous because of Benjamin Odell's residence there, has two regular firemen and 545 volunteers, plus 98 regulars. Newburgh can command half the regiment when it comes a-running gallantly in answer to the fire bell's booming.

All told twenty-six of the seventy-one cities put their trust partially in the volunteer fire fighters. That is, all except Reading, which has no use for regular or volunteer force. And this is another reason why that city is the paradise of vamps. Seventy cities maintain a combined volunteer force of almost 2,000 men. Judging from the record of the Fire Zouaves in the civil war, what a power these men, divided into regiments and battalions, would be in time of armed strife! It is hyperbole to put down that their deeds of bravery and daring would rival the self-sacrificing Japanese in the late war with Russia? The records of these fire laddies' deeds after day, year after year, answer "No!" New York, of course, has the largest quota of volunteers—just 4,200 on the rolls on April 1 of this year. Two thousand and twenty are stationed in the old city; the remainder in the other three boroughs. Chicago comes next with about 1,400. Boston runs Philadelphia close for third place, with 812 to the Quaker City. St. Louis with 824, has nineteen less than Frisco, and the remaining cities with more than 500 firemen are Buffalo, about 900; Detroit, 535, and Greater Pittsburgh, about 575.

Nineteen thousand men who leap to danger whenever the fire siren sound—and yet considering the great risks they run, the fatalities and injuries that befall them in the discharge of their duty are surprisingly few. Take, for instance, the 2,000 old men of old New York city who are surprisingly few. A number of men killed at fires while in discharge of their duty averages about four—a death rate of about one in 1,000. The city's death rate at present is 16.2; two years ago it was slightly higher. In 1903 four men died as the result of injuries sustained at fires, and eight from natural causes. The average number of deaths a year from all causes is about twelve.

You don't see it is possible for a fireman to escape injury of some sort in the course of a year? Well, about every fourth man in old New York is injured more or less slightly, in a twelve-month period. Two years ago the number of cases of injury was 477; the greater part trifling—thumbs wrenched, hands scorched and the like. Partial suffocation by smoke leads the list of injuries. Let a fireman be as careful as he knows how, he can never be sure he can finish his task, or come home before he can finish his task.

Anat from injury from inhalation of smoke, it is doubtful whether a body of laymen, numerically equal to the firemen of Manhattan and the Bronx, would show a record of fewer injuries sustained in the course of a year. Consider, for a moment, the frequency of sprained ankles, figures cut with knives, unexpected mortifications with open doors in the dark, festering scratches and the like. The number of men retired as a result of disabilities incurred in the line of duty is indefinitely small. Two such retirements occurred in 1902; none among the twelve retired for disability in 1902, and none again among the five retired from all service in 1904 for a smaller reason.

These figures of the New York department are representative of the volunteer forces throughout the country.—Washington Star.

Minard's Limited Co., Limited.  
I was very sick with Quinzy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once.

I am never without it now.  
Yours gratefully,  
MRS. C. D. PRINCE,  
Nauwigewauk, Oct. 21st.

Creed of an East Indian.  
Recently the Indian World offered a gold medal for the best "credo" relating to the East Indian nationality. It was won by a Punjab graduate, who sent in the following:

I believe in India, beloved mother of each and all and her many million children.  
I believe in India's divine mission.  
I believe in the saints of her birth and the heroes of her breeding.  
I believe in India's inviolable, when the world's loftiest and holiest mountains do fold.  
I believe in the inviolating power of the ocean, on whose lap lies my mother's cure.  
I believe in India, the beautiful; Nature's own paradise of loveliest flowers and streams.  
I believe in the sanctity of her every particle.  
I believe in India's departed sons, whose ashes are mingled in the air, earth and water, that give me my food, and form my very blood.  
I am bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh.  
I believe in the abiding relationship of India of all times and all continents.  
I believe in the brotherhood of all who belong to India's soil, be they of whatever cast or creed.  
I believe in the living Indian nation, dearer to her children than aught else of earthly kinship.  
I believe in its golden past and glorious future.  
I believe in the righteousness, valor and patriotism of Indian manhood.  
I believe in the tenderness, chastity and selflessness of Indian womanhood.  
I believe in India for the Indian people to live for and to die for.  
I believe in one land, one nation, one ideal and one cause.  
The service of my countrymen is the breath of my life—the beat and end—all of my existence.  
So help my Bharati, Bharat Mata.

## NO COMPANY WOULD INSURE HER.

## INDIGESTION AND DEBILITY HAD BROUGHT HER SO NEAR DEATH.

## BILKINS HAVE NOW CURED HER.

## A year ago no insurance company would grant me a policy, I was so near death; yet you see how well and strong Bilkins have now made me.

## So said Mrs. E. Scott, of Army Terrace, Newport, when interviewed by a "Newport Advertiser" reporter. Her experiences prove unmistakably the power of Bilkins in cases where indigestion has wrecked the system, and debility has crept in with almost fatal effect. Continuing her story, she said:

## "Just before I began to take Bilkins I was so reduced by digestive troubles that I both looked and felt like a woman whose days were numbered."

## "My illness began with feelings of fullness after meals, followed by belching. Then I began to have pain after food, and got so bad that eating caused actual agony. I went to a doctor, but could not keep on with him, as he could not afford the expense of a long run of doctor's bills. Finding myself getting worse, I next tried a number of medicines, recommended by friends, but none did me any good."

## The entire train was electrically lighted by power generated through turbine engines and dynamos installed in the baggage compartment of the composite car. A telephone system was provided with an exchange in the compartment car whereby communication can be had by phone with its stations. What a train was en route and connection made with local and long distance circuits at all stopping points on the tour.

## There is probably not another train in the world to-day that would equal this royal train for comfort, convenience and artistic beauty. The three Pullman cars were awarded the Grand Prix at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904.

## To give the Prince full information of the country through which he was travelling, the Grand Trunk provided a series of souvenir publications of the Royal train that in beauty and artistic merit excel anything that has been issued by any railway company in the world. They are a revelation in typographical arrangement and execution, and the descriptive matter is written in an interesting manner. Among these special books are primarily a time table of from 6 to 120 1/2 other while train was en route and connection made with local and long distance circuits at all stopping points on the tour.

## The indigestion and flatulence were succeeded by fluttering feelings round the heart, which rendered me feeble by day, and prevented me from sleeping at night. I was often obliged to get out of bed in the night time and walk slowly about the room till the fluttering subsided.

## "I was at my worst in this respect, and so pained at the heart sometimes that I was obliged to cease my work, when a married sister told me that Bilkins had done her husband so much good they wouldn't be without them in the house. She persuaded me to try them."

## "I did so, and in a very little time I found they were doing me a lot of good. I persevered with them, and one by one the fluttering sensations at the heart, the wind, the pain after food, and all the other symptoms of indigestion were driven from my system, and I was cured. I am now well and strong and an utter stranger to 'wind' and indigestion."

## Bilkins tone up the whole digestive system, and stimulate to normal action. That is how they cure such serious cases of digestive disorder as the above. They also cure liver troubles, flatulence, female ailments, constipation, piles, anemia, headache, unpleasant sensations of fullness after food, pimples, and other symptoms of blood impurity, biliousness, sick headache, bad breath, spring debility, etc. They act as a general tonic, improve the general circulation, and are a boon to nervous and weak women. For all purposes to which household remedy is put Bilkins will be found of excellent service.

## Bilkins are obtainable from all druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or direct from the Bilkins Co., Baltimore, Md., at \$2.50 per box, by mail, on receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

## Chances of Death in Battle. (Scientific American.)

## In Homer's days a battle was a conflict of armed mobs. The nearer you got to your assailant the better your chance of killing or being killed. The bigger the man the better were his chances in the strife. In these piping times of peace, warfare is the situation is reversed. Battles are fought at ranges of a mile or so. The smaller the man the better are his chances of being hit. An ingenious mathematician has figured out that perhaps the casualties on the Japanese side must have been considerably less than those of the Russians in the recent war if it be assumed that the marksmanship of each was fully equal to the prowess of the Japanese was inversely as the cubes of their height and breadth. The average targets of each of the combatants are as the cubes of 1.53 and 1.62, or as 195 to 118, an advantage in favor of the Japanese of about 12 per cent.

## Just a Few Remarks.

## Goes off yet remains—an alarm clock. One hesitates to call one's grocer dishonest, but he has his peculiar weights.

## A change of occupation is very beneficial—especially for those who do nothing.

## Train up a child in the way he should go, but a servant in the way she should stay.

## It is believed that King Alfonso will have a tumultuous life with his Consort Ena.—Boston Transcript.

## It's a poor rule that won't work both ways. The flowing bowl may be used to drown one's sorrow or to celebrate one's joy.

## "A woman never knows her own mind," remarked the Wise Guy. "No," agreed the Simple Mug. "At least not until she has changed it five or six times."

## Wilson's FLY PADS

## ONE PACKET HAS ACTUALLY KILLED A BUSH OF FLIES

## Sold by all Druggists and General Stores and by mail.

## TEN CENTS PER PACKET FROM ARCHDALE WILSON, HAMILTON, ONT.

## Tour of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught Through Eastern Canada.

## The Grand Trunk Management is not at all extravagant, but when they do a thing they do it in a way to leave no doubt as to who did it, and in connection with the tour of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught over their lines through Ontario and Quebec, they provided for his comfort the most magnificent train that has ever been assembled on the American continent.

## The train consisted of a Grand Trunk standard baggage car; the Pullman composite car "Viceroy," containing a luxurious smoking room, buffet, barber shop and tiled bath room; Pullman dining car "Monroe," with its interior finished in richly carved Flemish oak; Pullman compartment sleeping car, containing seven rooms; the last car on the train being the "Violet," the handsome private car built for Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, G. C. M. G. B. R., President of the Grand Trunk Railway System and which was occupied by Prince Arthur and his entourage, Capt. Wyndham.

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## CLEAN FOOD.

## Care Should Be Taken of Its Handling on the Market.

## Writing on the food question in the June Delicatore, Mary Hinman Abel makes the statement that "Dirt in food with food is doing more harm than all the preservatives and colorants, for in the popular understanding of that word, dirt covers dust and all that is in it; all that results from contact with insect or other animal life, and whatever is breaking up into simpler compounds, under the action of bacteria, or what is decayed and diseased. The tubercle bacillus is known to exist in street dust. The tetanus or lock jaw bacillus is also found, and many others of local origin. How many cases of 'sporadic' typhoid fever are due to infected food, is not easy to say. The sources of disease are often very difficult to trace, but fruit that has been gathered by dirty hands, carried through dusty streets in open baskets or brought long distances in open freight cars stored in market cellars, repeatedly sorted by the hucksters exposed for sale, after a polishing on a dirty cloth, has had at least a chance of dangerous germs gathering. In all dirt are countless organisms, and some of them are harmful to men."

## "What is to be done to remedy these conditions that exist to greater or less extent in our cities and towns?" Mrs. Abel asks, and answers: "We must have—1. Better market inspection and cleaner streets. 2. Better protection for food in transit and when on sale, with careful screening to keep out dust and dirt. 3. The consumer must be better instructed as to the danger of infected food and come to feel a citizen's responsibility for improving conditions. 4. Fruits and vegetables must be properly cleaned in the kitchen."

## FOREIGN NOTES.

## To cultivate cotton growing in Korea is the object of a strong financial company recently formed in Tokyo. The Korean administration will spend up to \$150,000 during the next three years on cotton-growing experiments.

## The German Government has placed on order for 20,000 freight cars, to cost \$50,000. The cars will be supplied by German, Swiss, Belgian, Italian and Austrian builders.

## A parliamentary paper states that for six months the total expenditure connected with the relief of the poor and maintenance of lunatics in England and Wales was \$35,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 were for London alone.

## An interesting minor industry has recently been introduced in Jamaica, viz., the manufacture of jappa hats. The plant from which the material for making these hats is derived grows freely in the warm, humid districts of Jamaica, and there is a large demand at paying prices.

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## SUNLIGHT SOAP

is better than other Soaps but is best when used in the Sunlight way. Follow directions.

## SUNLIGHT

## WAY OF WASHING

## FIRST—Dip the article to be washed in a tub of lukewarm water. Draw it out on a washboard and rub the soap lightly over it. Be particular not to miss soaping all over. THEN

## Put in a gallon of water, in the tub under the water, and go on the same way until all the pieces have the soap rubbed on, and are soiled.

## Then go away for thirty minutes to one hour and let the "Sunlight" Soap do its work.

## NEXT—After soaking, lightly rub the articles with the dry will drop out the garment into the tub, and wring out the soap and water.

## Then go away for thirty minutes to one hour and let the "Sunlight" Soap do its work.

## LASTLY COMES THE DRYING. The articles should be done in lukewarm water, taking special care to get all the dirty suds away, then wring out and hang to a labor.

## For Woolens and Flannels proceed as follows:— Shake the articles free from dust. Cut a tablet of SUNLIGHT SOAP into shavings, pour into a gallon of lukewarm water and wash into a labor. When just lukewarm, work articles in the water without wringing. Squeeze out dirty water without twisting. Repeat the process until the water is clear. Squeeze out without wringing and hang in the open air.

## The most delicate colors may be safely washed in the "Sunlight" way.

## \$5,000 REWARD will be paid to any person who proves that Sunlight Soap contains any poisonous chemicals or any form of adulteration.

## Your Money Refunded by the dealer if you find any cause for complaint.

## LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO