Although more or less prevalent throughout the year, pneumonia is peculiarly dangerous during the opening months of winter. With the first frosts a very marked increase takes place in the number of cases, and during this cold, damp weather extra precautions should be taken.

should be taken.

Pneumonia is probably produced by an earth germ, and when frost prevails the soil beneath the house is the only ground which is not frozen. The germs gradually work towards the warm, moist earth and the house really acts as a sort of flue, which forms a ready mode of egress for them. The proper ventilation of rooms is therefore an important factor in guarding against pneumonia, one, however, which is too often overlooked.

looked.

Lack of personal hygiene is the chief predisposing cause of the disease. Irregular hours, insufficient nourishment, dyspepsia, excessive tatigue or some disease which has lowered the general tone of the system, all weaken the power of resisting the pneumonic germ. When the system is run down, a sudden exposure to cold may prove fatal, while in a normal condition of body it would be thrown off. An instance which recently came under my observation will serve to illustrate the importance of regularity in meals as a sateguard against disease.

Two young ladies of my acquaintance

in meals as a safeguard against disease.

Two young ladies of my acquaintance were traveling in a railway car, next to a man just recovered from smallpox, as was afterwards found out. One of them had risen early and had breakfasted; the other had risen late and had not. The one who had not eaten caught the disease and the other escaped. The ladies were twins and almost exactly similar in physique and temperament, and, in my opinion, the temporary weakening of the system, caused by the omission of the morning meal, accounted for the disease being able to obtain a foothold.

There are three periods during which the susceptibility to pneumonia is greatest. They are early childhood, that is up to seven years of age, between the ages of twenty and forty and after sixty. The power of, resistance against pneumonia grows much feebler after sixty years of age, and nine-tenths of the cases prove fatal.

In New York we have a good deal of fortheast wind during November and December and the cold, damp weather December and the cold, damp weather it generally brings is very favorable to the contraction of "colds" and the subsequent development of pneumonia. The grip left its victims very predisposed to pneumonia and it still exists to some extent in a modified form. This is the disease with which pneumonia most readily combines, but it is found in combination with diphtheria, typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever and many others.

When a severe or sudden chill has been contracted the main thing is to act quickly, and many a serious illness can be averted and valuable life saved ten grains of quinine and five drops of spirits of camphor in a little water or on lump of sugar. These does are for an dult. Then soak the feet in hot water and jump into bed. Simple as these remedies are, they have nipped in the bud many prospective cases of

While soaking the feet, the body should be warmly wrapped in a blanket which should be kept on until some time after the person has entered the bed, in r that free perspiration be continued

A good thing to prevent "colds" is to wear wool next the skin. When this is not possible on account of the irritation sometimes caused, a mixture of wool and silk will generally be found satisfactory. I would not recommend cotton in any form for underwear, as it cotton in any form for underwear, as it is frequently the cause of a dangerous cold by becoming wet and keeping the temperature of the skin below the normal. Care should be taken that the feet do not get wet, or, if so that prompt measures are taken to dry them and a change of hose

The care taken of the outside of the body must be supplemented by the same care of the inside. A moderate diet, wholesome food, plenty of rest, regular hours, will keep the whole system in good order and enable it to throw off the germs of disease, which can only obtain a footing when deblitation affords an entrance for the disease and a fertifful soil for its dayslopment.—Curns fruitful soil for its development.—Cyrus Edson, Commissioner of Health for New York.

Effects of Deep-Sea Pressure.

It is not unusual for bottles of cham-pagne to be dipped and trolled in salt water, when there is no ice on ship-board, in order to get the wine to a palatable temperature, but never long enough to cause contact between the salt water and the wine. We can hardly tell what the effect upon the wine would tell what the effect upon the wine would be if the bottle were immersed at a great depth for any considerable time. It is a fact, however, that if an ordinary glass bottle, tightly corked and sealed, be sunk in, say, fifty fathoms of salt water and left there for about ten minutes, it may, when brought to the surface, be found partly full of water. We say "may," because the pressure of the superincumbent mass of water will the afternet the water through the the superincumbent mass of water will either force the water through the porous glass, force the cork into the bottle, or break the bottle.

By a law of hydrostatics the pressure of water is in proportion to its vertical height and its area at the base. It is height and its area at the base. It is reckoned that the pressure of water on any body plunged into it is about one pound to the square inch for every two feet of the depth. Bottles filled with fresh water, tightly corked and sealed, there have saying to great double in the have been sunk to great depths in the ocean, and where the enormous pressure has not burst the bottles it has driven in the cork and displaced the fresh with sait water. Pieces of wood have been weighed and sunk in the sea, with the result that the tissues have become so condensed that the wood has ost its buoyance and will never foat gain. It could not even be burned hen apparently quite dry.— Home

Recruiting sergeant-You won't do

Applicant—Why not?

Recruiting sergeant—The front fingers are off your right hand, and you

PERIL IN EASING PAIN

and Wake up too Late.

A view of the statistics of a noted scientific medical cure for inebrity and the opium habit discloses the appaling facts that a large percentage of the patients applying for treatment are women. Further inquiry by The Boston Transcript shows that housekeepers and those employed in various branches of labor constitute a great number of these unfortunate beings, whose lives are wrecked by continuous indulgence in narcotics. Those who have spent years in studying this subject agree that the victims in nearly every case have begun with drugs, merely to ease a temporary pain and have realized when it was too late that the habit had become established. A farmer's wife finds herself a sufferer from periodical sick headaches; a society woman on the verge of nervous collapse; a brain worker unequal to the task she has undertaken. A small dose of morphine, a third of a grain of quinine, a drink of alcohol in one of the many forms, even to Florida water and perfumery, is a quick but dangerous stimulant. The next day, at the same hour, the same remedy is at hand, and before many weeks the victim is chained to the habit. This particularly true of the drugs, which have none of the social temptations of liquor drinking. There is no pleasure in taking drugs, and those who continue to do so confess when cured, the horrible, indescrible agony, both mental and physical, of attempts to do without it. Three grains of morphine are generally considered a fatal dose, yet many, women who apply for treatment are taking enough every day to kill 50 persons.

One of the most distressing phases of the drug, habit is its effect on the moral sense of its victim. Investigators are authority for the statement that women—and of course men as well—are absolutely untruthful, even regarding the most trivial affairs, when they have acquired the habit. In this particular, opium is much more to be dreaded than liquor. The intensity of the craving is most horrible to witness, as was shown by a recent instance. A woman was arrest

Take them as a whole, the Americans are the kindliest race on the face of the earth. In spite of their eagerness, their push their desire to be in the front rank at all times and all seasons, the true American seldom fails in kindness. He wants badly to prevent anyness. He wants badly to prevent any perment between the strength and the strength on the march by two cavalry patrols, petitors fails in the struggle he will make untold sacrifice to help him up.

The rule in American business is pure Berlin, the other from Potsdam, very make untold sacrifice to help him up. The rule in American business is pure cut-throat competition carried to its logical conclusion. You are expected to press and push every point as far as it possible be pushed and pressed, and no one is expected to consider whether, in making a commercial coup, you will not ruin Brown, Jones and Robinson. The moment, however, that Brown, Jones or Robinson actually goes under he is treated with the utmost generosity and consideration.

and consideration.

The hand which struck him down is instantly stretched forth to help him, and as much care and trouble are used to put him on his feet again as were originally employed to knock him off them. In social intercourse this kindthem. In social intercourse this kindness and sunniness are specially attractive. The American will take infinite pains to make the merest stranger happy. He is courteous and pleasant-spoken, not like the Frenchman, from convention, but from the sense of pleasure which his instinctive optimism teaches him to diffuse. His optimism teaches him to diffuse. His optimism has even proved strong enough to break down the shyness which naturally belongs to the English race. One sees, no doubt, survivals of it in the American; but in most cases the sense that all is for the best in the best possible of worlds has mastered it altogether.—London Spectator.

Every few years somebody raises the nuestion whether St. Paul's Cathedral in London ought not to be cleaned from the soot with which it is encrusted, and restored to something like its primitive whiteness. Some time ago an experiment of the sort was made on one of the porticos, which forthwith assumed a mottled or piebald appearance. Now the matter has come up for discussion again, and the following interesting point is made in a letter to The Times by a well-known architect: "I have had the opportunity, when examining some of our London stone-faced churches, or of our London stone-faced churches, of removing the coat of dirt with a view of seeing the condition of the stone under it, and have found it to be perfect. The casing of dirt appeared to be made chiefly of road dust, which had adhered to the stone (only the outer coat of all being grey black). All the deleterious chemicals must have gone out of the lower layer. black). All the deleterious chemicals must have gone out of the lower layer, so that the dirt was a perfect protection. If it were all cleaned off, the stone would be subjected to the strong chemicals in our London atmosphere. It must be remembered that this dirt only adheres to the parts which are not completely washed by the rain, and that it is just these parts, therefore, which are in most need of protection. If at some future time the atmosphere of London should be as pure as the atmosphere of the state of t phere of the country is now, it might be wise to act on the suggestion, but until that time comes I smcerely trust that no such experiment will be tried."

Kate-I don't think men are so bad as some women would have them.
Ruth—I don't know about that. Some women would have them a good deal worse than they are."

There was published in The Daily World of Monday, Oct. 22, and The Sunday World of Oct. 21, an article condensed Becruiting sergeant—The front fingers are off your right hand, and you gers are off your right hand, and you have an a local evening paper, headed "Dummy Matheson sued—proceedings against a former resident of Toronto by his divorced wife." The article was published without malice, but The World regrets that further enquiries were not instituted before the clipping was inserted, as it is now informed that the acte that all animals of that breed are up to the highest standard. Individuals differ, and some will excel others of the same breed.

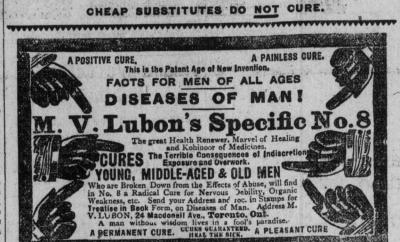
She—One.—Life.

Throwing Physic to the Dog.
Young Wife (sobbing)—Oh, mamma, I shall get a divorce! I can stand it no longer. I made George some of my best angel cake and—" Mother (interrupting)—Did the brute ridicule it?"
Young Wife—Worse than that; he gave it to poor, dear little Fido—and—fido died.—Judge.

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MILITARY TELEGRAPHY.

Recent accounts of military evolutions in Europe go to show that great progress is being made in the utilization of both the telegraph and the telephone, especially in cavalry work. During the late cavalry manœuvres in England the field telegraph accompanied the cavalry at a trot, the wire being laid as fast as the cavalry advanced. When the cavalry retired it was reeled up with equal rapidity. It is understood that this demonstration of the possibility of the telegraph wire being used with cavalry will lead to an extension of the scope of the telegraph organization in the British army.

In telephone work, an interesting experiment between Berlin and Potsdam is reported. A telephone line was laid

Berlin, the other from Potsdam, very early in the morning. Each patrol was furnished with a complete telephone set and a supply of reels, each of which contained about a mile of steel wire. The end of the wire was connected to the town circuits in Berlin and Potsdam respectively, and the reel was so fixed on a carrier that the wire could unroll as the cavalryman rode along. A second man rode behind, and, catching the wire with a sort of fork on the end of his lance, by which it was made about his lance, by which it was made about half as long again, threw it into the upper branches of the trees lining the road. The officer went first, and the two men running the wire were about thirty paces apart. When the first reel was emptied they halted. The telephone was connected, and a horn blown to signal the starting point from which to signal the starting point, from which an answering signal was sounded. After a talk over the wire the new reel was joined up, and the process continued.
Midway between the cities the patrols met, the wires were joined together, and speech was found to be perfect.
The order was then given to take up

The order was then given to take up the circuit, and each patrol, reeling up all the way, worked back to its starting point. The laying of over thirty miles of wire took only four hours.

The French are also alive to the importance of the telephone in army mancuvering. Each regiment of French infantry is now supplied with two portable telephone instruments, between three and four miles of wire, carried on bobbins, by men, a light bamboo ladder and two forked poles. By the use of these appliances, communication is instantly established in billets between regimental and brigade headquarters, or from any of the outposts to the rear.

The German army has long been notorious for the brutal manner in which the private soldiers were treated by the non-commissioned and other officers. The system was inaugurated by the great Frederick, and the military authorities since his day seemed unwilling to allow it to die out. Happily, the present emperor seems determined to have none of it. His imperial rescript on the subject of forbidding any officer to strike his men made some sensation when it was issued, though it was commonly said in army circles that it would soon be a dead letter. A few recent cases prove the contrary. A Military Brutality. few recent cases prove the contrary. A well-known officer was recently dismissed the service with ignominy for the offence of striking a man in the ranks lron Beds greatly reduced in price 36 —the emperor personally endorsing the order for his dismissal with a severe and cutting remark. At Breslau, a sergeant who was charged with ill-treating a soldier, was tried for the offence by a council of war, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in a fortress and, when his sentence has expired to rejoin his re-giment as a soldier of the second class. entific American.

He (who has just been rejected)—You don't dare say "no" again.

She—Why not?

He—Because two negatives make an She-Not with a woman.

He-How many does it take with a

woman? She—One.—Life.

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