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PLANET JUNIOR, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* S 1904.

PROPER TIME FOR

A BATH

frs. Niblick was skilled in a kind marital alchemy, an art possessed a few of her sex, by which Nibras defects were converted into nething like virtues. The transmation was 50 easy that Niblick's mily thought that it was spontan-Regarding the proper time bath, a simple general rule migren. Take cold baths on risit the morning and warm ones jut fore retiring, in taking Turki fore retiring, in taking Turki Russian baths the hour need housidered, except as in all none of which should be take than an hour or so before or meals.

nation ily th

As sood as the .iblicks returned from their honeymoon trip Niblicks mother took the bride aside and spoke roto her confidentially.

'Perhaps L should say nothing at all, my dear," she said, "but my motherly affection for Thomas doesn't blind me to his faults, and there's in a doubt about it, he's the most discorderly of men. I don't want to assume the attitude of an adviser, but if I were you I'd accept the fact philosophically, and not try to reform him. I've been trying to do a fithat ever since he was old enough to run alone."

The bride looked thoughtful.

"I'm glad you told me," she said, if I had not noticed that he was careless." where it is possible use fresh, clear which is too expansive for general use. Soft water is next best to rain water, and a little borax or ammonia in hard water will soften it.

Brisk rubbing should always follow a bath; then the bath will do all that is claimed for it in the way of renovating the person, invigorating the system, increasing the fineness and softness of the skin, and making one look and feel younger.

Cleanliness of the skin, and making one look and feel younger.

Cleanliness of the skin has a great effect on the general health, and it is well known that if one has been exposed to infection the best thing to do by way of prequition is to take a hot bath immediately.

It is a mistake to remain to long in a tepid bath. Throughout the winter, and early spring it is best, if oen is at all liable to chills, to take bath at night, Just before going to the bath at a tight, just before going to dumbel the receive—is highly beneficial.

THE COMMON THINGS.

The sunshine and the gentle rain, The clear bird song that halls the morn, The meadow land with flowers stain, The swaying banners of the corn, The grass that whispers to the breeze—
What common things are these?

The broad blue mirror of the lake sky:

That smiles back at the sleeping sky:

The billows, too, that leap and break And fling their foamy jewels high;

The sliver clouds that one by one Toss back the lances of the sun.

The stars that blaze as jewels blaze, And make the world old mystery, while they, on their appointed ways, Go speeding through eternity

Across unfathomed seas of space on paths that we not dimly trace—

All these are common — brook and bird,
And rose of red, and meadow green;
So common that they seem unheard,
So common that they seem unseen,
And yet there is no day or night
But bestows all of their delight.

No common thing is held apart
From us, or pent with look and
Rey,
But in the goodness of his heart
They are all made for you and me,
It always seems God loves the best
Things he makes the commonest.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

he process of elephant India as well as in Sis rather undermine one's stons of elephent sagacity the instead the feeling the instead the feeling the instead the feeling the instead the many rotting, ignorantly conceive ies, have been put forthe ies, have been put forth it in the elephant. The lite hat the elephant, for all ligence, is driven into photomere, is driven into photomere, is driven into photomere, is driven in it gle held captive within anyth which it could pass effort, and bulled into effort, and bulled into hing obedience by a fullest traction of its own to fix this is, no doubt, do this is, no doubt, do the dingly suspicious nature defect, how which latter defect, how which latter defect, how which atter defect, of am herson records mounting andfathers

he—One of my great-gra an English lord. e—But that was so ur family has lived that time. long ago.

The average young g quantity to quality in the beaux. girl prefers e matter of

Liniment Cures

Diphther-

CHATHAM, ONT, Supplement to The Saturday Planet SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1904

When people read or hear of a secret service agent, the picture of a man, armed to the teeth with gevolvers and stilettoes, a mixture of a Sherlook Holmes and a Bill Sikes rises before their eyes, writes "One Who Has Served," in the London Express.

lied from a central station, over tension lines, to sixteen sub-startension lines, to startension lines, to keep a horse for farm' work, to maintain a large stable contrals.

An even more remarkable applicaAn even more remarkable applicaon of electricity is the use of an
octric current to make plants grow.
Experiments have been carried on
the Hatch Experiment station,
mherst, Mass., which show that elecicity has very marked effects on
icity has very marked and plants,
sed of several kinds of vegetables
ere planted in insulated boxes,
shich were subjected to electrical
irrents of various kinds and intenties. The eresults showed that an
ternating current of rather low
tensity was the most effective stimtant, increasing the growth in some
uses as much as 35 per cent.

Measurements taken by surgeous of the Japanese army show that the Japanese smallness of statute is due to an almost dwarfed condition of the legs. This is probably due to the legs. This is probably due to the fact that from early childhood a really unnatural way of sitting is constantly practised. The adult japanese is accustomed to sit with Japanese is accustomed to sit with his legs bent under him. As soon as the child is old enough to be set upon the floor his legs are bent pander him in imitation of the custom of his elders. This, in time, dwarf the growth of the limbs. Actual deformity is less common among the peasants than among scholars, merchants and others of sedentary habits. WHY THE JAPANESE ARE DWARFED. esting."

A few months pass, while foreign eyes daily scan the paper for news of the battery. At last the editor gravely informs his readers that "new guns for the battery now building have arrived."

Aha," says the intelligence man, "our agent in London must have a look at that." And accordingly one day a pleasant foreigner arrives at the bar, and is a good list tener when yarns about the new battery are told. Finally, he departs, and sends his report to his chief, who hands it on to his expert branch for close invest gation.

GETTING AT THE TRUTH.

Humdrum work it seems, but it is really only on rare occasions that romance enters the life of the intelligence man. Every Government has its Press Department. The Press Department and its Intelligence service.

Often the military attache alone can aftend to this. For example, let us assume that a new gun has been issued to the troops. Military as well as non-military papers in our days or which all papers agree, so that slow which all papers agree, so that slow which all papers agree, so that slow brivate firms interested in the manufacture of the gun may be built upform all these daft, and the mompetitors. Banks like the Credit Lyonnais employ private press agential buses, use their local representatives for keeping themselves informed of the enterprises of their competitors. Banks like the Credit Lyonnais employ private press agent of know that the supply largely exceeds the demand. For any one who has not been in the service himself, it seems increditable what numbers of know that the supply largely exceeds the demand. For any one who has not been in the service himself, it seems increditable what numbers of know that the supply largely exceeds the demand. For any one who has not been in the service himself, it seems increditable what numbers of secundrels, young and eld, age to be found in most armies and navies who will willingly sell their country's secrets to the highest bidder.

WALKED 14'000 MILES TO GET RID OF CONSUMPTION

A decorator named Paul Reimers was so fond of reading his Bible during working hours at Cleveland, O, that the foreman took it away from him. Between its leaves he found a large quantity of gold leaf, which Reimers had been stealing regularly. It is well to search the scriptures becausionally.

charles E. Norris, of Dever, Col., who dropped dead in Chicago not long ago, was probarly known to more telegraph operators and rallway men than any other person in America, and for several years had been a subject of inquiry by physicians interested in the cure of consumption. That was because Norris, after passing the age of 64 years, had walked more than 14,000 miles in an effort to rid himself of the disease.

In his trobules he had sonsulted with everybody who had made more than a casual study of tuberoulosis, visited every saultarium where cases of the kind were treated, and amassed a fund of information on the subject, but in spite of his open-air life and exercise he failed to completely recover his health, and in the last few months had been a physical wreek.

born spend-

The fellow feels that he i

w who hasn't

ASITIS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER

A weekly newspaper published every youn, pe ple of the Maple City.

Planet Junior

FARM WORK

RY ELECTRICITY

Althaugh he always followed the railway tracks, Norris never could be prevailed upon to board a car. He established friendly relations with the yardmasters, tower men and station ageats on every important line in the Northern and Western States, and when he reached one station the fact would be telgraphed ahead along the line and a welcome was given him at every place.

Often the railway man had warm meals waiting for him and he was always permitted to sleep on newspapers spread on the floor of the station behind the stove. He used to say this was as comfortable aplace as anybody would desire in winter, and in warm weather he slept under a tree or in a cart. The railway men were always glad to see him, because he brought with him all the gossip of the road.

Norris had gone from Denver to Omaha, where he obtained work in a newspaper. There he caught a cold, which developed into consumption, and three years ago his physician told him that unless he kept constantly in the open air his life could not be saved. Norris gave up his position and started to walk. He weighed 98 pounds then. First he walked back to Denver, but finding that the air there apparently did him no benefit, he decided to go to California. He had about \$700 at the road would take money fave out, and looked so respectable that nobody on the road would take money fave out, and he had some trying experiences, but on the walked back to Denver, before him. It was not long, however, before him him. It was not long, however, before he had to pay his way wherever he went, Eventually his money gave out, and he had some trying experiences, but on the walked he, and in the course of a few months had added 43 pounds to his weight.

Norris never tried to make remarkable time into one one orosed from Detroit into Canada and one erossed from Detroit into Canada and one erossed from Detroit into Canada and one erossed from Detroit into Canada and one orosed from Detroit into Canada and one orosed from Detroit into Canada and one or or one or or or or or or or o

NOT AS ROMANTIC PICTURED

rises before their eyes, writes "One rises before their eyes, writes "One who Has Served," in the London Express.

Now, as a matter of fact, the best secret service agent in the world and the one most generally relied upon by the nations is—the editor of the local paper.

Let us call the town Greenbeach, and assume that the Government has decided to build a hidden battery close by. The editor of the "Greenbeach Gazette" will announce in his columns that Inspector or Captain So-and-So has arrived at the local hotel to superintend some work for the Government. Next week tenders will be invited for bricks, cement and slags. The forign intelligence man, reading this news in Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg, begins to chuckle, "This is going to be interesting."

Ejectricity has at last been applied successfully to agriculture, says the November World's Work. Already, on farms in southern France, horses are replaced by motors. The farmers of the province of Aisne have discarded their horses, and are threshing their grain, grinding their flour, outing roots, and pumping water by electricity. The owners of large farms have their own motors. The smaller proprietors club together to buy a motor, which is moved from from farm to farm as each farmer needs it.

small secret service. We pry less, perhaps, than any other power, but no important subject is left uncovered. We spend, perhaps, £5 against £50 by our continental neighbors, but much of our intelligence costs nothing, being accepted from honorary sources. For this reason it is frequently valueless. In the South African war many mistakes were made through inaccurate news and the employment of people who would go to any length to justify their employment for the time being.

The complication of facts is fairly easy in British gossessions. Foreign officers can always secure admission to factories and dockyards, and the openness of their treatment is not equalled in any other country.

tary secrets. There are furthe deserters, who, arriving in action ountry generally without meturn the knowledge they have quired during their time of secrets.

ELEPHANTS

Here is another fact which may appear hardly creditable, but is absolutely true. At the beginning of the South African war I had to consult with the Intelligence Department of a large German gun firm, and for fun the chief of the department showed me the record of the arranaments of the Boers. Well, this record was true to the last line, while the port of the British Intelligence Department of the British Intelligence because of the Boers by British from specious to the war. Great Britain has an excellent beginnings, than any

Boys and Girs

secretis.

On this account, of course, prices are not so high as is generally believed. For example, a Government would rarely pay "several thousand pounds" for the purchase of a signal book. Was not the secret of the French field guns sold in 1898 to Germany for five thousand francs (£200), and such a secret has a hundredfold the value of a signal book. Altogether, the life of the secret service man is not devoid of interest. He gets hardened to the business, and if it were not for the exciting fact that where other people deal in goods he deals in the lives of nations, it would soon pall.

Of course, on the first occasions when you have been sent to a foreign country, and carry papers in your pocket which, if found on you, would obtain for you twenty years' hard labor free of charge, it is difficult to keep perfectly at ease when talking to a high police officer or military official. In the end, however, you are caught.

The main agents of Russia and France are ladies, while Germany prefers men—so does Britain.

The main agents of the French policy of employing female spies was celebrated in Italy, when a well known lady of the French Embassy maniady intended to occur from the first th

In only two more days it would sail, and Tunis would belong to Italy, when during one of the fovers' meetings the Italian Minister let the secret out. The rest belongs to history. France arrived first and occupied Tunis.

THE BRITISH SERVICE.

It may be that other people have lived not, so had all the joy, of discoverers at having invented the invented so paradoxical a thing. One vented have been nothing else, and the next evening as we watched the sun go down behind the lake, we lighted a great fire of pitch pine knots and the pine was left to pine knots and the pine was such joy of our 'own creation that we sat, worshipping before it like pagans, until midnight, rejoicing that gloom was banished forever from tent life.

The hive-shaped stove was built of stones laid up in mortar made wf Portland cement and sand from the lake shore. On the side next the tent an opening was left to fill one breadth which was ripped and tacked to the mantel, 'a rustic affair, of beautifully weathered driftwood. Some cement spread over the board floor made the hearth and our fire screen was a piece of wire neeting fastened to two pieces of lath and hung in froat of the fire, Three lengths of stove pipe gave the required heights for the chimney, which was firmly held in place by wires fast, ened to the tent poles.

In every summer camp there are cold, rainy days, when it takes courage and pride to keep "game" in spite of damp air and damper bedding, whehn mroning after morning one may be awakened by the rain pelting ummercifully on the roof of his frail dwelling, and begin to long in secret for civiliaztion. The fire place has "changed all that" for the gloomy evenings and rainy days are filled with recollections of many books read aloud by our genial, fragrant pine-knot fire,—Outing.

WHAT THE

Siamese feed principally consists of dried, frequently rotted fish, and rice, dancinto curries which comprise a little of about every kind of condiment, and especially a very popular sauce called namphrik, a chutney-like and scalled namphrik, a chutney-like and scalled namphrik, a chutney-like and scalled namphrik, a chutney-like and storoughly mixed thing made of red thoroughly mixed thing putrid is because the natives like it so, for fish are plentiful in the rivers and fish cause the natives like it so, for fish are plentiful in the rivers and fish cause the natives like it so, for fish are plentiful in the rivers and fish corrected from the Chinese, is beating the waters with long bamboo sticks to frighten the fish into a ten foot the river from a framework on the squarish net, which is lowered into the river from a framework on the bank by a system of wheels and ropes and pulleys, and hoisted up again when the catch is complete. In must confess that when the fish in must confess that when the fish in he curry chanced to be dried instead of decayed. I found the concoction of decayed, I found the concoction decidedly toothsome. In fact, a really good curry is in a class apart, and one must go to India or the far east to get it at its best. Sometimes the natives eat pork and oftentimes chicken, but for the most part, rice and the fish curry constitute their chief diet, supplemented by the Iruit of the country, of which there are enough, which grows back from the water and is a greenish oval melon that suggests cantalope when opened.—

Outing.

Shortly after Niblick's carelessness is one evering and left his hat on the dining room table. When he sat down to dinner the hat was still be the fern dish. Mrs. Niblick, at her end of the table, looked sweetly unconscious of the odd decoration.

"Hekol What's my hat doing there?"

"I was wondering."

"I was wondering."

"I was wondering."

"I told her never to disturb any of your personal belongings, dear. Didn't you want it there?"

"That does seem rather more suitable for it, doesn't it?"

I meant to hang it up in the hall rack as I came in."

Niblick laughed and hung up his hat. But when he changed his linen that evening, to go out he tossed what he had discarded on the floor of his dressing room. When on the same place, he told his wife that the floor nad not been swept.

"Certainly it has," said Mrs. Niblick. "Oh, is that why you thought he same place, he told his wife that the same place, he told his wife that the same place, he told his wife that the floor of his dressing room. When on the same place, he told his wife that the same place, he told his wife that the same place, we have you never a seen that backet in the closet? That is same place, he told his wife that the same place, we have you never a seen that backet in the closet? That is same place, we have you never a seen that backet was found only it has smoking jacket was found only that "the domestic ideas of tidying in the long store that the same store as peg in your wardrobe has soon. Finally, when his smoking jacket," said Mrs. Miblick: "but if you prefer to hang it on a door-knob I've nothing to me about these things? I just for a get, you want systematic enough at the was an antidy brute.

"As for speaking to you," said Mrs. Niblick immediately owned that for a number of you please, Only no one will provide the said of the will be said the said was an antidy of the said was an intidy of

TENT WITH

TERRIBLE

MADE

HER

HUSBAND

TIDY

COWBOY ANTICS

THE

FIREPLACE

tana, when cow punchers with highheeled boots, big sombreros and a
regular arsenal of six-shooters, were
plentiful," said the veteral travelling man as he cocked his foot up on
his knee and took a long puff at a
black cigar. "Something went wrong
with the engine of the train I was
on, and I found myself in a small
frontier town, with several hours to
spend and nothing in particular to
do. I started out to see 'he town,
As I walked down the main street
a cowboy dressed in his Sunday best
and a shine on his high top boots
that would have put a plate-glass
mirror out of business, came sauntering down the street. As he started
over a crossing the only sprinkling
cart the town could boast of came
along. The driver eyed the boots,
and with a sly smile pulled the
string just in time to drench the
boots from top to bottom and completely spoil the shine.
"Quick as a flash the cow puncher
pulled his 'forty'five' from his holster and ordered the driver to crawl
down from his perch. Calling a
bootblack, he made the driver get on
his knees, take the shining outfit and
shine both boots from the soles to
the tops. The driver didn't seem to
the tops. The driver didn't seem to
the tops. The driver didn't seem to
the job was finished the cowboy made
the job was finished the cowboy made
the job was finished the cowboy made
the job was finished the cowboy nade
showing his gun back into its holster,
the cowboy sauntered leisurely down
the street, a satisfied smile playing
on his countenance. The driver
mounted his seat and drove away, a
sadder but a wiser man." — Seattle
Post-Intelligencer.

SIAMESE EAT

ARE

WISE

The available farm land in Indian Territory is estimated at fifteen million acres. These figures are taken from the records of the Dawes Commission. Of this 15 per cent, was in cultivation last year. There are about two million acres of land where pine is found in commercial quantities and there is an abundance of hard wood of all kinds. The latest statistics obtainable give the value of farm animals at \$55,000,000. The per cent, of the population engaged in agriculture is exceeded in only three—Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

There is only one Jewish synagogue in Japan, and that was fuilt by a Japanese lady who had married a Jew, and when he died she had the place of worship erected in his memory,