

## WHAT DOGS CAN DO ON THE POLICE FORCE

(By Reginald F. Mayhew in N.Y. Herald.)

**RE DOGS TO BECOME** regular and permanent members of the police department? Or will they, after a perfunctory trial, be dismissed from the force?

Their introduction as a successful means of hunting down criminals is so entirely dependent on the course adopted by the officials—their handling and training—that it would be impossible to determine how valuable or valueless the recruits will prove.

In Belgium and France great use has been made of the dog by police departments, and their training for various purposes is carried out to a fine degree. Men protected by special uniforms teach the police dogs to attack savagely anyone making an assault on his police master. Along the Seine the trials of the life-saving dogs are often witnessed by crowds. The various terrier breeds can all be taught useful police qualities, especially house guarding, while the various water-loving dogs, Newfoundland and the like, readily take to life-saving.

One thing, however, is certain. Bloodhounds are the only breed of all varieties which hunt by scent, that can be depended on to unwaveringly keep to the original trail. They, too, it is claimed by all authorities, will pick up a scent some hours old, when all other breeds will fail.

To expect any dog to track in a crowded city a criminal some twenty-four hours after the deed has been committed would be as unreasonable as to ask a member of the detective bureau to review the future or anticipate crime. There is a limit to all things, even the extraordinary scenting powers of a bloodhound.

Atmosphere and other conditions are important factors in the utility of a dog in running down a malefactor. If a crime has been discovered within a reasonable time of its perpetration a properly trained bloodhound will unfailingly run down the criminal, provided the elapsed time has not been the busiest and the most crowded of the city.

As an instance, if a crime has been committed on the east side around midnight, and is discovered about day break, a bloodhound would stick to the trail with a grim uncanonism as if the hunted one had left him shadow all along the route.

Let the crime, however, be committed when the section is alive with humanity and remain undiscovered until after dusk, then the powers of the bloodhound would be all at sea and probably fail in their purpose.

### Where Their Use Lies.

Much different, however, would be the case in the more scattered section of the city. Burglaries, murders or what not in the residential or suburban districts would be reduced to a minimum by the employment of bloodhounds. In the borough of the Bronx, Queens, Richmond, particularly, the employment of bloodhounds would unearth a big percentage of crimes committed in those sections which go unsolved.

It is curious that at this late day our police authorities should suddenly turn to the possibility of bloodhounds being an important factor in the running down of a criminal. It is still more astonishing that it has never dawned on prison authorities how invaluable bloodhounds would be in trailing prisoners who escape.

With a good bloodhound there would be no necessity to call out a corps of wardens, groping hither and thither for hours, or maybe days or weeks. A bloodhound in this case would prove an unerring Nemesis and the prisoner would be back in his cell in a jiffy.

Prior to the present contemplated step of our Police Department Scotland Yard had a bad attack of hysteria when "Jack the Ripper" was indulging in his horrible crimes and the police were hopelessly helpless. Without a vestige of clue as to the brute's identity, and his list of victims increasing, bloodhounds belonging to Mr. Edwin Brough were brought from Scarborough. Hours had elapsed before they were put on the trail and thousands and thousands of people in the most thickly populated section of London had passed over the streets. As a natural result the hounds failed, but it is a significant fact that during the two months the hounds were kept in London the crimes ceased. As soon, however, as it became known that they had returned home another of the fearful crimes was committed.

### History of the Bloodhound.

According to the history of the bloodhound he practically went out of business in England when districts established police forces. Prior to that bloodhounds were the police, or at least the people were dependent on them in tracking criminals. This was especially so on the border line between England and Scotland.

Since then bloodhounds have occasionally been brought into requisition. They have been employed by the Egyptian Government to discover secret stores of smuggled goods, while some owners of estates in England have successfully employed them in running down poachers.

In writing of the bloodhound in the Kennel Encyclopedia now being published, Mr. Edwin Brough, from whom there is no greater authority, says:

"In these special attributes the bloodhound is undoubtedly unsurpassable. First, he has a more delicate nose and can hunt a lighter scent than any other hound. He has the capacity for taking pains and will take no-day in the least. He insists on verifying everything for himself. Second, he has a richer, deeper and more melodious voice than any other hound, and, third, more important than anything else, he will not change from the line of the hunted animal."

Some forty or fifty years ago the bloodhound was a distinct breed was in a very wabbling condition, so much so that it was threatened with extinction. Since then, however, thanks to stanch admirers in England, he has grown stronger in breed.

Unfortunately for his popularity, he has been confounded with the man-eating dogs depicted in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but as a matter of fact he is no relation whatever to the ferocious mixed breed of dogs used by slave owners. The latter were taught by foxhounds crossed with what has been known as the Cuban mastiff, and to-day in the least settled districts of the country a similar monstrosity, savage and man-eating, is shouldered with the name of bloodhound.

The real bloodhound is "tickled half to death" when he traces his quarry, and will fawn upon him and lick his hands for joy. The "tickled" "Uncle Tom's Cabin" dog is a great dane.

From irrefutable sources there is no reason to doubt that the bloodhound is a direct descendant of the St. Hubert, a hound kept by St. Hubert at his abbey

in France in the sixth century, and specimens were taken to England with William the Conqueror.

A bloodhound, rather than being a relentless, untamable piece of ferocity is somewhat diffident, and, like all high strung creatures, timid to a certain point.

For some years now bloodhound trials have been held in England, and their tests have proved beyond question his superior scenting powers over all others of the canine race. He will trail a man until the latter drops in his tracks, but unless goaded will not attack his human quarry.

Of recent years several of the best hounds have been sent here from England, and those who have been most prominently associated with them have been J. L. Winchell, of Fairhaven, Vt.; Dr. Knox, of Danbury, Conn.; the late Dr. Louget, of Boston; the Finnigan Kennels, of Greene, N.Y.; and L. B. Strong, of New Jersey.

That they are being put to practical use was demonstrated by a visit to Dr. Knox's kennels.

He has recently been consulted by the police of New York as to the best method of training bloodhounds to hunt down criminals in the city and suburbs. Dr. Knox when seen said that properly trained hounds can follow a trail in city as well as in country, especially in damp weather. He added:

"It all depends on the kind of animals used and the way they have been trained. For several years the public has been at the mercy of unscrupulous dog dealers. Nine out of ten of them do not know a bloodhound when they see one."

"Nearly one-half of all the hounds registered as bloodhounds at the American Kennel Club are of foxhound type, with bloodhound pedigree and for that reason the Bloodhound Club of America has been organized. Hounds of this type have been sold as genuine bloodhounds. It is wrong to register animals not having the typical characteristics of the breed. Yet this has been done for years and is done even to this day. In fact the country is flooded with degenerate bloodhounds of the foxhound type. They have been inbred to such an extent that they are nearly worthless for the work nature intended them to perform."

"The ability of a bloodhound to hunt criminals depends entirely on the quality of bloodhounds of the country would be worthless to hunt criminals in a city like New York. It would take a year at least, to equip the Police Department with animals that could be depended upon. A properly trained man trailer will work anywhere, in city or country, and will be frightened by trolleys, automobiles or city crowds."

"A properly trained animal should follow a city trail if not over ten hours' old; in the country from three to twenty-four hours. Much depends on the atmospheric conditions. Hot, dry weather is bad. A moist day is the best. I have known hounds to take a bear trail in the snow when six months old, and even after the snow had melted and disappeared the bloodhounds were able to follow the trail even in the spring."

"An other hound is the most remarkable of all these animals. It will take a colder scent than any other dog of the breed variety. He will take a scent from a stone where an other has been, even if the stone has been washed—submerged by water for twenty-four hours. He will find the other every time. It is this attribute of the other hound which has caused him to be crossed with the bloodhound in England, to give more stamina to animals of the bloodhound breed."

"The only difficulty with the other hound is that it will leave an old scent for a fresh one, while the true bloodhound never changes. It will follow the original trail regardless of fresh scents. Bloodhounds by nature are not dangerous. They are very docile and vicious, but they may be made vicious by special training, when young—beaten and tormented in a pen with a vicious dog."

### Caring for the Hounds.

Dr. Knox has about a dozen hounds in his kennels and some two acres of ground for them to exercise in. The plot is inclosed by two wire fences, leaving a space of ten or twelve feet between fences which are about six feet high, and are enough to prevent dogs or stock from breaking through.

The kennels are spacious, well equipped with modern improvements and kept as clean as a hotel with an expert English trainer in charge.

"I buy the best beef," said the Doctor, "and see that it is well cooked. On certain days it is mixed with dog biscuit and served at regular intervals. Then I feed them eggs. I have a lot of imported Siberian ducks—runners—which lay three or four hundred eggs, while the best ordinary ducks would lay no more than fifty or a hundred eggs. These eggs are large and nutritious, and on them the animals thrive amazingly."

"One of the secrets of success with bloodhounds is to keep them from that terrible of all diseases—the distemper. The purer the blood of an animal, the more delicate he is, and the more he is liable to catch the disease, which is a typhus fever and sure death when once it gets beyond treatment."

An interesting exhibition of a bloodhound's ability to trail a man was given during the afternoon. The animal selected to take the scent was locked in a screened kennel whence he could see nothing outside. The English trainer drove an iron rod into the ground outside near the kennel, with a bit of paper which he had handled, as a starting point. Then the trainer started, running like an Indian, swiftly away, zig-zagging to the right and left, doubling back on his trail, and so on up a hill and into a thick woods among trees, oaks and hickories, and then bearing away toward the lower slope of a field beyond the kennel enclosure, thence across some ploughed land to a stream of flowing water, which the trainer forded, and then struck away through the heavy pasture, further to the north, zig-zagging and doubling back, and finally, by a circuitous route, reaching a thicket of briars and underbrush, where he rested and awaited developments.

Knox now led the hound out through the kennel yard to the iron picket pin, where the paper was fastened, unfastened him, and gave the dog the scent. Instantly the animal, in a frenzy of excitement, took the trail. With nose to the ground, and ears trailing along the turf, the hound started off at a great speed along the course the trainer had taken. Up to the woods the dog ran, whining, with the entire pack of hounds in the yard in full cry, crazy to get out and join the chase. They rushed like mad along the wire barricade and exhibited almost human intelligence in the proceedings. The hound on the trail fol-

## "RUSSIAN JOAN OF ARC" IS AVENGED FOR FOURTH TIME



Ms. Spiridonova, whose ill treatment by officials of the Czar has at last been avenged.

lowed in the exact footsteps of the man pursued, even the zigzags and doublings back, and then on up into the thicket of the woods; thence down toward the creek full of flowing water; thence across the ploughed fields, doubling and zig-zagging again on the trail; thence to the creek full of flowing water; thence across and up the bank; the dog now crying and whining, his fierceness increasing every moment. A minute later the dog, growing hotter on the trail, burst into the thicket of the briars and shrubs and there found the man awaiting him.

### Terriers for Company.

A fitting companion for a policeman on a lone beat would be a terrier of any variety, alert, keen sighted and quick of hearing. A terrier could both detect and hear approaching strangers at a long distance off. With his precocious habit of poking his nose anywhere and everywhere, one would quickly detect a person in hiding, for a policeman's footstep is far from being as light and fantastic as a ballet dancer's, and his sound is invariably a warning to those who are avoiding night sticks and uniforms. A terrier or any other sharp breed of dog is invaluable to the suburbanite, especially if it sleeps in the house. The objection to keeping a dog outside is the probability that the burglar, gentle man has an alluring piece of liver which has been boiled in aspidochelone, a dainty morsel which few dogs, especially of the male persuasion, can resist.

As for life saving, Newfoundland has the reputation of being the crack-jack water dog. This, however, is due to Land-seer's popular picture, "A Member of the Royal Humane Society." From a practical point, however, no dog would be better adapted to become part and parcel of a life saving station than a Chesapeake Bay dog. With a coat as harsh and dense as coconut matting and a natural aptitude for the water, the Chesapeake dog is naturally intended to stand all seasons and all weathers, and when ducks are plenty he is asked to work for hours in a zero biting wind, with coatings of ice all around him.

As regards care, a female dog is a much more reliable guard than a male dog. Burglars high up in their profession would not care a snap of the finger for a male.

John D. Roddick, Lyndhurst, Tells His Experience.

After Two Years' Suffering With Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Was Cured by Dr. Hamilton.

Lyndhurst, Ont., Sept. 21.—The following statement made by Mr. Roddick, lumber merchant, tells of the remarkable knowledge possessed by Dr. Hamilton:

"Two years ago I had gripped which settled in my back and kidneys. I was sickly and very miserable, suffering great pain and inconvenience. Different remedies were tried without benefit and then I decided to try Dr. Hamilton's Mandrake and Butternut Pills. I derived immense good from their use in short time. When two boxes were used I was immeasurably better. To-day I am well. Neighbors suffering from kidney and back trouble have also been cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which I am convinced is the best medicine for regulating and cleansing the system. They are very mild, but do the work just the same."

Nothing so certain in diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents, at all dealers.

"FUZZYMINDEDNESS."

The Poor Woman Who Falls Behind the Procession.

A great many people are afraid of the complexity of modern life. They long for the wings of a dove—for anything, in fact, which would enable them to flee away from our many-sided and highly organized world of to-day, and get back to simple habits and simple needs—in short, "back to Nature," whatever that may mean. But the devotees of the simple life find it harder to practice than to talk about, writes Dr. Luther H. Gulick in the "Globe," Home Journal.

It doesn't work—that is the cruel truth. Broadway is not a wood road in the Forest of Arden, and there's no use in trying to treat it as if it were.

In a day of apartment houses and

telephones, and prepared foods, and domestic science, complexity is a thing that must be accepted. And why should we hesitate to accept it? Every new complexity means a new opportunity. The myriads of new ties that modern civilization thrusts upon us make possible a life fuller and more glorious than ever before. All the finest products of the past are at our disposal. All the knowledge and beauty of the world lie at our doors. Nothing is to be gained by fleeing away; everything is to be gained by joyfully recognizing these possibilities and taking hold of them.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that every new complexity means a new problem as well as a new opportunity; and we're not to be blamed if sometimes we experience a sort of dazed and helpless feeling in the face of it all. "I have a woman friend who impresses me as being always in that state of mind."

You feel as if, somehow, she had lost her place in the procession and were in a perpetual scramble to catch up once more. But the procession keeps on the move, and there she is, invariably a little distance behind, panting and out of breath, and red in the face. She never seems quite sure of what she's after; everything confuses her.



### INQUEST OF INFORMATION.

Lady—Why don't you go to work? Don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?

Tramp—May be, not to evade your question at all, but merely to obtain information, may I ask what practical utility moss is to a man in my condition?

### THE NEW LORD DUNMORE.

"Long Fin" the nickname by which the new Earl of Dunmore is known in the army and in clubland, he stands nearly six feet four—and has hitherto borne the courtesy title of Viscount Fimblestick—is, like his father, who died recently, a Christian Scientist. The new Earl although a cavalry officer, won the Victoria Cross not as a soldier, but as a war correspondent for the London Times.

He was doing duty as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Viceroy of India when the frontier war of 1897 broke out. He volunteered for active service and, being unable to get to the front as a combatant, went as a war correspondent. During a brush with the enemy he rescued a dangerously wounded comrade, Lieut. McLean, whose horse had been killed. It was one of the bravest feats of the campaign and those who witnessed it cannot to this day understand how he managed to escape unhurt as he and the wounded man were literally surrounded by the savage foe. I may add that on the same day he had no less than three horses shot under him. He has likewise seen active service in the Boer war and under Kitchener in Egypt and the Sudan, and at the present moment is major of the 10th Lancers, from which he will probably now retire in order to devote himself to the management of the family estate. He is married to a Miss Kemble, daughter of the Scotch laird who owns the greater part of the Isle of Skye and has written one or two good books of travel—The Marquis de Fontenay, in New York Tribune.

### HAY FEVER POSITIVELY CURED.

Beyond any liability to relapse, it is guaranteed that Catarrhose will at once relieve and cure Hay Fever. All druggists sell Catarrhose. Two months' treatment, \$1.00.

The wicked barber probably expects to get to heaven by a close shave.

## CATHOLIC LAW ON MARRIAGE

(From the Tablet.)

Decree concerning "Sponsalia" and Matrimony issued by the Sacred Congregation of the Council by the order and with the authority of our Holy Father, Pope Pius X.

The Council of Trent made prudent provision against the rash celebration of clandestine marriages, which the Church of God for most just reasons has always detested and forbidden, by decreeing: "Those who otherwise than in the presence of the parish priest himself or of another priest acting with the license of the parish priest, and in the presence of two or three witnesses, shall attempt to contract matrimony, the Holy Synod renders altogether incapable of contracting marriage ties, and decrees that contracts of this kind are null and void."

But as the same sacred council prescribed in all the parishes and was not to have force except in those places in which it had been promulgated, it has happened that many places in which the publication has not been made have been deprived of the benefit of the Tridentine law, and are still without it, and continue to be subject to the doubts and inconveniences of the old discipline. Now has all difficulty been removed in those places where the new law has been in force. For often there has been grave doubt in deciding as to the person of the parish priest before whom a marriage is to be celebrated. The canonical discipline did indeed decide that he is to be regarded as the parish priest in whose parish one or other of the contracting parties has his or her domicile or quasi-domicile. But as it is sometimes difficult to judge whether a quasi-domicile really exists in a specified case, not a few marriages were exposed to the danger of nullity; many, too, either owing to ignorance or fraud, have been found to be quite illegitimate and void.

These deplorable results have been seen to happen more frequently in our own time on account of the increased facility and celerity of intercommunication between the different countries, even those most widely separated. It has therefore seemed expedient to wise and learned men to introduce some change into the law regulating the form of the celebration of marriage, and a great many Bishops in all parts of the world, but especially in the more populous States, where the necessity appears more urgent, have petitioned the Holy See to this end.

It is also been asked by very many Bishops in Europe, as well as by others in various regions, that provision should be made to prevent the inconveniences arising from sponsalia, that is, mutual promises of marriage, privately entered upon. For experience has sufficiently shown the many dangers of such sponsalia, first being an incentive to sin and causing the deception of inexperienced girls, and afterwards giving rise to inextricable dissensions and disputes.

Influenced by these circumstances our Holy Father Pope Pius X., desiring, in the solicitude he bears for all the churches, to introduce some modifications in the law of marriage, has committed to the Sacred Congregation of the Council the task of examining into the matter and of proposing to himself the measures it should deem opportune.

He was pleased also to have the opinion of the commission appointed for the codification of canon law, as well as of the eminent Cardinals chosen to this special commission for the preparation of the new code, by whom, as well as by the Sacred Congregation of the Council, frequent meetings have been held for this purpose. The opinions of all having been taken, His Holiness ordered the Sacred Congregation of the Council to issue a decree containing the laws, approved by himself on sure knowledge, and after mature deliberation, by which the discipline regarding sponsalia and marriage is to be regulated for the future and the celebration of them carried out in a sure and orderly manner.

In execution, therefore, of the apostolic mandate the Sacred Congregation of the Council by these letters lays down and decrees what follows:

I. Only those are considered valid and produce canonical effects, which have been contracted in writing signed by both the parties and by either the parish priest or the ordinary of the place, or at least by two witnesses.

In case one or both parties be unable to write this fact is to be noted in the document and another witness is to be added who will sign the writing as above, with the parish priest or the ordinary of the place or the two witnesses.

II. Here and in the following article the parish priest is to be understood not only a priest legitimately presiding over a parish canonically erected, but in regions where parishes are not canonically erected the priest to whom the care of souls has been legitimately intrusted in any specified district and who is equivalent to a parish priest and in missions where the territory has not yet been erected, every priest generally or deputed by the superior of the mission for the care of souls in any station.

III. Only those marriages are valid which are contracted before the parish priest or the ordinary of the place or a priest delegated by either of these, and at least two witnesses, according to the rules laid down in the following articles, and saving the exceptions mentioned under VII. and VIII.

IV. The parish priest and the ordinary of the place validly assist at a marriage: (i.) Only from the day they have taken possession of the benefice or entered upon their office, unless they have been by a public act excommunicated by name or suspended from the office; (ii.) Only within the limits of their territory within which they assist validly at marriage not only of their own subjects, but also of those not subject to them;

(iii.) Provided when invited and asked, and not compelled by violence or by grave fear they demand and receive the consent of the contracting parties.

V. They assist licitly: (i.) When they have legitimately ascertained the free state of the contracting parties, having duly complied with the conditions laid down by the law; (ii.) When they have ascertained that one of the contracting parties has a domicile or at least has lived for a month in the place where the marriage takes place;

(iii.) If this condition be lacking the parish priest and the ordinary of the place, to assist at a marriage, require the permission of the parish priest or the ordinary of one of the contracting parties, unless it be a case of grave necessity, which excuses from this permission;

(iv.) Concerning persons without fixed abode (vagos), except in case of necessity it is not lawful for a parish priest to assist at their marriage until they report the matter to the ordinary or to a priest delegated by him and obtain permission to assist;

(v.) In every case let it be held as the rule that the marriage is to be celebrated before the parish priest of the bride, unless some just cause excuses from this.

VI. The parish priest and the ordinary of the place may grant permission to another priest, specified and certain, to assist at marriages within the limits of their district.

The delegated priest, in order to assist validly and licitly, is bound to observe the limits of his mandate and the rules laid down above in IV. and V., for the parish priest and the ordinary of the place, before whom marriage can be celebrated, is not to be had, and that this condition of things has lasted for a month, marriage may be validly and licitly entered upon by the formal declaration of consent made by the spouses in the presence of two witnesses.

VIII. Should it happen that in any district the parish priest or the ordinary of the place or a priest delegated by either of them, before whom marriage can be celebrated, is not to be had, and that this condition of things has lasted for a month, marriage may be validly and licitly entered upon by the formal declaration of consent made by the spouses in the presence of two witnesses.

IX. (i.) After the celebration of a marriage the parish priest or he who takes his place is to write at once in the book of marriages the names of the couple and of the witnesses, the place and day of the celebration of the marriage and the other details, according to the method prescribed in the ritual books or by the ordinary; and this even when another priest delegated either by the parish priest himself or by the ordinary has assisted at the marriage.

(ii.) Moreover, the parish priest is to note also in the book of baptisms that the married person contracted marriage on such a day in his parish. If the married person has been baptised elsewhere the parish priest who has assisted in the marriage is to transmit, either directly or through the episcopal curia, the announcement of the marriage that has taken place to the parish priest of the place where the person was baptised.

It is also to be noted in the book of baptisms that the married person may be inscribed in the book of baptisms.

(iii.) Whenever a marriage is contracted in the manner described in VII. and VIII., the priest in the former case, the witnesses in the latter are bound jointly with the contracting parties to provide that the marriage be inscribed as soon as possible in the prescribed book.

X. Parish priests who violate the rules thus far laid down are to be punished by their ordinaries according to the nature and gravity of their transgression. Moreover, if they assist at the marriage of anybody in violation of the rules laid down in (i.) and (ii.) of No. V, they are not to appropriate the stole fees, but must remit them to the parish priest of the contracting parties.

XI. (i.) The above laws are binding on all persons baptized in the Catholic Church and on those who have been converted to it from heresy or schism, even when either the latter or the former have fallen away afterward from the Church, whenever they contract sponsalia or marriage with one another.

(ii.) The same laws are binding also on the same Catholics as above, if they contract sponsalia or marriage with non-Catholics, baptized or unbaptized, even when dispensation has been obtained from the impediment mixta religionis or disparitatis cultus, unless the Holy See decree otherwise for some particular place or region.

(iii.) Non-Catholics, whether baptized or unbaptized, who contract among themselves, are nowhere bound to observe the Catholic form of sponsalia or marriage, but the present decree is to be held as legitimately published and promulgated by its transmission to the ordinaries, and its provisions binding to have the force of law from the solemn feast of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, next year, 1908.

Meanwhile let all the ordinaries of places see that this decree be made public as soon as possible and explained in the different parochial churches of their dioceses in order that it may be known by all.

These presents are to have force by the special order of our Most Holy Father Pope Pius X., all things, even those worthy of special mention, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at Rome on the 2nd day of August in the year 1907.

Vincent,

Card. Bishop of Palestine, Prefect.

C. De Lai, Secretary.

### A Prayer for Every Man.

Give me the patience that it needful is; Give me contentment that from patience lives; Give me the victory that Thy power hath won; Give me the rest that is for work well done.

Give me the trust that never greater can be; Give me the wisdom that Thy power creates; Give me the riches that Thy wisdom makes.

Give me the love that is each man's blessing; Give me the help that overcomes all stinging; Give me the death that is the one that can make me like Thee, who art both God and man.

Knowing that when I lose, I needs must win; Give me repentance for all my sins; Give me the manhood that at least will be like mine and image of the God in Thee.

Give me the fill to rise as Thou has done; Give me the courage till the race is run; Give me the light that makes Thy glorious crown; Give me the symbols of Thy great renown.

Give me the hope that is my guiding star; Give me the peace that hatred cannot mar; Give me the faith that lets me look to Thee.

Give me the life on earth that is to be; Give me the life that is to be in heaven; Give me the life that is to be in glory; Give me the life that is to be in love.

To Cure Dysentery and Summer Complaint.

No prescription gives such instant relief as "Nerviline." It's a wonderful specialist in such troubles. Moral: Never be without Nerviline.

Reason stands aghast at the sight of an "unprincipled, immoral, incorrigible" public; and the world of God abhors in such threats and denunciations as must strike terror into the heart of every believer.—Richard Hud.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 36 and 38, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of the family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application