

The Planet

DAILY AND WEEKLY
Chatham, Ont.

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S. Stephenson Proprietor

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

In the columns of the London Times a fierce controversy is in progress on the subject of ritualism. Every phase of the question, from its origin to its present position, is discussed by strong men on either side. We gather from the heat of the argument that the ritualistic movement has made great advances in recent years, also that its progress is alarming beyond measure the Low Church, or ultra-Protestant, element. The subject now appears to be passing from the field of religious discussion into politics and there is a possibility that parties will be divided, as at least affected by it. In fact it seems probable, unless indeed foreign questions assume a graver coloring, that the church, her doctrines and her services, will become a distinct and burning political issue for the people at the polls to settle. The thrusting of the question into politics is the result of attempts by legislation to prevent what is termed "lawlessness," or to require the bishops to put an end to the ecclesiastical acts so designated. By Lord Salisbury's government the "lawlessness" has not been radically treated. The premier regards it as serious, but complaining is made that he has not required the bishops to insist that it be stopped. That one bishop has spoken out against "lawlessness," namely, Bishop Ryke, of Liverpool. The practices which he condemns and prohibits in his diocese are the following:

1. The use of incense.
2. The use of lighted candles on or near the communion table when not required for the purpose of strong light.
3. The use of sacrificial vestments at the Holy Communion.
4. The use of exorcisms for children teaching Mariology.
5. The use of prayers for the dead at the Holy Communion.
6. The requirement of habitual auricular confession from communicants as a condition precedent to communion.
7. The use of the reserved sacrament for invalids.
8. The public celebration of the Lord's supper with less than three persons to communicate with the priest.
9. The use of the word "mass" in giving notice of the Holy Communion. (This is the sole episcopal admonition in reference to the disputed points.)

"Where are they?" asks the Chatham Planet of nine hundred Spaniards which it alleges in a head were drowned. That will depend on their walk and conversation while here.— Windsor Record.

Thanks. We thought some fellow would top up who was posted on the requirements of candidates for positions in the next world.

The boom in tobacco culture has induced some amateur poet to set off a parody on Maud Muller, commencing as follows:
 Maud Muller drowsed in grey alpaca,
 Jerked the suckers from the tobacco,
 And trampled with margin counter shoe.

The big green worms that dared to chew
 Her father's Early Bury.

RESULT OF GIVING INCOMPETENTS JOBS.

Toronto Telegram.

Going to the front to be shot at by Spaniards was considered a grievous hardship in the early days of the war for Cuba. But it was a picnic outing as compared with the return to the United States, and the horrors of such a post-hole as Camp Wikoff has been conclusively shown to be.

THEIR APPOINTMENTS HAD POLITICAL PULLS.

Toronto Telegram.

The American people are being driven frantic at the exhibition of criminal incompetence which is dom-

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS

PERMANENTLY CURED

When you are afflicted with these habits, you are afflicted with a disease which is incurable unless you get the cure. The cure is simple and easy, and it is the only cure that is permanent. It is the only cure that is safe, and it is the only cure that is cheap. It is the only cure that is quick, and it is the only cure that is reliable. It is the only cure that is the only cure.

MOTHERS

Read What CUTICURA REMEDIES Have Done for Skin-Tortured Babies.

My little sister (Annie Matthews, La Plata, Charles County, Md.) had the cow-pox, when only seven years old. She suffered terribly, and everything we tried did no good. Every time her clothes were taken off, every bit of her body would come with them; she was raw all over. One box of CUTICURA (ointment) and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, cured her in three weeks.

My niece's little baby, two years old, was so badly afflicted with Eczema that he needed constant watching. His face was always full of large sores which he scratched constantly. Mornings, his clothes, face and hands were stained with blood. They had medical treatment, and tried everything. She commenced CUTICURA REMEDIES. The sores left his face and he was entirely cured. Mrs. L. J. ROOF, Feb. 10, 1898. New Scotland, N. Y.

Our little boy was four weeks old when he had Eczema, in the most horrible state. His face was full of sores, and parts of the flesh were raw. We used CUTICURA SOAP and one box of CUTICURA (ointment), and in one week this boy was as good as well.

Feb. 13, 1898. 300 So. First St., Brooklyn. When my boy was three weeks old, I noticed a very red roughness on his face. We had several doctors, but they did no good. I was told to use CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using one box and a cake of CUTICURA (ointment), CUTICURA SOAP, he was entirely cured.

Mrs. W. G. LOVE, Feb. 23, '98. 1013 Wilbur St., Philadelphia, Pa. When my son, John, was three weeks old, he had Eczema, in the most horrible state. His face was full of sores, and parts of the flesh were raw. We used CUTICURA SOAP and one box of CUTICURA (ointment), and in one week this boy was as good as well.

Our hundreds of returned soldiers to death by fever and thirst. Amateurs have no more business to play with war than children have to handle fire-arms.

UP THE CREEK.

William Somerville and wife, city, spent Sunday the guests of friends on the creek.

Dad, Lady re-entered St. Joseph's Hospital Saturday, suffering with inflammation.

Jane Grey, city, is renewing bids three automobiles here for a fortnight.

Nettie Haylock, Dover Centre, is visiting friends here.

George Riechert has tendered his resignation to the trustees of No. 2, to take effect Sept. 15.

John Wani, has purchased 25 acres from H. Remington for \$1,750.

Jas. Downie reports a yield of 318 bushels of oats from 25 acres.

Charles Atkins has been all through having his tonsils poisoned by snuff, is well again.

Harry Remington has secured 100 acres of the late R. T. Thurner's estate, paying therefor the sum of \$5,000.

William Tuck is to the front with 1,000 bushels of wheat off 44 acres. One ten acre plot yielded 500 bushels.

Red Broughton, who had his eyes injured last week, has had his quit work.

Col. E. Arnold captured the H. R. C. trophy Thursday, scoring 67 points.

Rein harvesting is now general. The crop both in field and sample is very poor. Jas. McDonald, one of the large and most experienced growers, says the yield will not be one-half crop.

What will be sown fully two weeks earlier this season, as there appears to be no prospect of frost.

Abel Huff expects to deliver to Malcomson's cannery factory 150 tons of sugar corn this week.

J. McCormick, who has been under Dr. Silverthorn's care the past week, threatened with an attack of typhoid, is now on the way to recovery.

Reliable information of the movements of the enemy in Howard and Tilbury, causes our rangers to be on the alert.

Peter McKellar's threshing engine was damaged by a horse on Saturday night, endangering the lives of a dozen men Monday.

Student McCrae occupied the pulpit at St. Paul's Sunday.

Visitors to the cemetery from Harwich feel aggrieved to find both gates of the east and north locked, compelling them to drive two miles around to the avenue to get an entrance.

(W. D. Tuck exhibits a tobacco plant that weighs 19.3 pounds.)

The annual picnic and harvest home of S. S. No. 15, will be held at Sloan's grove, on Thursday, Sept. 14.

J. Atkinson has secured the lot of J. Sisson's farm.

Abel Oddy, city, spent a few days with friends on the creek this week.

AN IMMENSE BEE TREE

The largest bee tree ever discovered in this section of the country was found some time ago by William Hepler, of the Hepler Sawing Co. It was a huge tree between C. C. Pore and Francis Hough, and the owners agreed to let the sawing company cut it down, provided it would give them the honey and clear away the brush, which it willingly consented to do. The tree measured 4 feet 9 1/2 inches across the stump. Pore and Hough were right on the spot with their trees for the honey, which, after the bees had settled, was taken out. It filled two tubs and weighed 197 1/2 pounds. The tree will make 5,000 feet of lumber.—The Smithton (Pa.) Register.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The cleaner the culture the better the crop. Careful transplanting insures rapid growth.

All heavy crops of berries are grown on rich soil.

PATRIOTIC BILL.

An Unsuccessful Instance of Pathetic Devotion to the Flag.

Dawson City, Alaska, July 18.—The touching sacrifice of a Patriot Bill will doubtless be sung by the sweet poets of the future. This rough diamond's sturdy patriotism has stirred the great heart of the Klondike, and there is a movement on foot to erect over his bones a suitable monument consisting of a solid shaft of virgin gold, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter at the base.

Bill had been prospecting in the uninhabited region back of the Yukon and had the misfortune to lose his way. For 17 days he wandered about among the glaciers without a morsel of food except an occasional handful of moss. At length, just as he was about to lie down and die, he stumbled upon a miner's cabin.

His first word was a hoarse demand for food. The hospitable miner hastened to place before him all the provisions he had in the workshop—a cold Spanish ham, left over from the night before and a salted Spanish mackerel.

A ghastly pallor overspread Placer Bill's face as he saw the lay-out.

"Is that all you've got in the house?" he demanded.

"That's all," replied his host.

"Then, by Jingo," muttered the starving prospector, "I will never be said that Placer Bill ate a crumb of Spanish food past his lips!"

And the noble fellow fell back dead.—Dawson.

A Despairing Effort.

"My last three cashiers have embezzled large sums and run away," whispered the proprietor of the big store after he had called the manager of the museum into a corner.

"Sorry to hear it, sir," replied the manager, and then he looked inquisitive.

"I was just wondering whether that long wonder of yours was a good, capable man and what his terms would be."

—Detroit Free Press.

One Disillusionment.

"I'm sure I'm tired when I hear people talking about an actress' life being all rose leaves," discontentedly remarked the great tragedienne. "They'd sing another tune if they ever had to play Desdemona through the provinces and get smothered daily with a corn shuck pillow. Rose leaves indeed!"—New York Journal.

Where It Was.

Father—Here you are back from the Klondike without a cent, and you said you would not return until you had made a fortune!

Son—But I did make a fortune.

Father—What did you do with it?

Son—I had to pay a board bill before I left Dawson City.—Up to Date.

My to Business.

"I tell you, sir, the way they soak down the streets in some parts of the city is simply outrageous. If I had my way, I'd make street sprinkling a penal offense."

"You're an enthusiastic hygienist, I take it."

"No, sir. I'm an enthusiastic oculist."

Explained.

Slightly Used—Wet, don't sin't Weary taken a bath, is it?

Shobbs—Yes; don't speak of it. Weary's brougham on a t'ink he's do Hol-land submarine boat.—New York Journal.

Natural Consequence.

"I see you are eating meat again."

"Yes; I have had enough of vegetarianism. I pinned my faith to bananas—took my stand on them, in fact."

"They threw me down."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Impossible Feast.

"They might have known Garcia didn't write that letter."

"How so?"

"A man can't write a letter while swinging in a hammock."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Lew's Sacrifice.

"Are you sure you love my daughter, sir?"

"Love her? When I'm with her and mosquitoes bite me, I don't even know it."—Chicago Record.

Answers.

"Yes, sir, the sooner the war is ended the sooner we can get back to work."

LESSONS IN FEEDING.

A Bill of Fare For Young Chickens In Hot Weather.

If you have been feeding the chicks wet, sloppy, raw feed, you have been making a mistake, and if you continue to do feed during the warm weather you will certainly lose a great many chicks, and those you do succeed in raising will not be right. Dismiss the sloppy, raw feed right now. I believe that this kind of feed is the cause of the death, during the summer months, of more chicks than is anything else except lack of food. The food is allowed to sour and at once the chicks become affected with bowel complaint. Nothing will so reduce the vitality of a chick as will bowel trouble, and with the attendant effects it soon greatly reduces the number of chicks. The fact is that one feed of a day of soft stuff is sufficient. Not only is it sufficient, but more is absolutely injurious. Let this be fed in the morning. If the feed consists of any part of cornmeal, let it be moistened with scalding water. It will then swell before it is consumed instead of after it fed raw. As to the other feeds, I have found nothing so good as millet seed. It is rich in oil and other desired properties and is greatly relished by the chicks. Do not feed exclusively for a mixed and varied feed is essential to growth. Remember this. This season I am feeding as follows:

Morning feed, mixture of cornmeal, ground oats, barley and rye, moistened with scalding water, with a little milk added.

Noon, millet seed one day, wheat the next.

Night, cracked corn one day, a mixture of wheat and millet the next.

Twice a week a feed of whole barley, soaked in boiling water for about 15 hours, is given.

An occasional feed of raw cut bone is also given, not more often than twice a week. Let this take the place of the noon feed.

Upon this bill of fare the chicks will grow and thrive wonderfully. Some trouble, you say. Yes. But I have learned that in this world it pays when we are doing a thing to do it. It is the man who makes the most out of his opportunity who succeeds, and the fellow who is not willing to do this don't cut much of a figure in this busy, practical world, especially in the poultry yard.—Cor. American Poultry Journal.

Practical Breeding.

When we have said that we believed that the bird for the farmer or the village poultry keeper to have is a standard bred bird, we have known that many who have good flocks of fowl would feel that they could not afford to dispose of their entire flocks of hens and pullets to begin anew upon some that would be all of one breed. Whether it would be profitable for them to accomplish this by selling their own eggs in the market and paying more for eggs to hatch from well bred birds we will discuss now, because if we were able to prove to our own satisfaction that it would be for their advantage to do so they would not all be convinced, or convinced against their will, "they would be of the same opinion still."

For much we have another suggestion to offer. Golden rule some of the best fowl in the flock, healthy, active and good layers, and mate them with a male of some good breed to obtain eggs for hatching, allowing all other hens to run without any male. It is not necessary to choose a hen to lay a 95 point bird, but get as good a one as the means will allow, or such as you will feel a little proud of, and from those matings raise chickens. Raise a high of them to allow of the pullets being carefully culled, and the best selected for next year's breeding to the same male or another of the same breed. We are not so much afraid of inbreeding as some, and less so when grading up from a mixed flock than we would be if cock and hen were of the same breed. But do not use one of the grade males for breeding purposes.—America Cultivator.

Cooks as Breeders.

It is not an unusual thing for a cook turkey to take charge of a brood of young ones, and go about with them as tenderly as the hen would and we have even heard that if one was shut up for awhile with a clutch of eggs he would proceed to sit on them and hatch them out, but we never tested the truth of this. Yet it would not be strange if true, as we know that in some wild birds the male has to do his share of the incubation of the eggs and with many kinds the father feeds the young quite as frequently and faithfully as the mother. Capons also are said to be ready upon a little persuasion to take charge of a brood of chickens, but we have a story in an exchange of a Brahmin rooster that took charge of a lot of chickens after the hen had left them and brooded them faithfully.

Large Eggs Not Best For Hatching.

A poultry breeder says that extra large eggs seldom hatch well, and he prefers the medium sized eggs from the same flock. It is doubtful if a chicken was hatched from a very large egg whether it would grow to make any larger fowl or one that would be more likely to lay large eggs than the chicken from an egg of medium size. Possibly by such selections for several generations the trait might become fixed, but usually the very large egg is an unnatural production or an accidental one caused by the condition of the fowl before laying.

This Looks Like Good Success.

A poultry keeper in Maine wintered 1,000 hens, and a late report says he had then 2,400 hens and 1,000 chicks and 100 hens sitting, from which he hoped to obtain 1,000 more chickens. His chickens and eggs are sold in Boston, and it is to be presumed that he finds it a profitable business, as he is careful to keep the best layers and only those that lay dark brown eggs, as they sell in this market 3 or 5 cents a dozen higher than white shelled eggs or mixed lots.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

(Corrected Sept. 1, 1898.)
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