### Wonderful Formosa

The Island of Which Everybody Is Talking-Dr. MacKay's Captivating Book-Facts Never Before Printed - The Canadian Missionary's Shocking Revelations.

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by reason of its luxuriant and all-per-Vading vegetation gave the name For- savage territory, carried with him a mosa, lies off the east coast of China, opposite the Fu-kien province. It is peparated from the mainland by the Channel, which varies in breadth from 80 to 200 miles; on the al wealth of Formosa. Coal is known northeast, east and southeast, it is washed by the Pacific Ocean. It is seams of different depths extend the about 20 miles from north to south, whole distance from north to south. the average breadth being about 50 15,000 square miles, being about half heavals and convulsions that the strata miles. It comprehends an area of some the size of Ireland. Forest clad moun-tain ranges attaining the height of less remunerative than it might otherfrom 7,000 to 15,000 feet run through wise be. The natives start at the outthe center from north to south, and from their western bases stretches a broad expanse of lowlands, plateaux drag the pieces out. Opposite the and ravines. This western plain is church at Sin-tiam, in the northeast reand ravines. This western plain is drained by several large streams, some of which run into the Tamsui river, and some directly into the Channel. The eastern side of Fermosa is, for the most part bordered by precipitous cliffs from 3,000 to 6,000 feet high and clothed with vegetation, except on the sea face; in the gaps of these cliffs, however, are two lage and many small plains, which are silted inlets. The climatological conditions are tropical or subropical. The island is between 21 degrees 58 minutes and 25 degrees 15 minutes orth latitude and 120 degrees and 122 egrees east longitude. The Tropic of Cancer runs through it not far from the center, so that only the south is ally within the tropics. On account of its position and the altitude of its mountains, there is a considerable variety of climate, not only in that part which lies within the tropics, but also n the north. In North Formosa, where Mackay has spent nearly a quarter of a century, the climate is excessively trying to foreigners. There is no frost or snow, and those accustomed to an invigorating atmosphere cannot inderstand how fervently at times in 'ormosa men long for just one breath of the crisp air of a winter's mornng. About once a year, indeed, a glimpse of snow is forthcoming, but it is only a glimpse, for around the port of Tamsui the snow remains only few days, and lies for any length of time only on the top of the highest ountains. March, April and May constitute the spring season; the next three months and a half are very hot, and are much dreaded, because the weight of moisture carried by the atmosphere renders the heat much more enervating and oppressive than it is in the drier regions of South China. in August and September come the tropical storms and typhoons which eventually clear the air. October and heavy floating clouds are arrested by

the mountains, and empty themselves into the plain. Especially is this the case during the northeast monsoon. As the warm waters of the Japanese "Black Stream" sweep northwardly along the eastern coast of Formosa, vapors ascend and are driven toward the island, there to become dense clouds, from which, when they touch the mountain tops, torrents of rain are poured. Naturally, therefore, the rain is heavier on the eastern than on the western side. If we keep in view the general dampness of Formosa and the owerful influence of a broiling tropare clothed in moss and festooned in vines. The very trees, in their wild tate are covered with creepers. But if growth is rapid, so is decay, whence the deadly malarial fever, which constitutes the blackest cloud that hangs over the island. Terrible havoc is wrought by it among the inhabitants, and almost every prevalent form of disease is traced to this source. Even in the case of the natives, who might be presumed to be acclimated, seldom do three months elapse without one or more of every household being laid low. In many instancee they succumb in a few hours. Personal experience has convinced Dr. Mackay that few, indeed, are the foreigners who can resist the maleficent influence of the climate of Formosa. As regards the history of the island,

the annals are pronounced untrust-worthy, being both inaccurate and fanciful. Dr. Mackay regards as probably well founded, however, the claim put forth by the Chinese that they sent an envoy to the Island under the Suv dynasty, which was overthrown in 620 A. D. It is indeed incredible that with junks such as the Chinese have po sessed for many centuries, they could sailed through the Formosa Channel year after year without seeing the island and touching it at one point or another. The first Europeans to visit Formosa were Portuguese, who settled there in 1590. The Dutch landed in 1624, and, two years later, were followed by the Spaniards. The Dutch, however, repelled the Spaniards in 1642, but were themselves within a generation driven out by Koxinga, the famous pirate. Koxinga was loyal to the Ming dynasty, and when the Man-chus came down from the northeast and proclaimed their prince, Sun-Ti, as emperor, Koxinga refused to submit to the usurper. He persistently molested the coast of China to such a degree, that in 1665, the Emperor ordered all the riparian population to retire nine to escape Kokinga's grasp. Being thus cut off from reachto escape Koxinga's crossed the channel, drove the Dutch out of Formosa, and proclaimed him-self first king of the island. His reign ese Emperor, and Formosa was made a dependency of the Fu-kien province. In 1874 the Japanese invaded the eastern part of the island, but withdrew immediately after the Pekin Govern-ment had made reparation for the loss sustained by the Japanese junks that had been attacked by the savages. In 1887 Formosa first became a separate province of the Chinese empire, and considerable was thereupon expended on the development of mines find upon public works. It is well known that last year war broke out between China and Japan, and at its close the island was ceded to the latter power, and is now under the flag of the "Rising Sun."

The natural history of Formosa is as ies, violets, and roses. yet an unwritten book, the Chinese au-thorities being untrustworthy and thorities being untrustworthy, and than a chapter would be needed to the foreign scientists having dime as yet, discuss in detail the fauna of Formosa, and the fauna of Formo

tablishing churches or exploring the gical hammer, a chisel and a lens, made. and brought back with him contributions to his museum at Tamsui. A chapdevoted to his geological observations, but we can pause only to remark some of his notes on the minerto abound in two-thirds of the island, and our author deems it probable that The best known mines are on the northeast, near Kelung. The coal is all bituminous, and is so dislocated by upare full of faults and fissures, which crop on the side of a hill and follow the seam on its incline; they dig with picks, and with a small hand sleigh there is a seam two feet thick, tilted almost perpendicular between dislocated sandstone rocks. Lignite also occurs in a few sandstone ranges on the western slopes, and petroleum is found between West Peak and Aulanf. At the seaside Dr. Mackay took up a bottleful and kept it for ten years. It looked like olive oil, and burned with ease, giving a bright light. Natural gas is obtained in several localities, where one has only to remove the black soil to a depth of a foot or two, strike a match, and in an instant the whole uncovered surface will be ablaze. Rock salt has not yet been found on the island, but the aborigines in the Kaptsu-lan plain on the east coast have a process by which they extract the salts from the seawater. Sulphur is found in great abundance, especially in the north; a lucrative sulphur industry was carried on by the Chinese Provincial Government. That iron in some form must exist in the interior of the island is certain, and Dr. Mackay found that at the seashore he could easily fill a cup with hematite iron by dipping a magnet and collecting the particles adhering to it. Gold was discovered in Chinese workman who had been in California and Australia, and who was engaged in excavating for the erection of a railway bridge over the Kelung River. Since then, multitudes have been attracted to the vicinity, and are digging for the precious metal. Our author does not undertake to esti-mate the quantity annually procured, but he is sure it is considerable. The botany of Formosa presents a subject of intense interest to the stu-

dent, and some twenty pages are allot-ted by Dr. Mackay to the subject. Es-

cially worthy of mention among the indigenous forest trees are the shau-lam, the wood of which has a beautiful grain, and, when varnished with cer-November generally bring delightful weather in the north part of the isand. About the and of Dark of the isand. land. About the end of December the mirror; the varnish tree, the exudations rainy season sets in and continues from which become an excellent varthrough January and February. Not only during the rainy season, but at almost any time throughout the year dles that are used for idol worship; the mulberry, the leaves of which, however, are coarser than those of the Chinese mainland, for which reason the worms fed on them produce silk of inferior quality; and camphor trees, some of which measure 25 feet in circumference. Chips of these are placed in a covered steamer over boiling water, and thus is distilled the camphor gum, for which there is a great demand in western markets. Deserving also of mention are the paper plant, from which the so-called rice paper is made; the betel tree, the nut of which is used as a kind of intoxicant by the Malays in Formosa and other islands; the casthe growth of vegetation is exceptionally rapid. Scarcely a barren spot is to be seen. The rocks themselves are clothed in moss and fortened in fortional torion oil plant; the soap tree, the seeds of which are used for washing clothes; and the cayenne pepper, a shrub two or are clothed in moss and fortened in the cayenne pepper, a shrub two or much used for domestic purposes. The fruits include the longan, which is about the size of a cherry, with a thin, bark-like rind, containing an edible pulp; the loquat, which is a yellow, juicy fruit; the so-called Angular fruit, which is of angular shape, two inches long, and of yellow-green color, and which, when ripe, has the flavor of a green gooseberry; the lichi, which has a soft pulp that is very delicate; the hongkaw, a yellow fruit; the papaw, which is also yellow when ripe and has a milky juice; and the jujube, the fruit of which is eaten by the natives, though it is somewhat insipid. digenous also to Formosa are the arbutus or strawberry tree, the persimmon, the pineapple, the mango, bread fruit, the fig, the raspberry, the peach, the pear, the pomegranate, the guava, the lime, the citron, the olive, the shaddeck, the orange, the lemon, the crab apple and the banana. As regards fibrous plants, there is, seemes, no hemp, flax or cotton in North Formosa. On the other hand, jute grows ten or twelve feet high, and encountered also in abundance are grass cloth or rhea, the rain-coat, the paper mulberry, the getho, the fibers of which are used for making the soles of sandals; and the triangular rush, from which mats are manufactured. The leguminous plants also include peas, beans, vetch, ground nuts or peanuts, indigo, and a bland, dark oil that is highly prized by the Chinese. Among the reeds and grasses should be named the sugar cane, the bamboo, couch grass and sandgrass, and among the cereals, rice, wheat, barley, maize, and millet. Oats are not cultivated in Formosa. Dr. Mackay experimented with some Canadian seeds, and they produced straw four feet high, but the kernels The bulbous plants were worthless. The bulbous plants found on the island comprehend the sweet potato, the yam, the taro, and the hoan-koah, the tubers of which are used for food; turmeric, the branches which are employed as medicine, while the powder made from the rootstalk enters largely into the composi-tion of curry; and ginger, the roots of which are taken when green, sliced was brief and stormy, and in 1683 his and prepared as a relish; it is also pre-successors were dethroned by the Chinway like the preparation sent from Canton to the Western lands. Among the vegetables should be specially mentioned the melon, watermelon, pumpkin, squash, and cucumber, the turnip, onion, leek, garlic, celery, spinach, white cabbage, parsley, mustard, tomato, and

We are assured that a volume rather

brinjal, which last is a fruit of a purple

color, five or six inches in length, and

an inch thick, that is sliced lengthwise,

boiled, dipped, in sauce, and eaten. We

observe finally that tobacco grows

sometimes ten feet high on the eastern

coast, and that the tea plant thrives

on the uplands and hillsides. Incred-

ible is the variety of flowers in For-

mosa, and particularly of orchids, chrysanthemums, gardenias, magnolias, lil-

by Dr. Mackay, from which we must confine ourselves to a few extracts. There are no fewer than fourteen mammals which are peculiar to Formosa, including a pouch monkey, while among the mammals not peculiar to the island, but found there, may be named especially ferocious the spotted civet, the leopard, and the Chinese tiger cat. The domestic animals include a black goat, which is smaller than the black goat, which is smaller than the their chronological order, instead of brown goat of western lands, a dog their sequence; that is, in the order of which is wolfish in appearance and ha-bits, and a cat similar in appearance join 999 on one side, and 70 on the bits, and a cat similar in appearance and nature to our house cat. The horses on the island were brought from The Island to which the Portuguese island. It is fortunate, therefore, that the Chinese mainland; they are small, Dr. Mackay, inall his travels, when esand used only for riding. The Formosan cattle are small, and are not milked, so that there is no butter or cheese The bison family is not found in Formosa, but the buffalo takes the place of the horse, and is by far the most valuable animal reared in the island. The birds peculiar to Formosa include, among others, two species of easants, three of partridges, three of pigeons and two of skylarks. For domestic purposes, the goose, common duck, and large Muscovy duck are rearthere are no turkeys on the island, but the universal custom is to castrate male chickens of the hen family, and thus to produce a capon which, in size, is not much inferior to the gob-bler, seeing that it sometimes attains a weight of fifteen pounds. There are in ermosa many dangerous and several deadly species of serpents, some of which attain enormous size. Of the turtles, the green species especially abounds. They are from three to five feet in length, and vary in weight from 300 to 400 pounds. Among the edible fishes, the most prized are the sole, the trout, the mullet, the shad, the mackerel, the blackfish and the flounder. There is a long list of mollusks, including lobsters, shrimps, oysters, musels and hermit crabs.

Dr. Clark's Journey Round the Habitable Globe.

Wonderful Sights Portrayed in an Interesting Manner.

A highly-instructive and splendidly illustrated volume has just been published. It is a record of a recent journey around the world, by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, and his wife. Throughout the long journey, which occupied more than a year, and covered nearly fifty thousand miles by sea and land, they enjoyed rare opportunities for observation and study. It is one or the most valuable books ever issued by the American press. The reader is personally conducted through Australia, India, China, Japan, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey and many other lands. We see these countries through American eyes, and obtain a perfetly clear view of them and their people, sup plemented by two hundred and twenty splendid illustrations from photo-graphs, most of which were taken by Dr. Clark himself; for he carried a complete photographic outfit with him, Dr. Clark was one of the last Americans to travel through China and han before the war between these countries was begun. In this rare volume he gives us the latest and best insight into the daily life of a Chinaman in his own country; his favorite food and odd dishes; opium fiends and their ways; the singular rites witness ed in the temples; the public execution of criminals; Chinese farms and farming; the seamy side of Chinese life, Japanese acrobats and their wonderful performances; Japanese life, queer customs, art, wonderful skill, etc., the burning ghats of India, where the bodies of the dead are consumed on huge piles of wood (a ceremony Dr. Clark witnessed), the Towers of Silence, where the dead are exposed to be devoured by thousands of waiting vultures that constantly sit on the walls; wonderful native jugglers, fearless snake charmers and fakirs-these are but a few of hundreds of interesting topics presented. Their route led across the land that Joseph gave to his father and brethren; past the very fields where the Israelites made bricks without straw, and along the highways where once rolled the chariots of the Pharaohs. The story of the discovery of the mummy of the Pharoah who oppresed the children of Israel is wonderfully interesting. It was found among those of 40 others mummies of kings, queens, and princes in the royal mortuary chamber in the Theban Hills, and the identification of Pharoah is complete. Illustrations from photographs show where the mummy was found, and others give full length, profile, and front views of this ancient king who was contemporary with Moses and reigned in Bible times, thus enabling all to see "just how Pharoah looked." A journey was made of hundreds of miles in an old spring wagon across Turkey and Armenia, through an unknown country, infested by rob-bers and hostile natives, the scene of the late horrible massacres of Armen-

massacres were perpetrated. The story of this perilous trip is full of thrilling interest and exciting adventures. Mrs. Clark accompanied her husband everywhere, She draws a vivid picture of life in far-off lands, "As Seen Through a Woman's Eyes." Her narrative is packed with anecdotes, incidents, and personal experiences. Her story of the long journey in the wagon highly entertaining, its privations and perils, especially to a woman, being many. She was the only woman in the party, which consisted of herself and seven men. Dr. Clark's name is a familiar household word, and his fame as President of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, with its two and one-half million members, has extended to every corner of the world. Many distinguished persons urged him to write this book. They knew that he had acquired in this remarkable journey, a wealth of material which, with his unique collection of photographs, would make one of the most valuable books of the day. It contains steel-plate portraits of Dr. Clark and of his wife, from recent photographs; a large map, exhibiting the whole world at a single glance, showing the author's journey from the be-ginning to the end, and 220 fine illutrations, from photographs from life.

ians by Turks and Kurds. Dr. Clark

was the last Christian to travel across

these countries before these terrible

These must be seen to be appreciated.

The book contains 640 pages, is sold only by agents, and is meeting with an enormous sale. It should be in every home, as it can be read over and over again with pleasure by old and young. The work is published by old and well-known firm of A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., whose imprint is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the volume.

PHENOMENAL MEMORIES. They Are Found in Japan, Where They

Are Much Needed. A traveler returned from Japan writes: Centuries of training have made the Japanese memory a wonderful one. It is the custom to number the houses on a street on what you might call other. No. 1 may be three miles from No. 2, and No. 10 may be midway between them. In the city of Tokio there are nearly 1,400 streets. When a street passes through more than one ward the houses are numbered independently; so that there may be five or six numbered 20 and eight or ten numbered 2-perhaps miles apart. Therefore, when a stranger starts out to find a certain number on a street his task is a formidable one. After hunting three or four hours and finding seven or eight houses with the same number on the street six or eight miles apart he will sit down in the nearest tea house and cry or curse, as the case may be, until he gets cooled off. Then he will hire a jinrikisha man, write the address on a piece of paper and go whiring up streets and alleys until he is landed at the proper place, without the slightest physical, mental or moral damage. The jinrikisha men are coolies without education or mental training. Most of them can read and write the names of streets and men and merchants and factories. They know the location and number of every one of the three hundred and eighteen thousand some odd houses in Tokio, and the name of almost every one of the one million five hundred thousand inhabitants. Even when an address is given incorrectly they are at no loss to find it, and if you will tell them accurately where you want to go, they will take you without the slightest delay or hesitation. The same phenomenal memory appears in other classes of the people, and you have to be careful about telling a Japanese gentleman the same

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was a living skeleton; the doctor said he was dying of Marasmus and Indigestion. At 13 months he weighed only seven pounds. Nothing strengthened or fattened him. I began using Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites, feeding it to him and rubbing it into his body. He began to fatten and is now a beautiful dimpled boy. The Emulsion seemed to supply the one thing needful.

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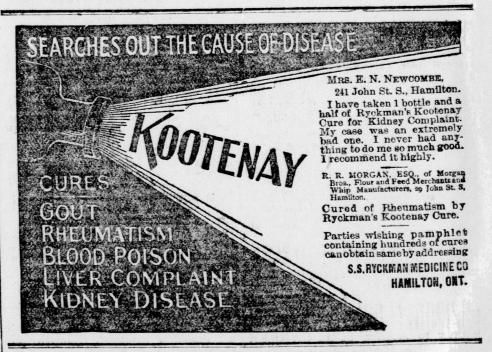
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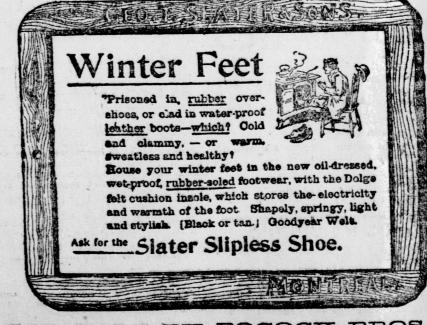
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