

✿ This and That ✿

FREQUENT REVACCINATIONS.

A writer in "the Hospital," talking about the desirability of a physician being thoroughly immune against smallpox, dwells on the fact that the effect of one vaccination is usually temporary, and often only partial. The only way to be certain that any single operation has been thoroughly efficient is to follow it up in a short time with another. The following bit of personal experience is then recounted by way of illustration:

It is claimed, and I think, rightly, that every doctor should be "absolutely" vaccinated as recommended by Warlomont. This condition is produced by revaccination again and again as soon as the effect of one vaccination has disappeared. Recently the writer inquired of his fellow guests at a large medical dinner how many had been "absolutely vaccinated;" very few had even heard the term—none had practiced it. The writer's personal experience is thus: He was supposed to have been vaccinated in infancy, was vaccinated at eight years old with pronounced results, vaccinated at seventeen and again at twenty-four with marked results. In 1892 some one had proposed the theory that vaccination was a protective against influenza. Determined to carry this to its logical conclusion, the writer vaccinated himself four times at intervals of a month with decreasing results, eventually with no soreness. Since then he has regularly vaccinated himself every few months with absolutely no effect, though the lymph has been in all cases above suspicion. This, I think, is the way for a doctor to be vaccinated, and after two applications it causes no inconvenience at all.—Ex.

HE WAS BARNING THEM.

When the writer was at the Buffalo Exposition he sat down on a bench under a tree near the lake shore one excessively hot day. Presently there came along a little bootblack with but one leg. He was a forlorn-looking little fellow as he came hobbling along on his crutches with his kit on his back. It had been raining, and my boots were very badly soiled. The boy noted this fact and came toward me with the single word,

"Shine?"

I nodded my head and thrust out one of the soiled boots. The boy knelt before me, and went to work with so much vigor that the perspiration was soon standing in great beads all over his face, but he did his work faithfully.

"I suppose that you take in a great many nickels while the city is so very crowded?" I said.

"Yes, sir," he replied; "but I earn ev'ry one of 'em. They don't come to me for nothing."

MUST BE SHOWN.

Coffee Drinkers Require Proof.

When persons insist on taking some kind of food or drink that causes disease it is not fair to blame a Doctor for not curing them.

Coffee keeps thousands of people sick in spite of all the Doctor can do to cure them. There is but one way to get well. That is to quit coffee absolutely: a great help will be to shift over to Postum Food Coffee.

A case of this kind is illustrated by Mrs. E. Kelly, 233-8th Ave., Newark, N. J., who says, "I have been sitting for about eight years with bilious trouble and indigestion. Every doctor told me to give up coffee. I laughed at the idea of coffee hurting me, until about three years ago I was taken very bad and had to have a doctor attend me regularly.

The doctor refused to let me have coffee, but prescribed Postum Food Coffee. I soon got to making it so well that I could not tell the difference in taste between Postum and the common coffee.

I began to improve right away and have never had a bilious spell since giving up coffee and taking on Postum. When I started I weighed 109 pounds, now I weigh 130. My friends ask what have made the change and, of course, I tell them it was leaving off coffee and taking up Postum.

I know husband will never go back to the old-fashioned coffee again. You can use my name if you print this letter for I am not ashamed to have the public know just what I have to say about Postum and what it has done for me."

I liked the spirit these words manifested. They were proof of the fact that the boy set a right value on his labor. He had a right to feel proud of the fact that he had honestly earned every nickel that came to him. My boots were so badly soiled, and he made them shine so beautifully that I said, as I took out my purse:

"My boots were so badly soiled and you have cleaned and polished them so thoroughly that I want to pay you ten cents instead of five for your work."

"Well, if you think that I have earned ten cents you may give me that much, sir. It did take extra long to do them, but I said I do the work for five cents, and I'll stick to my bargain, if you say so."

I liked the boy still better for this, but I paid him the extra nickel. I like a boy who will "stick to his bargain." The boy who dignifies his work by taking pride in it, and who "sticks to his bargain" has in him two of the most valuable elements of success in life.—Boys and Girls.

TANNING SKINS WITH THE FUR ON.

Many farmers and other people who are busy most of the year get time in the fall and winter to do a little hunting, and like to save the skins which they secure. To dress them so as to be soft and to retain the natural beauty of the hair is not an easy matter. Furriers in the city who do that kind of work do not like to tell what processes they employ. An old Indian method was to apply a mixture of wood ashes and the brains of the animal which had been shot to the flesh side of the skin. A more modern plan is to rub it with a powder containing a little arsenic and alum, mixed with dry plaster of paris. A good deal of elbow grease must be expended, though, in order to obtain good results. Special preparations are put up for this service, but we cannot vouch for their excellence.—Ex.

STRENGTHENING THIN NEGATIVES.

A good many amateur photographers find that their negatives are too thin to print from, owing to underdevelopment or other causes. The details may all be there, but the plate may lack contrast and density. A well known British astronomical photographer, Abney, recently told in a London periodical how to proceed in such cases. He says: "A print of the negative was enlarged on bromide paper five times, but instead of white light being employed a red orange illuminant was used. With a large stop an hour and a half's exposure was given. The paper chosen was one having a glazed surface. The resultant print was, when finished, copied, the negative being reduced to the same size as was the original negative. It turned out to be one of good printing quality, though the original was valueless for contact printing.—Ex.

THE BUGLE SONG.

He went away to the war that day,  
To the swinging bugle song;  
All stanch and true in his suit of blue,  
And sturdy, brave and strong,  
'Mid the tramp of feet and the loud drum beat,  
And the ringing of the cheers,  
There was none to see such a one as he,  
Who could not see for tears.  
And back again came the marching men,  
With the bugle singing still;  
Yet the music's surge was a sighing dirge,  
All sad and slow and shrill.  
For a woman wept; and a soldier slept  
In the dreamless, silent sleep;  
And the bugle song had a measure wrong,  
For the buglers sometimes weep.  
And the bugles' lure while the years endure  
Will coax them to the line,  
And the lifting strains on the hills and plains  
Still echo far and fine.  
But the suites of blue, and the sabres, too,  
And the worn and battered caps  
Will tell some maid what the bugle played  
When it sighed the song of "Taps."  
—(W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American.

The Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance at Toronto Tuesday passed a resolution entering a protest against the referendum as an evasion and calling upon the Legislature to amend the bill by striking out all reference to the referendum.

The great German jurist, Dr. Kekule von Stradonitz, tells the following story: "In my schooldays I had the misfortune to look like an Englishman. My father, subsequently professor of chemistry at Bonn, had lived many years abroad, and for some time in England. My maternal grandfather was an Englishman. My clothing and appearance may have been somewhat foreign. At any rate, my appearance earned for me a bitter experience. 'Beefsteak' and 'English grampus' were the mildest terms of abuse; many a stone and other missile was thrown at me. Once, indeed, an especially hot tempered German boy banged my head against the wall 'because he could not bear an Englishman.' He did this with such force as to inflict a serious wound, the marks of which I carry with me to this day. These experiences are taken from the years between 1871 and 1880. Only when I became a soldier did this style of hostility altogether cease. And all this happened on the Rhine, where the people are certainly not specially hostile to the British. I must therefore maintain that in the widest circles of the German population a feeling of aversion—for that is what it is—has for a long time existed for the kindred nation of the British. Whence comes this feeling, and wherein does it rest? I do not know. Something of the aversion from 'the other side of the ditch' out of the time of Frederick William I has certainly descended to us. Certainly this aversion is not justified. Twice have Great Britain's great generals at the head of their army assisted to rescue us from the French danger—Marlborough in 1704 at Blenheim and Wellington about a century later at Waterloo."—Ex.

In the Dominion Supreme Court the Commercial Bank of Windsor vs. Morrison was finished on Wednesday, appeal being dismissed. The bank sued on promissory notes endorsed by Morrison amounting to \$5,000 and had judgment for that amount at the trial. Morrison claimed that he endorsed on conditions known to the bank which were not performed. The bank denied such knowledge. The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia set aside the verdict against Morrison and appeal from that judgment was made, with the result mentioned. McCleave vs. City of Moncton was also decided. McCleave was convicted of an offence against the Canada Temperance Act and his stock of liquors destroyed. The conviction was set aside on the ground that the policeman who laid the information also executed the search warrant. McCleave brought an action for damages against the city, which failed, the Supreme Court of New Brunswick holding that the policeman was justified in acting under the warrant and that the city was not liable for illegal acts. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

A mob of masked men overpowered the jailor at New Madrid, Mo., Monday, and took a negro, Louis Wright, and hanged him. Altercation arose at a minstrel show at New Madrid, Mo., between one of the musicians and some persons in the audience. One of the negroes on the stage began to shoot. Several in the audience were hit, but no one seriously hurt. All the negroes were put in jail. The one who did the shooting was discovered. He was lynched and the others will be released.

Augusta, Maine, Journal: An interesting and novel feature furnished much amusement at the last meeting of Detroit Grange. It was a lady's wood-sawing contest, and consisted of a number of participants competing in regulation style of sawing off a four-inch stick of wood in the quickest possible time. Eight ladies competed. Miss Caro Springer took the longest time to handle the saw, requiring 62 seconds, and Miss Bernice Pickard won the prize, a silver berry spoon, for sawing the stick off in the quickest time, 11 seconds.

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