

## SERVANT NOW MASTER

THROUGH LUCK AT A GAME OF CARDS.

Remarkable Occurrence at Nice—The Master Was "Cleaned Out."

Some years ago a remarkable occurrence transpired at Nice, which is very near to Monte Carlo. A notorious habitue of the Casino, who had made his money principally there, had set up an English vehicle, a pair of horses, "tiger" and all, and cut quite a swell driving in the neighborhood. "tiger" illustration. One day he was riding in the environs of the town when his servant, sitting upon the raised box behind, who had been feeling somewhat uneasy at not receiving his wages for some time, seeing his master quite alone, ventured to ask him through the back window if he would not make it convenient to pay him. The master was in good humor and asked:

A PACK OF CARDS.

"How much is it, La Fleur?"

"One hundred and twenty-five livres, may it please you, monsieur."

"Very well, here it is," said the master, spreading the sum in paper currency upon the seat of the vehicle. "Now, La Fleur, have you a pack of cards with you?"

"Certainly," answered the obsequious lackey. "I always carry them, monsieur," producing the cards at once.

"That is well. Now, I will be banker and you shall play against me. I will take the front seat, the back one shall serve for my table, and you can look through the back window."

WON THE WHOLE SUM.

The lackey assented to this, amused at his master's condescension. Luck was rather on the master's side, but both men became quite eager in the game, thinking of that, and that only. Little by little the footman's money went, until all that was left of his wages was five livres. He began to feel anxious, when suddenly his luck turned, and he won the whole sum back, with every sou his master had about him.

LACKEY WON HORSES.

Frighted at his loss, the master wagered a horse, which the lackey won, then his mate, next the harness, and lastly the carriage itself. Luck ran all one way, and the servant, La Fleur, won, everything. The master took out a given sum. The cards were shuffled, and the lackey won.

"I have nothing more, La Fleur. You have cleaned me out," said the half-desperate gambler.

THEY CHANGE SEATS.

The servant was in high spirits at his strange run of luck.

"Here are a hundred livres, monsieur. I will stake them against your position. If you win they are yours. If you lose we change seats."

Agreed!

The cards were shuffled, La Fleur won, and the vehicle returned to Nice with its former master on top of the servant's box behind and La Fleur sitting inside!

WARSHIPS FOR GERMANY.

Three of the Most Powerful Added to Programme.

There have been lively changes in the aspect of the great competition in naval construction between Great Britain and Germany in the past few days. It was announced first by papers which oppose heavy additions to the British fleet that four battleships, which, according to the German programme, should have been laid down in April, had not as yet been begun, and that, therefore, there was no reason to hurry British builders or accuse Germany of belligerent intentions.

An entirely new meaning has now been given to the facts. Germany has been obliged to wholly remake her plans, because she learned at the last moment that Great Britain intended to equip her new ship with much heavier guns than those of the earlier Dreadnoughts and those which Germany had intended using. The new guns were so much heavier and larger that the German naval architects were compelled to re-draw most of the plans for an entire vessel and this caused the delay at the dock-yards.

On top of this comes the announcement of the Berlin Tageblatt that the German Government intends accelerating the naval programme this year to three of the most formidable warships in addition to those required by the Naval Act of 1900. These vessels are to cost \$11,000,000 each. The British first breath of relief is, therefore, followed by increased apprehension, besides bringing the prospects of a big naval loan appreciably nearer.

more a man gets left the more he tells about his rights.

## IN PAIN FOR YEARS

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" BRINGS RELIEF



MRS. FRANK EATON  
Frankville, Ont., Sept. 27, 1909.  
"I suffered for years from headaches and pain in the back, and I consulted doctors and took every remedy obtainable without any relief. Then I began taking 'Fruit-a-tives', the famous fruit juice tablets, and this was the only medicine that ever did me any real good. I took several boxes altogether, and now I am entirely well of all my dreadful headaches and backaches."

(Signed) MRS. FRANK EATON.

Box 6 for \$2.50 or trial box 25c.

At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Alderman Bowater accepted the offer of re-election to the Lord Mayorship of Birmingham.

General Sir John French, Inspector-General of the Forces, recently celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday.

M. Bleriot has secured ground at Hendon on which he will instruct pupils and conduct trials of new aeroplanes.

Mr. G. S. Clunies Ross, the new 'King' of Cocos Islands, left Southampton the other day for his dominions in the Southern Pacific.

Owing to a fatal accident to John Nixon, a miner, at the Main-arth Colliery, County Durham, recently, all the men ceased work for the day.

The committee of the Guildhall School of Music are offering ten guineas for a poster design which will serve to advertise the institution.

At the Nottingham Goose Fair the city corporation placed an embargo on the exhibition in the fair grounds of any pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

Efforts are being made to establish sugar beet factories in England. The factories will give \$2 a ton for the roots, and the railways give special rates.

According to an official return no fewer than 1,938,000,000 passengers were carried on municipal tramways last year, as compared with 39,000,000 ten years ago.

The King's Norton authorities have withdrawn all opposition to the greater Birmingham scheme in consideration of being granted favorable differential rates for ten years.

While workmen were removing a large tree in Liverpool recently in order to widen a road, they found a quantity of valuable jewelry wrapped in paper and concealed in the roots.

More than \$10,000 has already been subscribed towards the testimonial which is intended to mark the national sense of the work done by Mr. E. D. Morel in connection with the Congo.

A fortune of \$50,000 and some property in Devonshire comprise an inheritance which has come unexpectedly to a married woman named Angie, living in humble circumstances in Bristol.

At an inquest held at Thames Ditton recently on a two-year-old boy, it was stated that his aunt, after washing him, poured a jug of boiling water over his head in mistake for a jug of warm water.

For conspicuous gallantry in saving, or attempting to save life, the King, the other day, received at Marlborough House, London, a number of persons whom he decorated. Among them were two ladies.

Christian Vohs, a Norwegian fireman, who made a gallant but unsuccessful attempt to save a Yarmouth fisherman who fell into the river, has been awarded \$15 by the Board of Trade, London.

Violet Ford, a scholar at a Haslemere elementary school, has never been absent or late since she entered the school in September, 1901. She was presented with a silver medal at the prize distribution.

When a proposal to insure the Nelson Monument, a stone structure, against fire was laid before the Yarmouth Town Council, a member suggested that it would be as well at the same time to insure the foundation.

The body of Dr. Walter Stover, of Minster House, Hoxton, who, many years ago gave up several lucrative connections in order that he might give his whole time to the

poor of north London, was found in Bedfordshire.

The death has occurred at Portsmouth of Mr. Thomas Weeks, a Crimean and Baltic veteran, at the age of eighty. Mr. Weeks left the navy with the rank of quartermaster after twenty-one years' service.

According to statistics presented at a recent meeting of the Education Committee of the London County Council, there are now 89,688 students at London County Council technical institutes and evening schools.

## HORSE FLESH IS GOOD.

Prejudice Giving Way Before Scarcity of Beef.

The dearth of meat in nearly all European countries has revived the controversy about horseflesh. In the Paris Journal, Dr. Pascal warmly recommends horseflesh, which he says is very good and relatively cheap.

"The prejudice against horseflesh has had to give way before now to poverty, scarcity and hunger," says the doctor. "The first horse butcher shop in Paris opened in 1866, and there are now 800 in France, of which 550 are in Paris and its vicinity."

There are two special slaughter-houses in the Department of the Seine, and 60,175 horses, 1,141 donkeys, and 463 mules were killed there in 1907. One-third of the horseflesh in Paris is, however,

MADE INTO SAUSAGES.

which suggests that there is still a very strong prejudice against horseflesh as such.

There is only one real objection to the use of horseflesh, thinks Dr. Pascal. The animals that are slaughtered are old and worn out, instead of being well fed, with a view to the meat market.

The Public Health Department in Paris buys every day upward of 1,700 pounds of horse meat, to be chopped up and eaten raw by delicate patients at the hospitals. Horse meat is said to be not indigestible, and the flesh, even of aged animals, is tender.

"Vieux boeuf, mauvais vivande, vieux cheval, bonne vivande" was a saying often repeated by a famous authority on food values. So rarely is tuberculosis found in horse meat that out of 83,000 animals slaughtered in 1905 only four were rejected on that account, while in the following year out of 57,000 only seven were pronounced unfit for food.

FOR THE SAME REASON.

Cooks almost invariably do the marketing in Paris, and observers have sometimes amused themselves with watching the number of those who supply themselves at shops that only sell horse, mule and donkey meat, buying well trimmed joints for less than they would pay at the regular butchers, but no doubt charging their employers as much as beef would have cost, the difference in the taste never being detected.

Choice pieces of horse meat fetch from about 10 cents a pound wholesale, and may be sold in the retail trade for as much as 18 cents a pound. Donkey meat and mule meat have their own special patrons, and the votaries of horseflesh firmly believe that if horses were treated like oxen and well fed, horse meat would soon be generally preferred to beef.

FEED AND SHELTER.

The chief factors in keeping poultry in any number are, undoubtedly, strain or pedigree-breeding, housing, feeding, and, lastly, the ground; and if all the first three conditions are not conformed to, the results will never be satisfactory. If the fowls kept are of a poor lay, strain, the best of food and houses will not make them fill the egg-basket in mid-winter; whilst if of a record-laying strain and improperly housed and fed the result will be equally disappointing. At this period of the year overcrowded houses seem plentiful, with a consequent prevalence of roup and bronchial ailments. Feeding of poultry often determines the success or failure of the flock, and requires experience. The poultry keeper must be a keen observer of his birds, and never fail to regard the atmospheric changes, season of the year, the number of birds laying, all of which affect the amount of food required by the fowls. No hard and fast rule can be laid down, but when the birds leave food at one meal, they should be fed short next and watched closely, gradually working them up to a keen healthy appetite. All fowls should be compelled to work for their food by means of scratching for the grain scattered regularly in loose straw or litter. Meat at least three times a week should be given in some form, and the liquor used in boiling, mixed with the morning soft food. As to the ground it cannot be too widely known that a complete change of ground several times each year is an important essential and ensures a clean bill of health.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

## IF MEN ONLY UNDERSTOOD.

(By James Allen.)

If men only understood That the wrong act of a Brother Should not fall from them another, But should be annulled with kindness,

That their eyes should aid his blindness, They would find the heavenly portal Leading on to love immortal— If they only understood.

If men only understood That their wrong can never smother The wrong-doing of another; That by hatred hate increases, And by good all evil ceases,

They would cleanse their hearts and actions, Banish thence all vile distractions— If they only understood.

If men only understood All the emptiness and aching Of the sleeping and the waking Of the souls they judge so blindly, Of the hearts they pierce unkindly, They with gentler words and feeling,

Would apply the balm of healing— If they only understood.

If men only understood That their hatred and resentment Slays their peace and sweet contentment, Hurts themselves, helps not another, Does not cheer one lonely Brother, They would seek the better doing Of good deeds which leaves no rueing—

If they only understood.

If men only understood How love conquers; how prevailing Is its might, grim hate assailing; How compassion endeth sorrow, Maketh wise, and doth not borrow Pain of passion; they would ever Live in love, in hatred never— If they only understood.

Matthew xxiii, 23-35.

## SUPERIORITY OF CANADIAN BANKS.

The Canadian Banking system is so totally different from those of the older countries of Europe that new comers to this country are often slow to realize the advantages of the facilities it offers in doing business.

The Traders Bank of Canada have recently undertaken an Educational campaign for the purpose of extending to new Canadian citizens and those who have come over from Europe the advantages that the Bank should be to them and extreme simplicity in their methods of doing business.

The Traders Bank point out that any man that goes into business should have a checking account in their Bank. All money that is received is deposited and paid out by cheque. In this way the Bank really keeps track of a man's financial matters for him, and with their Savings Department for accumulated sums of money where they pay a handsome interest on idle funds, and their facilities in the way of remitting money by Bank Drafts, Money Orders, and the issuing of Travellers' Cheques for people returning home, are advantages that every man should know about.

Although not the largest Bank in Canada the Traders Bank has Assets of over forty-five millions, and over one hundred Branches in Canada. Their financial strength and reliability is beyond any question.

When an old cow with her third

## Ate Unwisely? Sometimes people do, and suffer, because the stomach balks.

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

relieve the discomfort at once, and help digest the overload. The lover of good things may feel quite safe with a box of NA-DRU-CO Dyspepsia Tablets at hand. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet send 50c. and we will mail them.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

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Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the blood and glands, cures the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep, and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. 50c. and 10c. bottles, 50c. and 25c. doses. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will set it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPONN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSFEN, IND., U.S.A.

## MAPLEINE

flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is prepared. A syrup better than sugar. Mapleine is sold by grocery stores and sent for 10c. in trial bottle. Write for book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wa.

## On the Farm

MILKING KICKERS.

It is a disagreeable undertaking to milk a kicking cow, as many a farmer's boy or hired man will bear witness. In fact she is an animal that is most generally despised by every one on the farm, and many a good milk cow has found her way to the butcher for being a kicker, when if she had had the proper training or had been broken to milk in the right way and at the right time she would have been worth twice as much for a dairy cow as she would for beef, writes Mr. L. G. Johnson.

When a heifer has her first calf, then is the time and only right time to teach her what it is to be milked and teach her the all-important lesson of gentleness. At this period when her calf is only a day old, she is likely to be a little nervous and only knows what nature has taught her. When you take the calf away from her and begin milking her she naturally thinks there is some kind of danger pending, and will begin to use the weapons that nature has provided for her to defend herself. The way I break a heifer to milk her is by simply treating her kindly and yet giving her to understand that I am her master.

I always milk her first where she can see her calf. I tie her to a post or something that will hold her so she can't run away from me and then give her something to eat and at the same time I will rub and pet her until she becomes gentle. Then I take a cup or small pail in one hand while I milk with the other, all the while keeping up close to the animal's side with my left shoulder pressed against her. During the operation I go about as act in a happy-go-lucky way, as though it were an everyday occurrence with her. By so doing you are not so apt to excite the animal and a young cow or heifer is not likely to kick unless she becomes vexed or excited. However, this plan will not always work and sometimes it will be necessary to manage her in different ways. If, however, she will not submit to kind treatment I would then advise the same plan I used for breaking an old experienced kicker.

When an old cow with her third

or fourth calf has been allowed to kick ever since having her first calf it is a hard matter to milk her, but it can be done in several ways, and the best way I have ever found is by putting them in what I call the milking stocks. This is a device of my own planning, but has worked well on several cows that I bought at a low price because they were kickers. In the first place, I set a post firmly in the ground for a hitching post and back of this one I set two more four feet apart. Those two are twelve feet apart from the first one and then I spike a cross beam across this first post, two feet from the ground. This cross beam is four feet long. I then fasten a pole from either end of the beam to the post back of it so when the cow is tied to the hitching post she is between the two poles. After this is done I fasten a piece of 1x6 inch board just in front of her hind legs and when she kicks she will kick the board thus administering punishment to herself for her misconduct. A few kicks and she will decide that it is a bad idea, as every time she kicks she hurts herself and will give it up entirely. I always use the stocks for about three or four days and then milk them in the usual way and I have never found a cow that this would not break from kicking in less than a week.

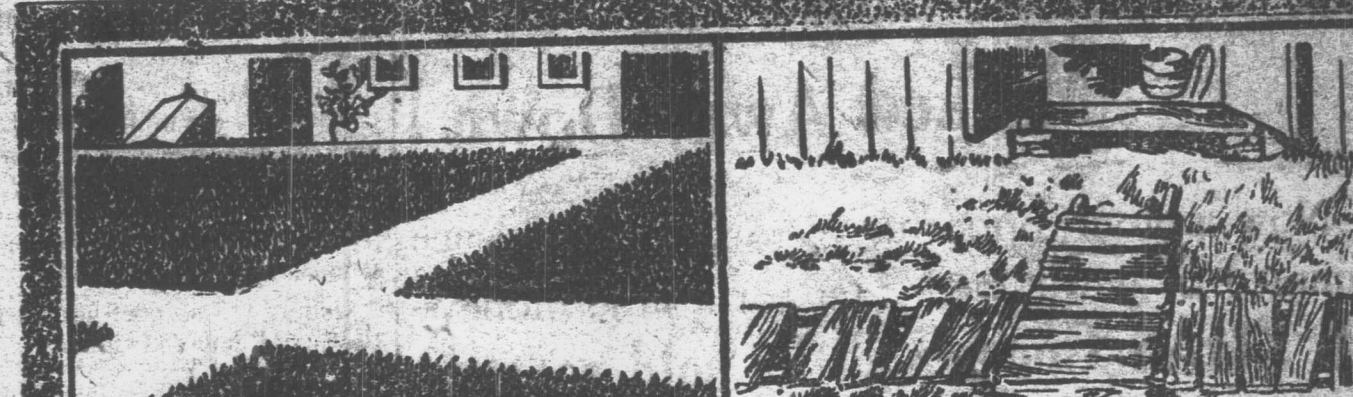
And many a man who claims to have been driven to drink trotted up to the trough of his own accord.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

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quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.



## Concrete Sidewalks are Safe, Sightly and Everlasting

LUMBER used in damp places and on wet ground—as, for instance, in walks—has a very short life. It requires almost constant repairing and, in a few years, needs replacing.

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The best of wooden walks keep getting out of repair, and are a continual menace to life and limb. They are also a frequent source of expensive doctor bills and lost time. Then again, they are likely to eat up the original cost

in repairs before they are replaced. Concrete walks are slightly, everlasting and safe. They cost less to build and need no repairing nor painting.

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