THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

Secret of Her Majesty's Vitality at Eighty-One.

It Lies in Her Own Indomitable Will Power, Her Regular Habits and Her Abstemious Mode of Living—This is the Testimony of the Queen's Physicians.

(London Daily Mail.) The Queen is eighty-one years of age, and is well and hearty. On this fact her Majesty's doctors have very much reason for self-con-

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If you turn up a page in your Whitaker you will find a great array of names of doctors of the Queen, though not all of them have a Royal practice. In the men upon whom such honors have been bestowed the Sovereign has been fortunate. They form a splendid array of all that has been best and cleverest and in every sense worthiest in medical and surgical science for nearly a century. Worthiest is not the least necessary qualification for such an office, for if a doctor were ever so brilliant and distinguished in his knowledge and practice he could

never aspire to attendance upon her

Majesty if any tongue could cast upon

him the least reproach. In this mat-

ter she is characteristically punctili-

If it be not lese-majeste to say so, the patient from the doctor's point of view. With her, permanent good health al-ways seemed to be assumed till she suffered the great bereavement of her life, and then for the first time she showed a disposition to fully avail herself of the resources at her disposal. For a long period she has followed a few rules of life which the lave Sir William Tenifer laid down for her guidance. Their essence is simplicity. A part of them is a simple and careful diet; another is regularity, and a third open-air life. These rules her her Majesty has observed, but the last one not very long ago was rather too much observed, and many an anxious time did the Royal dectors experience when their Sovereign would persist in

THE ROYAL RULE OF LIFE. Perhaps you think you would like to life—the rules that bring you to eighty- clean shaven, glistens with the best of one, hearty and well. You may. The both humor and sense. Queen's doctors will tell you that a Of course you can find Queen is but flesh and blood, and that they can do no more for her Majesty

than for any other. attended upon her Majesty, to tell me some such rules of life, the conditions heing just normal. While he reflected for perhaps five seconds, he took a cigarette from a well-filled case and lighted it. This prevented the enlargement of the question for the benefit of the multitude who are wholly or partly convinced that alcohol and nico tine have a lot to do with it.

Then said Sir Francis, deliberately, "Do anything you like, but do nothing "It is rather a-well, brief rule,"

said, with a hint at inadequacy. "Yes," he replied with decision, "but is it not a good rule? And it is complete. People nowadays will put themselves to extremes, and they become ill by excesses and not by deficiencies. Moderation should be the rule of life."

LIVE BY INSTINCT. A distinguished colleague of Sir Francis, Sir Samuel Wilks, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, to whom I put the same question, gave an ans-

wer which was practically the same

one expanded. "It is a difficult question," he said. "Habit is a great deal; it is second nature. A man accustomed to walk twelve miles a day cannot do without it. In different men organs seem to take the place of each other. Every one has a natural temperament. Fcllew that and avoid excesses. That's all. A quack may tell you you must eat an ounce of albumen, so much starch, so much water, and so on, and what should you do? Go and have a nice chop. The instincts of people are right. Jenner would have said to you, 'I never walk at all, except from my house into my carriage. I hate walking, and if I could I would get my servants to carry me to bed.' That was Sir William Jenner, the Queen's eminent rhysician; and what about exercise then? In the last three or four centuries we have done better intellectual work than ever before, and these have been the times of tea, coffee, tobacco and sicohol. What can you make of that? It is surprising.

SPARTAN METHODS UNNECES-SARY. In one sense this is very reassuring, in another it is disappointing. No Spartan methods are necessary for octogenarianism. It is the easiest and pleasantest thing in the world to keep these rules of life, for they are simply that you please yourself. One would hardly have expected that from the highest of the medical profession, the doctors of the Queen, when your village M. D. always impressed you by his omniscience. Instead you would fancy the Queen's doctors to know about all the new poisons that lurk in potatoes and beef and rice puddings that those of lower degree wot not of.

Again I say, fellow your instincts"

In other respects, too. they are for most part just like very highly respectable family coctors. Sir James Reid, who as being the resident physician is more the Queen's doctor than the others, is very much so. He is a man of marvellous tact. Jenner almost | trained him, as one might sav, to be the Queen's doctor, and when he treat"No. I once ran for a political ofit was nearly 32 gallons. The greatest poor Pat Fahey. So at the last, I say
ed her Majesty so skilfully when she fice, but that was before rheumatism beer-drinkers in the world are the God bless old Ireland and her soldiers

certain. John Brown, it is said, was in a manner responsible for his intro-duction to the Lousehold, yet, strange to say, John Brown had no great opin ion himself, it would seem, of the phy sician who was good enough for his Royal mistress, and for his part, when he was ailing, he called for Jenner You see, Sir James was to honest John a prophet in his own country, being an Aberdeenshire man, whose family Mr.

A GREAT SURGEON'S RELAXA-TIONS

Sir Francis Laking, who has attend ed the Quean and Royalties great and small, is a man of quite different mould, though he and Sir James have one good thing in common, and that is, considering their eminence, their very considerable youth. Neither is more than a little past fifty. Sir Francis. you would say, is the ideal doctor for the sick room where fear and melancholy are in the air, for he bubbles with cheeriness and optimism. To step Queen has not always been an ideal from the pavement across the threshold of 62 Pall Mall is like being suddenly transported from the East end to the seaside. It is quite likely that the Queen's Surgeon-Apothecary will tell you that he is just a doctor who practices like any other doctor does, that patients come to see him, and give hira fees, and go their way again. If you let your eyes wander from him a moment they cannot escape a box of stones, and if he sees you notice them he may remark, "Such are my hobbles geology, chemistry, science, sport. Medicine is only my bread and butter. When I have done with it for the time being I lose myself in the others.' There may be patients in the outer room, and when they come in and take a seat near the table they will hardly risking the dangers of weather of such luiss seeing upon it a book with "Triinclemency that would severely test gonometry" writ large across the cover, most constitutions. However, a few and others concerning higher matheautumns age at Osborne she received matics. Then in wendering what in a fright, and has since exercised more the name of Acsculapius tans and sines and co-tans have to do with the liver and lungs, they will think what a wonderful Queen's doctor is this. who always talks two hundred to the five according to the Royal rules of minute, and whose face, bright and

among the Queen's medical men. you walk into Harley street and seek out George Lawson, the Queen's I asked Sir Francis Laking, one cf own Surgeon-Gculist, and therefore a the most eminent of those who have very important man, you will see quite a different sort of person to Sir Francis. Mr. Lawson is bearded, and bears the more solemn look, and, if he would but admit it, the thing he glories in most of all is that he is a self-made man, who struggled from the lowest position to the topmost with the help of no one but himself. When he was a young medico he served in the Crimean War, and he will tell you stories of what the doctors had to do and did in the campaign with a "war were wars in those days" sort of air. He will tell you how he was there when Lord Raglan was given a piece of the medical staff's mind by its chief, and how there were threats of court-martial, and how Lord Raglan admitted that the doctors were right and that the condition of affairs in his camp was far worse than he had imagined. Mr. Lawson was one of the earliest living specimens of the genus MacCormac and Treves.

THE ROYAL DENTIST. Turn, then, to Wimbledon Common,

and in a truly delightful retreat, sur-

rounded by every luxury that taste and refinement can suggest, you will find a happy old gentleman whom you would indeed think would make a lovely doctor-so genial, so pleasant-but hardly make that your first guess. Yet Sir Edwin Saunders is he who has attended for half a century to the Royal teeth, the Surgeon-Dentist. He has ever been a favorite with the Royal Family, and his beautiful home is full a wine-drinking country such as of Royal mementoes. Why, he has one little room, his Fompeian room, overlooking the lawns, which is little but an autographed Royal portrait gallery, and some of the signatures must needs call up to his mind memories of of wine in the undermentioned counthe dear old days of long ago, when at | tries: Windsor, and Osborne, and Balmoral he saw the family in its infancy, and watched the good Prince Consort teach his boys the movements of the war. Such is a little concerning a few of her Majesty's doctors. Like all Englishmen, they love the Queen and they glory in their appointments. They like the Queen, too, because she in her turn is so loval to the profession. And if they would they might tell you that her Majesty's beautiful health-beautiful is the precise word that the medical mind would suggest, is dependent not so much upon any skill which her doctors may possess as upon her own indomitable power of will, which in itself conquers illness, upon her very regular habits, and upon her absteni-

at eighty-one. IN THE MATTER OF DECORATION.

ous mode of living. A weaker s, irit

would find octogenarianism less happy.

And the Queen is healthy and well

"You seem devoted to golf, Mrs. "Oh, no, I don't play; but it looks up-to-date to have caddy bags handing in the hall, don't you think?"-

Indianapolis Journal. WASTED MUD.

"Did you ever try mud baths for your rheumatism ?"

Permanently and Painlessly Cured

Within a Few Days.

DUTNAMS



Putnam's Corn Extractor never disappoints. It goes right to the root of the trouble and will remove the source of your annoyance in short order. Beware of the cheap, poisonous and dangerous substitutes that are on the market. Putnam's is sure, safe and harmless. Sold by all druggists. DIY . U . PT 7

Dees a dull aching of nerve or muscle, ar the acuter pangs of neuraigla, toothache, or impago make life a misery? Thousands are compelled to suffer day in and day out because they are unacquainted with the extraordinary pain subduing power of Nerviline—the great nerve pain cure. Nerviline—the great nerve pain cure. Nerviline—tres toothache, rheumatism, neuraigla, sciatica, cramps colic, summer complaint, nausea. Nerviline is the most prompt, penetrating and effectual remedy for all pain, whether internal, external or local.

Catarrhozone cures Catarrh and Asthma

********* TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPER-ANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

[Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate

TRANSFORMATION.

Only a little shrivelled seed—
It might be flower, or grass, or weed—
Had fallen one day near the edge
Of a narrow, dusty window ledge;
Ofily a few scant summer showers;
Only a few clear, shining hours,
That was all. Yet God could make
Out of these, for a sick child's sake,
A blossom-wonder as fair and sweet
As ever broke at an angel's feet.

Only a life of barren pain,
Wet with sorrowful teers for rain;
Warmed sometimes by a wandering gleam
Of joy, that seemed but a happy dream;
A life as common and brown and bare,
As the box of earth in the window there.
Yet it bore at last the precious bloom
Of a perfect soul in that narrow room—
Pure as the snowy leaves that fold
Over the flower's heart of gold.

Henry Van Dyke -Henry Van Dyke.

THE DRINK BILLS OF THE NATIONS.

(London Chronicle.) The third annual return of that interesting parliamentary paper, Alcoand is filled, as usual, with facts of considerable value to the sociologist and political moralist. The special feature of the present return is that the colonial statistics have for the first time been brought into line with those of the older countries. We will first deal with the comparisons for the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States, and then examine the corresponding facts for our principal colonies. For the purposes of the return, alcoholic beverages are divided into wine, beer and spirits. "Consumption" means human consumption as drink. The quantity "consumed per head of the population" means in all cases per head of the total population, no allowance being made for women and children or for persons who rarely or never consume alcoholic liquors. As a matter of fact. such drinking may be reckoned as confined to about one-fourth of the population. Population may be roughly divided into four equal groups-men, women, boys, girls. Practically, the drinking among the boys and girls may be neglected in taking a general average, while, in regard to beer and spirits, the women who drink to any extent may be taken as replacing the men who do not drink at all. For those, therefore, who wish to calculate the average annual quantity of drink consumed by effective drinkers as to whose walk in life you would it is only necessary to multiply the average per head of population given below by four, or, if they wish to be very cautious, by three. These considerations would hardly hold good with regard to the consumption of wine in

WINE

Taking the average for the last three years available, 1896-7-8, the following table shows the annual consumption

Total. Per Head. Gallons, Gallons, United Kingdom ... 16,000,000 France925,000,000 Germany 70,000,000

It will thus be seen that the total consumption of wine in United Kingdom, Germany the United States combined, with their one hundred and sixty millions of inhabitants, averages only an eighth part of what is consumed in France, with its 38 millions of inhabitants. Among producing countries France (710,000,000 gallons in 1998) is still first with Italy (630,000,000 gallons in 1898) a very good second. Spain averages

BEER. The following is the corresponding table for beer, the staple frink of England and Germany, and to a lesser extent, of the United States:

about £00,000.000 gallons; no other

country averages 160,000.000 gallons.

Total Per Head, Gallons. Gallons. United Kingdom ...1,250.900.000 31.3 France 205,000,060 Germany1,382,000,000 United States 920,000,000 12.6

with 45 1-2 gallons, while the people of Wurtemburg and Baden are close up with 43 gallons and 36 1-2 respectively.

NOVA SCOTIA NEWS.

The following statement shows the int of spirits returned as entered for home consumption, stated in proof gallons, containing approximately fifty per cent of alcohol:

Total. Per Head, United Kingdom 40,250,000 1.02 France 74,000,000 1.94 Germany100,000,000 United States63,000,000

In connection with these figures it is interesting to note the rates of taxation per gallon imposed on spirits in these four countries. They are as follows: United Kingdom, 10s. 6d.; France, 2s. 10d.: Germany, 6s.; United States, 5s. 6d. Few people probably without special knowledge would guess in which country there is the largest consumption of spirits per head of the population. It is Denmark, with 3.2 gallons in 1898, the only other country exceeding the two gallons in that year being France, with 2.07 gallons per head.

THE COLONIES.

The colonies on the whole compare favorably with the older countries. But among them Canada stands out pre-eminent as the most moderate drinker of all. Here are the figures showing for Canada, Australia (including New Zealand), and the Cape, the annual consumption per head of wine, tion per gallon imposed on spirits in

annual consumption per head of wine, beer and spirits.

Gal's. Gal's. Gal's. Colony. Canada08 3.6 Australia1.05 10.6 1.6 1.10 The Cape* *No trustworthy figures-it is believed that two-fifths of all Cape wine is distilled into brandy.

Wine. Eeer. Spirits.

It is especially interesting to compare the figures for Canada with those for her great neighbor the United States. In the matter of drink, as in a good many other things, our "Lady of the Snows" has a great deal to be proud of.

THE DOMINION PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

the Elder-Dempster line, on Friday, generally observed as a half holiday.

June 1st, for the World's W. C. T. U. A torchlight procession formed in convention, in Edinburgh. She will the evening on the Esplanade and

We know that Canadian White Ribboners everywhere will follow her with cials, with a piper in Highland garb. their prayers, that she may have a safe journey; that she will not only brigade with their teams, a company return to her work in Canada physically benefitted, but tilled with fresh riders, and of torch bearers, and the vigor and a wider knowledge of the great cause and its needs, and be pre- phian rigs, and followed by a goodly her ability the work she has so much of the buildings and grounds, parti-

ONE IRISHMAN'S TESTIMONY. Daniel Malfey Gives His Experience in the Transvaal.

The following is clipped from the Providence (R. I.) Sunday Journal: To the Editor.—I landed in this country last week, having come from Cape Town, South Africa. I came by the way of Liverpool, England. Hearing that the Irish, my own countrymen, are raising money for the Boers in Providence and vicinity, I desire to make a few facts known to them through your paper, if you will kindly

I have lived in the Transvaal eight years, and I know a few facts about the Boers. In the first place—do they know that an Irishman or any other man never gets justice from a Boer in any court of law in the Transvaal? I will give \$1,000 to any man who will prove that they did within the last five

I will give you a type of the justice: In 1895 I was working in Johannesburg. I was working in the De Beers mines, which were owned by Mr. Rhodes, an Englishman, and Mr. Belt, a German. At that time there were about 300 Irishmen working in

That year a law was put in force whereby all children had to go to the Boer school, and all had to learn Dutch. Next door to me there lived a man by the name of Patrick Fahey. who had three children, two boys and a girl. The girl was about twelve and the boys were younger, so he sent them to school, and one day, because the girl could not learn the Dutch, the teacher struck her on the head, and through that blow she went into convulsions and died. Mr. Fahey had the teacher arrested, but he was let off, as the teacher was a Boer. So Mr. Fahey would not let his boys go to school after that. So the Boer police came to arrest him, and because he would not go with them they shot him before the eyes of his poor wife. He dived about two hours after he was shot. Myself and Mike Carroll went and got the priest, but the Boer police would not let him into the house. This occurred on the 14th day of October, 1895. We called a meeting of all the miners, both Irish, English and Scotch. and we subscribed and got a wood coffin and buried him decently. We decided also to let the English governor at Cape Town know of the facts of the case. So we did. He sent two men to investigate it, but through that twenty of the miners were sent out of the country, and all the property; furniture and such like the Boers confiscated. We that stayed got together £115 and sent Mrs. Fahey and her children back to Ireland. D can tell you twenty cases similar to

the above, but I think that will be enough to let you see what the Boers

I don't love England; but I say, give me English laws as they are in Natal, where every man has equal rights. That is what England is fighting for. There are over 10,000 Irish volunteers in Natal alone, and we will fight to the death to down the cruel Boers, and I appeal to all Irish-men to help the widows and orphans of the Irish soldiers who fell in battle. The consumption of beer in the United Kingdom steadily increases. In and I am going to Cape Town next 1895 it was 27 gallons per head, in 1895 week to fight the Boers and avenge injured her knee at Windsor, a long had asserted itself."—Chicago Times-time ago now, his quick promotion was Herald.

Bavarians, who consume 56 gallons who are fighting for a good and just per head; next to them are the Dutch, cause.

DANIEL MALLEY.

PARRSBORO, N. S., June 4.— The Fova Scotia Methodist conference meets here on the 18th instant. It is expected that about 150 ministers will be present. There are four candidates

Rufus Huntley launched a fine schoner of about 95 tons register on Saturday. She is owned by Captain Conlon, who will command her.—Ship Treasurer is in West Bay loading deals, shipped by M. L. Tucker for repeated over and over again until it W. M. McKay.—H. Elderkin & Co. of Port Greville have a large schooner that will be ready for launching this

toria was loudly and warmly welcomed here as a part of the Empire. When, at about half-past nine, the word of the taking over of the Transvaal capital came in, the steam whistle at the Truro foundry gave notice of the looked for event to town and country, as far as its voice extended. The other whistles about town, and on the rail tracks, soon joined in the medley of sounds, and for an hour or so they altogether used lots of steam, and the bell ringers spared not their muscle. The schools were closed for the day, and in a short time the town was gay with flags and bunting. Most of the stores were closed at noon and the steam whistles after, as usual, announcing the dinner hour, again joined in a prolonged salute, with variations, to Pretoria. There was a base The editor will (D. V.) sail from ball game on the T. A. A. C. grounds Montreal on the Lake Champlain, of in the afternoon, which was quite

A torchlight procession formed in convention, in Edinburgh. She will the evening on the Esplanade and also represent the dominion at the marched through the streets. This was headed by the Truro band in a ly, not impairing the use of a limb or don, the week previous to the World's lively turn out, and was followed by organ, and often not even entailing a four-in-hand, carrying the mayor, a four-in-hand, carrying the mayor, a four-in-hand, carrying the mayor, a four-in-hand, carrying the mayor. town council and leading town offi who "blaw full weel," then the fire of militia on foot, a squad of rough line was interspersed with polymorpared to prosecute to the utmost of number of private carriages. Many cularly along west Prince and Queen completely recovered, and the percentstreets, were finely illuminated, and probably there was a better display of among those admitted to hospital has, fire works than was ever witnessed during the present compaign, only here, with a greater p ploding fire crackers. Altogether, as an old resident remarked, perhaps, "the fifth of June, 1900, will be remembered as one of the best celebrations,

so far. of this town." David Soloan, principal of the New Glasgow High School, has been appointed principal of the Normal school at Truro, a successor to J. B. Calkin, the retiring principal of the latter institution.

Steps are being taken towards establishing a cottage hospital in Truro, and in furtherance of the undertaking the town council have agreed to donate the old Central fire station building, and a site for it on the town farm. It is proposed to solicit subscriptions to fitting up the building for the purpose

in view. H. A. Johnson, tinsmith, has moved Prince street, and is laying there the foundation walls for a larger building, which is to be 60 feet by 25, and three on premises. Tel. No. 895.

foundation walls for a larger building, which is to be 60 feet by 25, and three stories high.

HALIFAX, June 8.—F. J. MacDonaid, teller in the Bank of Montreal, this city, son of the Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and Miss Alice Ring of St. John were married today in St. John's church, three mile house, by Rev. Jas. Simmonds. There was neither-bridesmaid nor groomsman. The couple left for a trip to the United States.

CORNWALLIS, N. S., June 8.—Sylvannus Bligh of Berwick is building a warehouse there, and Isaac North is having a aice house erected in the same town.

During the thunder storm which passed through Cornwallis last week, three houses, a barn and several trees were struck by lightning at Berwick. Mrs. Andrews, whose house was struck, was paralyzed by the shock for sozze time.

Mrs. Beckwith, wile of Major Beckwith of Canning, and Mrs. Stephen Sheffield left on Wednesday for Montreal, where they will spend part of the summer.

William Rand, merchant at Canning, this week fell quite a distance down a pair of stairs, several boards of which were loose, and cut his head severely.

The family of the Rev. J. K. West moved from Habitant this week to Yarmouth Co., where Mr. West is now stationed.

Edward Kirkpatrick, son of Hugh Kirkpatrick, Kentville, died of consumption on Sunday, aged twenty-five.

Chase and Bros. of Port Williams are buying potatoes at seventy cents per barrel. They will ship to Havana.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 10.—Presbyterianism in Halifax was enthusiastic today on account of the celebration by St. Matthew's church, this city, of its 150th anniversary. This chruch was originally called a Protestant dessenting church, but after the American revolution became distinctively Presbyterian. The first minister was Rev. Aaron Cleveland, great-grandfather of ex-President Cleveland, great-grandfather of ex-President Cleveland. Meetings were held today morning, afternoon and evening, and all were crowded. Among the speakers was Rev. Frincipal Grant of Kingston, a former pastor.

J. J. Burke of New Yo

or.

J. J. Burke of New York was to have tried to lower the two mile Canadian running record on the Wanderers track Saturday, but the M. P. A. A. A. refused to sanction the event on the ground that Burke was a professional. Frank Stephen also was to have tried some record lowering, but this was abandoned.

J. Deleney and E. Carter, two men from

tried some record lowscing, but this was abandoned.

J. Delaney and E. Carter, two men from the Gloucester fishing schooner D. A. Wilson, who got lost in their dory on Friday, reached Canso this morning.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 12.—It has been settled that the Standard Oil Company will repair the Maverick themselves at their own yard, New York. An effort was made to have the work done here, but none of the provincial firms were willing to tender, and she will be taken away. Temporary repairs are being made here.

Gen. Lord William Seymour leaves for England on July 17. Col. Biscoe will act as general until a successor is appointed.

Hon. W. S. Fielding was nominated by the liberal convention of Queens and Shelburne today as their candidate at the dominion elections.

James Barnes, M. P. P., who has the contract for the erection of the new telephone line to connect Fredericton and Chatham, commenced work at St. Mary's on Tuesday, with a crew of

17 KRUGERS, 18 STEYNS.

me Curious Facts About the Boer

(London Mail, Jan. 2) A very common cause of complaint is that the Borrs all seem to have the

same surnames. Although this is not absolutely true, it is, perhaps, explainable by the fact atively few surnames, and these are repeated over and over again until it is most difficult to identify a man by his surname without knowing his Christian name and that of his father.

A striking instance of this is afforded by perusal of the published list of Boer prisoners who have been shipped off to St. Helena.

Among 1,000 prisoners there are surprisingly few surnames considering the different parts of the country from which the commandoes were drawn. In the list there are seventeen Krugers and no fewer than eighteen

Steyns. But the largest family of all is that of the Van Vurens, of whom there are twenty-three. The Van Niekerks number fourteen, and the Van Rensburgs ten. The Van der Merwes are nineteen in number, and the Van Zyls

total seventeen. There are only four Cronjes in the selected thousand. The Coetzees aggregate fifteen; and this interesting list also includes seventeeen Bothas, fourteen Fouries, and thirteen Jouberts. Some, if not all, of the Jouberts, must be related to the late general, as they come from his part

of the country. There are many descendants of the first president of the Transvaal, for, twenty-one men of the name of Pretorius figure in the list. Several English names occur—for instance, Tomi Gervais Bolton, Samuel Robert Collins, and George Hayworth; while there are three Macdonalds among the pri-

TYPES OF WOUNDS.

Definitions of the Terms "Slight," 'Severe," "Dangerous." In a notice issued by the war office relative to the casualties in South Africa, it is stated that the following terms when applied to wounds may be taken as conveying the signification stated against them:

Severe-A wound requiring careful reatment in hospital, but not necessarily dangerous, often involving fractures of bones and sometimes even the permanent impairment of a limb.

Dangerous—A wound such as might occur from the penetration of the head. chest, abdomen, or any vital organ.

In many cases, however, soldiers reported dangerously wounded have age of deaths from wounds of all sorts reached 5 per cent, on the total wound

husband very much when he is away? Mrs. Golightly-Oh, not at all. You see, he left me plenty of money, and at breakfast I just stand a newspaper up in front of his place and half the time forget that he really isn't there.

Mrs. Jocelyn-Don't you miss your

E. H. Turnbull's Thoroughbred French Coach Stallion.

"TELEMAQUE"

the amount of \$1,000, to be expended in Stands at 167 King Street East, at \$15.00 per season, his old shop off its former site on cash at time of service. Apply to groom, JAMES GOODSPEED.

ALL DISEASES

AND WEAKNESSES OF MEN



On Top...

of all soaps for nursery use, stands
"Baby's Own Soap." It is made of purest
vegetable oils and slightly perfumed with finest
flower extracts. It has been sold and used for
so long, and always been good, that doctors all
over Canada recommend its use, having practical knowledge of its effects.

Most of its numerous imitations are injurious
to the skin.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mirs.