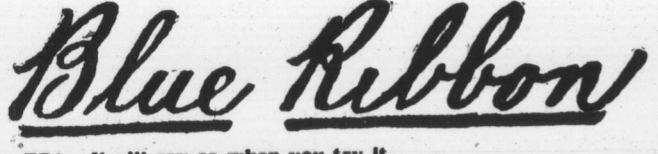


ONLY ONE BEST?

The BEST country is CANADA, we'll all admit that. The BEST TEA IN CANADA is



TEA. You'll say so when you try it. ONLY ONE BEST TEA—BLUE RIBBON'S IT. TRY THE RED LABEL.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.

By Constance Morris.

From the Red Book
Edgerton, strolling leisurely through the corridor of the big hotel, looking on the brilliantly-lighted dining-room through a long shade of glass. The breath of the soft spring night, entering the open windows, fragrant with the candles under their red, silken-shrouded shades, and wafted to him the fragrance of the flowers on the snow-white tables a-glimmer with silver and crystal.

The young woman glanced from one to the other during the perplexing silence with a curious, puzzled expression. There was a gleam of anxiety and fear in the American's eyes, despite his swaggering air. Edgerton looked at the girl with deliberate intentness, questioning. Something about his meaning glanced madly at her. He was so cool, so well-bred, so astute. "D'Ornano," he said, "when you arranged this little parti-a-deux, you were, perhaps, not aware of the honor Mademoiselle was conferring in giving you an appointment at all."

repeat, because you are a coward who tries to levy blackmail on women and because there are so few countries in Europe where you can even hope to be respected. D'Ornano moistened his lips with his tongue, and one could see that the wound over his left temple beat furiously. His eyes quailed before Edgerton's. (To be continued.) Cause of Diphtheria. Diphtheria is a widespread disease, which is perhaps more prevalent in large towns than in country districts. It is to be classed among the infectious fevers, and it certainly is one of the most frequently met with among children, but adults are by no means exempt. The real cause of the disease is now known to be a minute germ somewhat resembling a rod in shape when seen under a very high magnifying power. This germ causes severe inflammation of the lining membrane of the throat, nose, eye, or indeed, any part of the body, to which it comes in contact. It has also the special power of forming a tough and very adherent membrane. It is this membrane which causes so much of the danger connected with the disease, as it blocks up the windpipe and so prevents the natural ingress and egress of air to and from the chest. The germ of diphtheria is exceedingly difficult to destroy. It is therefore very virulent, and no ordinary disinfectant has the power of completely exterminating it. This fact makes the border of diphtheria so dangerous, and the great importance of exercising the most stringent measures with regard to disinfection, both during the course of, and after recovery from an attack of diphtheria.—The Scotsman.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1905 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers, and fertilizers. Upwards of 1,000 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the experimental department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of nearly all the Canadian sorts and several hundred new varieties, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College and are now being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments in agriculture for 1905:

Table with 3 columns: No., Experiments, P.L.S.
1 Three varieties of oats... 2
2 Two varieties of barley... 2
3 Two varieties of hulled barley... 2
4 Two varieties of spring wheat... 2
5 Two varieties of buckwheat... 2
6 Two varieties of field peas for Northern Ontario... 2
7 Peas and varieties of soy, soja, or Japanese beans... 2
8 Three varieties of husking corn... 2
9 Three varieties of mangolds... 2
10 Three varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes... 2
12 Three varieties of Swedish turnips... 3
13 Kohi Rabi and two varieties of fall turnips... 3
14 Parsnips and two varieties of rutabagas... 3
15 Three varieties of fodder or silage corn... 3
16 Three varieties of millet... 3
17 Three varieties of sorghum... 3
18 Grass peas and two varieties of vetches... 3
19 Two varieties of rape... 2
20 Three varieties of clover... 2
21 Sainfoin, Lucerne and Burnet... 3
22 Seven varieties of alfalfa... 3
23 Three varieties of field beans... 3
24 Three varieties of sweet corn... 3
25 Fertilizers with corn... 3
26 Fertilizers with Swedish turnips... 3
27 Growing potatoes on the level and in hills... 2
28 Two varieties of early, medium or late potatoes... 2
29 Three grain mixtures for grain production... 3
30 Planting corn in rows and in squares... 2
The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-six experiments and of No. 29 is to be two rods long by one rod wide; in Nos. 27 and 28, one rod square; and in No. 30, four rod square (one-fourth of an acre).

IN THE NURSERY.

Every mother should be able to treat the minor ailments of her little ones. Prompt action may prevent serious illness—perhaps save a child's life. A simple remedy in the home is therefore an absolute necessity, and for this purpose there is nothing else so good as Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, allay fevers, destroy worms, aid teething, and make little ones healthy and cheerful. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ont., says: "I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets he was relieved at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless, and feel I cannot say too much in their favor." Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE KAFFIR.

Habits and Customs of This Native of Africa. We have, says Engineering, heard much these last few years of Boer in South Africa, and of Chinaman not a little; but of the Kaffir races we know little. Yet in number they are eight or ten times as great as the white inhabitants. The Kaffir, a name, by the way, which the native might with equal justice apply to the white man, since it merely means infidel, ought to be a happy man, for seemingly he has no history; he has never reached a very high state of industrial or intellectual development, and no traces have been found of his having degenerated from a higher level. The remains—ruins and inscriptions—which have been found in South and Central Africa have been traced conclusively to peoples ethnically quite distinct from the negroes, and were probably left by colonists from other regions—possibly Phoenicians. The one exception to this, perhaps, is to be found in the old paintings of the now degenerate Bushmen. None of these races have reached a higher state than is primitive nature, or have developed even a rudimentary system of written records. Yet almost alone among primitive races the negro seems to have the power of assimilation and resistance to the exterminating influences which contact with the white man generally exercises on the so-called lower races. Possibly that very lack of imagination and speculation which has kept him intellectually at so low a level may have something to do with this. His mental powers are considerable, but undeveloped. Mechanically you could teach him anything; scientifically you would find him a hopeless case. And this seems to sum up succinctly many of the faults and virtues of the Kaffir. He is robust, but not excessively muscular, and has great staying power; but, on the other hand, he succumbs to fevers or organic diseases—even those which are endemic to his race—more readily than do the white races. The religion of the Bantu races, continues Engineering, is a primitive form of ancestor worship; but of mythology or religious observance there are in reality very few signs. The Kaffir takes on a veneer of Christianity so quickly, and his mental powers are so good, that he is able to deal with distorted forms of Christian doctrines enunciated by natives have been frequently taken for their traditional belief. The one thing on which all the natives are agreed is his belief in the powers of magic, and he is believed in the witch doctor is still a power. Their ethical system, such as it is, seems to be founded on custom and policy, rather than any religious basis. As thus stated, this might, at first glance, appear as a sign of an advanced rather than a primitive civilization; but it can hardly be so in this case. Mission work is extremely difficult with the Kaffir, as it is always more easy—from the propagandist point of view—to deal with hostility than with indifference. Politically, the native of to-day is in a rather chaotic state. The old tribal government is in a state of disintegration. Along the Swazis are still in a state of semi-independence; Bechuanaland—under Khama—enjoys a qualified autonomy, and in Cape Colony the tribal rule has been completely decentralized. Although the tribal system has its advantages, and has been kept alive by the Europeans to avoid general chaos, it is rapidly becoming an anachronism. The authority of the chiefs, aided Engineering, at the rate of seven or eight classes, is a fast-vanishing remnant of a class becoming mixed, and the increased facilities of communication are breaking down the old tribal boundaries. Still, though civilization, represented by mine owner and missionary, have done much to stamp out the distinctions of social and political customs and conditions still obtain, modified to suit the times.

ELECTRIC DEVICE TO COUNT COINS.

Machin Automaticly Does the Work of Eight Men Accurately. Almost everyone, from the millionaire of Wall street down to the humblest boot-black, has felt the necessity of making money quickly and easily, the counting of it being a matter of secondary importance. However, the coin of the realm was produced, whether in the form of bright copper pennies or \$1,000 gold certificates, it would seem like throwing the gauntlet down to fate to object to counting them. Yet there are times and conditions when men long for a machine capable of counting their money for them. Hence the electric motor coin counting and wrapping machine. The object of such a device is obviously to facilitate the rapid and accurate counting and bundling of coins of all descriptions, from pennies to dollars, since there are many lines of business which necessitate the employment of a large staff of clerks whose sole duty heretofore has been the performance of this laborious task. The machine counts and wraps coins at the rate of seven or eight coins every minute, and does this continuously as long as the motor runs and coins are fed into the hopper. The coins are wrapped compactly at the rate of from eight to twelve bundles per minute, according to the size of the coins. Since an expert is enabled to count and wrap only fifty coins a minute manually, it will be seen that the machine will do at least as much work as eight men. It is true that each machine requires an operator, whose work consists of a mere cursory examination of the coins, to see that there are no plugged pieces, iron washers and lead slugs mixed with good money. The speed of the machine is limited only by the ability of the operator to detect the spurious coins. When the machine is in operation the coins are laid upon a table to facilitate examination, when they are dropped into a hopper, whence they slide through a conical down into the active mechanism, where they are pushed into a row. When the last coin has been forced into its place by a reciprocating push bar, the coins are automatically transferred from the buncher to the wrapper, while a new row is being brought into position. As the coins reach the wrapper a roll of paper is fed by three driving rolls placed around the bundle of coins. By a rolling motion the paper is wrapped around the coins twice, when it is cut off by a V-shaped knife. The next finishing process is turning in the projecting edges of the wrapper, which is done by means of crumpers, drawing the edges in opposite directions, and finally turning out a smoothly rolled package held firmly in place without the use of paste. As the inventor facetiously remarked, "the reason a coin counting and wrapping machine had never before been invented was because inventors never had money to count." The business of the in-

A CRUEL JOKE.

Firemen Hoax Their Chief and Lure Them From Their Brides. An alarm of fire was turned in Wednesday night about half past eleven from box 243 situated in Malate. The fire companies prepared as far as they had orders to make the run and Santa Cruz company was a second alarm by the occasion should a second alarm be turned in. Chief Dingman and Assistant Chief Moffet hurried out in haste and bidding farewell to their new made brides, went tearing down calle Bagumbayan past the Luneta and down calle Real to the Malate district, with their gongs ringing as a warning to all to keep the gangway clear. On they dashed forlornly of home and love and beauty, neglecting the "duty" being their guide. They made a record run to the scene and finding no blaze investigated the box that had called them out. Upon the box they found a large card upon which was printed "congratulations." "Well I'll be—" and returned to their happy homes and their brides.—Manilla Times, Island of Luzon.

LEPER COLONY OF MOLOKAI.

Heroism of the Non-Stricken is Note-worthy. Dr. William C. Wile, of Danbury, Conn., who has achieved special prominence by his investigations of that dread disease, leprosy, writes that he has spent a great deal of time of late in the leper colony of Hawaii, says: "The leper colony of Molokai now number about 1,100. They are well cared for, but even the most modern medicine can alleviate their pitiable plight. From the period of infection, which occupies from two to three years, the patient may have his existence prolonged from four to six years, rarely longer than the latter period. Curiously enough, the latest leprosy is not always transmitted; a child of a leperous father and an unaffected mother may be so kind as to tell me, if worthless, why Her Royal Highness made the appointment at all." "Because," returned Edgerton, grimly, "it is his desire. And because she has a great deal of money, and she will do anything to get up good health." He paused for a moment and looked away across the room. Then turning decisively to the craven face opposite his, he continued: "You are going to give them to her."

LONDON'S OLDEST INHABITANT.

James McNally Met Many Big Men in His Time. James McNally, the oldest man in London, celebrated his 108th birthday a few days ago. He is an Irishman and lives at the Roman Catholic Home in Meadow Road, South Lambeth. As a boy, Mr. McNally used to take the baggage to the soldiers who took part in the Waterloo campaign, from Banagher to Shannon Harbor. He knew Daniel O'Connell, was in America during the presidency of Abraham Lincoln, and heard Blodin offer to carry the then Prince of Wales across the Falls of Niagara on a tight-rope. Mr. McNally is not tired of life, says the London Express. He would be willing to live another 100 years, if he could be sure of keeping his health. Making Him Earn His Pay. (New Yorker.) City Magistrate—Ten dollars or ten days, and don't let me see you here again. Prisoner (who has been fined for the usual D. O.).—Oh, but you will, sir. We don't pay you \$5,000 a year for doing nothing, yer know. After it is too late the fellow who can't stand prosperity can't understand. Some girls are surely on the bum, it.