

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

The world is indebted to Professor Zueblin for many live thoughts pointedly presented. His latest pronouncement is on the essentials of happiness. Only six things, in his opinion, are necessary—health, sociability, knowledge, wealth, righteousness and taste. Just box that hexagonal compass, and you will be able to steer straight to the port of bliss. Let us try it.

Health. Nobody will question this. It is the corner stone of the structure—a sine qua non. Sociability. A man is not a good human creature until his social side is developed and brought into play. If he is not sociable he might as well be an invalid or a cripple. What lame duck, flogging by itself, can be content? Knowledge. That is another matter. What, asks the poet plaintively, is knowledge but grieving? And the triumphs of confident brute ignorance are witnessed every day.

Wealth. Are the rich any happier than the moderately circumstanced? Don't believe it. Righteousness. If this involves the possession of a tender and responsive conscience its value as an ingredient of happiness is less than doubtful. Taste. Less doubtful still. Taste is a curse; that is, if Professor Zueblin means a cultivated, fastidious taste, and not a tolerant and comprehensive—or, as is sometimes said—a catholic taste. The more tender your soles, the more you suffer from the cinder paths of this world and from the "artistic" manifestations that line them.

If the above holds it reduces the real, serviceable elements in Professor Zueblin's scheme to two—health and sociability. If you have these and a naturally genial disposition (which the two perhaps connote) it seems as if you might get along without great knowledge, much wealth, excessive righteousness and, above all, taste.

Light is about to be shed over the dark continent, it seems. Iron and coal, those two essentials of civilization as we know it, have been discovered in Natal within thirty miles of existing railroads and in such large deposits that the development of the ore beds will be immediately undertaken.

Few people seem to realize that even now Africa is no longer a land of hippo hunts merely, where the savage man and the savage beast scour through impenetrable jungles and that all that is not jungle is waste. The belt of civilization that completely encircles Africa has been encroaching on the wilds at a great rate in the last decade or so, and with the development of enormous natural resources which have barely been scratched the great continent is bound to grow in culture at an unprecedented rate.

Even the Sahara, in all its untamed desolation, appears in a less formidable light since the completion of some recent explorations. Between the northern fringe of states and the river Niger a great grassy plateau has been discovered in the heart of the desert which gets nearly a foot of rainfall a year and is covered with grass and little lakes. Moreover this rainfall is extending farther north every year and the desert is, of course, retreating before it. It may not be many years before the enterprising settler will be irrigating the desert itself and the auto hunk will be out-voicing the lion in his primeval jungles.

Ingenious Germans of Hamburg recently have adopted a method of doctoring masonry that entirely obviates the necessity of tearing down cracked and decaying walls. In the city of Hamburg two crumbling railway bridges were used in the experiments. They were fifty-one feet in the arch spans, and cracks had appeared everywhere, so that the structure barely hung together. Holes were bored through the masonry to get to the depths of the cracks and a watery cement mortar was pumped in under a pressure of five atmospheres until all the crevices were filled. When this had hardened it was found that the bridges were as firm under all tests as new masonry, and were not even disfigured by the process.

To the antiquary as well as the

practical engineer, this should appear as a boon, for ancient stone structures with historical associations, which become dangerously weak can be given a renewed youth without rebuilding or destroying any of the marks of venerable age. In this country more bridges and other stone structures are torn away because they no longer accommodate their needs, than because they are outworn, but there may come a time when we shall have occasion to do a little patching, and the German methods will serve excellently.

## HOW THE KING PAYS BILLS.

Has a Detailed Statement Made Out Every Half Year.

A keen business man, King George, although he never sees his regular household accounts, has a detailed statement of these made out every half year and submitted to him for approval. These accounts are kept by the clerical staff in the department of the Master of the Household, and are paid by the Keeper of the Privy Purse. The household accounts are paid once a month, and all the servants' wages are paid monthly, but his Majesty's private accounts are settled every quarter.

The clerk in charge of them makes out a statement of the accounts, which is submitted to the King, who then gives his cheque for the total amount to the clerk, by whom they are discharged. It may be mentioned, says The Tatler, that the King never bargains about the price of anything he purchases. If the price charged is exorbitant, the tradesman loses the Royal custom; but this, however, rarely or never happens.

While household accounts for food, etc. are paid once a month, some articles are supplied by contract, such as coal. A great deal of work is also done at Buckingham Palace by contract, such as window-cleaning, chimney-sweeping and carpet-cleaning, and the glass frames of a number of pictures are also cleaned under contract.

With reference to the private accounts of his Majesty, it is interesting to note that he is scarcely so extravagant as his father. The late King rarely wore the same suit of clothes more than half a dozen times, and often only once or twice, whilst King George frequently wears a suit three or four dozen times before it is removed from the Royal wardrobe. As a matter of fact, King George spends a trifle less than \$450 a year on clothes, which is four or five times less than the late King's expenditure in the same direction. Of course, the cost of his Majesty's uniforms amounts to a considerable sum, and his Majesty is an excellent customer to his bootmaker. For some of his walking boots he pays as much as five guineas a pair, and his bootmaker's bill runs to about \$300 a year.

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Year 1910 a Good One for This Company.

On this page will be found a report of business done, profits made and losses sustained by the Western Assurance Company during 1910.

The year's premiums amounted to \$9,000,000.00, which, with interest and other receipts, totalled \$9,770,120.25 as the year's revenue. Fire and Marine losses were \$1,602,537.70, expenses \$950,000.00, total expenditure \$2,552,537.70. The year's profits were \$7,217,582.55.

The assets are now \$9,910,498.95, which, after deducting liabilities, give a surplus to policyholders of \$1,700,000.00. This Company has paid to policyholders since organization in 1861, considerably over \$54,000,000.00 in losses. At the annual meeting Hon. G. A. Cox was re-elected President and Mr. W. B. Brook, Vice-President.

## SCOURS IN CALVES.

Infectious diarrhoea quite difficult to eliminate from a place. Newly born calves should be removed shortly after birth to a lot or pen as far as possible from all infected calves. Feed boiled fresh milk. Immediately after birth the navel cord three inches below the abdomen with a strong cord that has been boiled; then cut off the cord below the knot one-half inch and sprinkle over the remaining cord and belly some of this Tannic acid, one ounce, two drams—mix one ounce iodiform, two drams—mix well. For the calves already infected, keep them away from all others, change their pen often and clean out all the old pens frequently. Keep the calves in clean, dry place. Give only fresh, boiled milk—whole or skimmed—and a little shelled corn after the milk is given. Give the calves a little good alfalfa hay. Do not depend upon drugs, but rely upon cleanliness, freshly cooked milk and frequent changing of the calf pens. It is well to encourage the eating of grain and hay as much as possible for the calf does not begin to ruminate until it has solid food in its stomach.

## HEALTH

### A POUND TOO MUCH.

In a former article we spoke of the dangers that lie in wait for the overcorpulent, and especially the danger of self-treatment or quack treatment. The advice of a reputable physician is as much needed in this condition as in one of acute illness. The reason for this is that the treatment is largely dietetic, and must be based on individual needs, but it does not follow that the victim of oncoming flesh is powerless to do anything for his own relief. On the contrary, his destiny lies largely in his own hands.

To begin with, flesh-making, like most bad physical tendencies, cannot be attacked too early. If a determined fight is begun on the first extra pound that appears,—begun and kept up,—the engagement will be comparatively easy. But it must be remembered that the first attack of fat is a very insidious thing.

It seems quite safe to wait a little before stopping candy and pastry and sweets. Your friends tell you it is very "becoming." You hear round you the pleasant words, "comfortable," "plump," "well-covered," and a bland and fatal ease envelops you, till one day you catch sight of yourself in a glass, and lo! you are fat!

Then you wish in vain that you had started to fight when there were only a few pounds arrayed against you, instead of forty. But it is never too late to mend—or to unmend.

If really and truly fat, make a bee-line for your doctor. Explore of him a diet list and an exercise sheet, and live by them. If, on the other hand, you are wisely taking things at the start, a little determination and restraint may serve you.

Cut off ruthlessly your candy, cakes, pies, puddings and sweets, generally. Do not touch a crumb between meals, and learn to take your tea and coffee—if you must take them—without sugar. Sugar in beverages is only a habit, anyway.

As you cut down your diet you must add to your exercise. Most people credit themselves with taking exercise whether they do or not. They hear so much about it that they are convinced they must be doing it. In many cases it is a mere farce—deliberate strolling about the house, deliberate strolling outdoors. That must be changed. Move briskly, walk fast, breathe deeply. If you would reduce your flesh, follow up the daily bath with vigorous rubbing with a rough towel, take a course of exercises before dressing, and then all day long treat yourself as the policeman treats the tramp—with the order to "move on."—Youth's Companion.

## WHEN EXERCISE IS HARMFUL.

"Office workers should not take exercise after their day's work," says Dr. E. A. Walker of Boston. "The real reason is that though handwork is not exercise in the sense that it develops the body, it most decidedly is exercise in that it quickly induces fatigue and physical lassitude. So it is almost pathetic for a man to expect any good to come from taking more exercise when the exercise involved in the day's work has already tired him out."

"One takes it that young people have had sufficient outdoor exercise reasonably to develop their frames before beginning office work. So when once they have started in the office in earnest it is much better for them to realize at once that their days of hard physical strain are over and that henceforth they must confine these efforts to week ends and holidays."

"The body and system easily atone themselves to circumstances even to overvitalized and consequently rather unnatural circumstances, and indoor headworkers will soon find that a good state of health can be maintained with little or no exercise."

## HOMEMADE LINIMENT.

Dissolve 10 cents' worth of gum camphor in one teaspoon of ammonia or alcohol and shake well, then add half a pint of pure olive oil and 10 cents' worth of glycerin; shake well before using. This liniment will cure sciatic rheumatism by rubbing the parts in pain from six to eight weeks, and will not return. It will take the swelling from a sore throat.

"Prisoner," said the judge, "you say your wife hit you on the head with a plate. Is that so?" "Yes, sir," answered the prisoner. "But," said the judge, your head does not show marks of any kind." "No, sir," responded the prisoner, with a touch of pride; "but you should have seen that plate!"

**Shiloh's Cure**  
Solely from the...  
It takes all sorts of men to make a legislature.

## THE ENGLISH ROYAL COACH

WAS BUILT 150 YEARS AGO AND COST \$375,000.

Considered a Magnificent Piece of State Furniture and Weighed Four Tons.

The royal state carriage used by the more recent English sovereigns was built about 1781, and was first used for the coronation of George III. It was designed by Sir William Chambers, and was considered a magnificent piece of state furniture. Its cost, \$375,000 and weighed about four tons.

The body of the carriage is supported by four tritons, says the Queen, and the coachman's footboard is a large shell surrounded by sea plants. The body is composed of eight palm trees laden with spoils emblematic of the victories England has obtained over her enemies.

Three boys adorned with flowers, representing the United Kingdom, stand on the roof, supporting the imperial crown on their heads and holding the sceptre, sword of state and other insignia of royalty in their hands. The panels of the upper portion of the coach are of bevelled glass and the four lower are of copper.

## PAINTED IN ENAMEL.

The wheels are copied from those of the triumphal chariots used in ancient times by the Romans; the harness is made of red morocco leather with ornaments of silver gilt; the reins are of crimson silk and the saddles of crimson velvet embroidered with gold.

The Speaker's state coach is probably the oldest carriage in England which is still in a condition to be of use. It was made in the middle of the seventeenth century, and there is a tradition that Oliver Cromwell once rode in it.

The carving on it is very fine and is of gilded oak relieved with a little black. The seat opposite the Speaker is occupied by the chaplain and train bearer. Each Speaker has his coat of arms and crest inserted among the details of the side panels.

Recently a fire broke out at the works of some well-known coach-builders and the glass coach which is said to have been used by many English sovereigns was destroyed. The vehicle had been sent in to be decorated, for it had been arranged, so the story goes, that the King should ride in it on the way of his approaching coronation. The coach was familiar to Londoners, for both Queen Victoria and King Edward had made use of it and it was considered to be a fine specimen of the coachbuilder's art.

## STATE CARRIAGES.

which came to be used in England about the middle of the sixteenth century, were introduced from Germany and the first coach ever made in England was ordered by the Duke of Rutland in 1555. Sixty years later they were in general use and much rivalry existed with regard to their splendor and the number of horses drawing them. In 1819 the celebrated Duke of Buckingham electrified London by appearing in a coach drawn by six horses, and the Earl of Northumberland, partly not to be outdone, made his rival look ridiculous, immediately started a coach drawn by eight horses.

Toward the end of the seventeenth century the decoration of state coaches reached its highest pitch. The inside was lined with brocade, silk or velvet; the wheels also were very ornate, the nave was thickly embossed, the spokes were shaped and curved, and rims carved or painted. Such coaches are rarely met with now. They have mostly been destroyed either to save room or because portions of them were required for other purposes.

As might be expected, the carriages used for marriage ceremonies outvied all others in magnificence. One of the most magnificent state carriages on record was built in 1690 for the marriage of the reigning Duke of Farnese with Princess Margaret of Tuscany.

THE ENTIRE WOODWORK of the carriage was covered with chaste and embossed silver and the inside was lined with crimson velvet and gold thread. The roof was supported by eight silver columns and on it were eight vases, also in silver, containing lilies of the same metal in full relief. In the centre of the roof was a huge rose with silver leaves, on the sides and back hung curtains of crimson velvet embroidered with silver lilies and gold leaves, while on the top of the standards from which the body of the carriage was hung were silver vases with festoons of silver fruit.

The wheels and the pole were also plated with silver. The harness for the six horses was covered with crimson velvet and embroidered with gold and silver thread. It is said this coach took 25,000 ounces of silver and that twenty-five of the best Italian workmen were employed on it for two years.

## THE RIGHT WAY

In all cases of DISTEMPER, BRISK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC.

of all horses, broodmares, colts, stallions, is to "SPOHN THEM"

on their tongues or in the feed put Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands. It cures the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble so master how they are expressed. It is entirely free from anything injurious. A child can safely take it. 50c and \$1.00 and \$2.00 per dozen. Sold by druggists and harness dealers.

Distributors: All Wholesale Druggists SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.



## MAPLEINE

A syrup and the same in lemon or vanilla, by dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is made and grocers. If not sent for for 25c, bottle and recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wa.

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

| Statement for the Year Ending December 31st, 1910         |                |
|---|----------------|
| Fire and Marine Premiums                                  | \$9,000,000.00 |
| Interest and other receipts                               | 76,541.61      |
| Total Receipts \$9,076,541.61                             |                |
| Fire and Marine Losses                                    | \$1,602,537.70 |
| Fire and Marine Expenses                                  | 950,000.00     |
| Total Disbursements \$2,552,537.70                        |                |
| Profits on Year's Trading \$7,217,582.55                  |                |
| Assets  | \$9,910,498.95 |
| Unearned Premiums and other Liabilities                   | 1,213,386.60   |
| Surplus to Policyholders \$8,700,000.00                   |                |
| Losses Paid Since Organization of Company \$54,000,000.00 |                |

President, Hon. G. A. COX. Vice-President, W. R. BROOK. Bobt. Richards, M.P., E. W. Cox, D. B. Hanna, John H. Smith, K.C., L.L.D., Alex. Laird, Z. A. Lash, E.C. L.D., W. B. Meikle, Geo. A. M. P. W. Augustus Myers, Frederic Nicholls, James Kerr Osborne, Colonel Sir Henry Stewart, L.T.O., G. E. W. Wood. W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

## THE FARM

Useful Hints for the Tiller of the Soil

## SPRAYING.

Two classes of enemies attack fruit trees and plants, viz: insects and fungous diseases. The application of substances, usually liquid, to the tree or plant for the purpose of preventing or destroying these constitutes spraying.

We spray to destroy insects and to prevent fungous diseases. Spraying is no longer an experiment. It is an established fact that intelligent and persistent spraying always pays. The effects of spraying are cumulative. The effects of spraying last year and this year may result in an increased yield next year. An instructive bulletin issued by the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, has the following to say regarding spraying: The insects affecting fruit may be divided for convenience into two classes, which are distinguished by their mode of feeding, viz: eating or chewing insects and sucking insects.

Eating insects consume the affected tissues, commonly the leaves, and thereby hinder the functions of the plant. The common example is the potato bug or beetle. Insects of this class are destroyed by poisoning their food. Sucking insects do not consume the external tissues of the plant, but feed only on the sap. In order to accomplish this the insect thrusts its proboscis through the external coverings and sucks the juices in the same way as a mosquito sucks blood. As these insects do not consume the tissue of the leaf or branch, poisons are of no avail. We must therefore attack the insects. This is done by covering them with some substance which will penetrate their bodies, or with substance which closes their breathing pores. To repeat:

1—Biting or chewing insects are destroyed by placing poison on the parts on which the insects feed.

2—Sucking insects are destroyed only by attacking the insects, and for this class poisons are of no avail.

Apple scab, brown rot of plums and peaches, potato rot, blight, rust and other destructive plant diseases are commonly ascribed to weather conditions. Indirectly this is often true, but neither rain nor drought nor any other atmospheric condition is ever directly the cause of plant diseases.

Rainy weather does not directly cause plum rot, but provides conditions favorable to the development of the fungus, and probably unfavorable conditions for the development of the plum and its ability to resist the invasion of the disease.

Fungi (plant diseases) are propagated by spores, minute bodies which may float in the air and are usually too small to be discerned singly without using a compound microscope.

These spores alight on leaf or fruit and under favorable conditions of heat and moisture germinate,

giving rise to threadlike projections which penetrate the plant's tissues. The main fact to be borne in mind is this: The spores which may be present in innumerable numbers may be destroyed or their germination prevented by the application of certain substances known as fungicides, while existing as spores on the outside of plants, but after these have penetrated the tissue of leaf, stem or root, spraying is of no avail. In other words spraying for plant diseases must be wholly preventive.

The following formula for Bordeaux Mixture is used as a preventive of fungous diseases, as potato blight, apple scab, etc. Various formulas are quoted, but the following is now accepted as safe and reliable:

Copper sulfate, five pounds; fresh lime, five pounds; water, 50 gallons.

Either arsenate of lead or paris green may be safely combined with bordeaux mixture. In fact, in all orchard spraying operations it has come to be a common practice to add either paris green or arsenate of lead to bordeaux at every application. By this means biting insects and fungi are controlled at a single operation. No other fact is more important than this in spraying.

Arsenate of lead is less liable to injure foliage than Paris green; it remains longer in suspension. It adheres better to foliage. It may be used for any purpose for which paris green is employed in liquid sprays. The formula is: Arsenate of lead, two to three pounds; water 50 gallons.

Paris green is employed in liquid sprays. The formula is: Arsenate of lead, two to three pounds; water 50 gallons.

## Shiloh's Cure

To keep the whites of eggs from falling after being whipped, try adding, while whipping, a pinch of cream tartar.

Eggs are good baked. Cover the bottom of a pie plate with a good gravy, butter the eggs and drop the whole into the gravy. Bake until the whites are set.

## Here's a Home Dy

ANYONE Can Use. HOME DYEING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking—until now you use DYOLA ON ALL KINDS OF FABRICS. JUST THINK OF IT! With 25c you can dye your wash, curtains, etc. Perfectly with Cotton, Silk, etc. Big chance of saving the color—better than when you use WINGO'S Dye for the shades you have to select.