

Seagoing Bottles.

The problem of determining the course of the various currents of the oceans has for years been an important part of the work of the hydrographic departments of all nations. The course of these drifts, principal among which is the Gulf Stream, is as well known now to sailors as the average country road is to a farmer. Yet, every now and then currents and counter currents are discovered which were hitherto unknown. In making these charts of the sea every government employs many of its master minds, and today the name of many a naval officer long since dead and who otherwise would have been forgotten, is seen on these charts by which the great ocean greyhounds shape their course across the seas, which no longer is a 'tractless ocean,' but figuratively speaking, a familiarly blazed roadway, and gratefully remembered.

The means employed by these men who spent their lives in mapping the ocean is to a great extent a sealed book to the great mass of the people. The way the work is done is too multiplex to be explained in all its branches and the object of the article is merely to tell of how an ordinary beer bottle, corked and sealed, with a note in it, in 314 days travelled nearly in a direct line from off Fernandia, Fla., to Braucian Bay, County Kerry, coast of Ireland, a distance of over 3,800 miles.

George E. Kuhnast, first officer of the steamship Comus, threw this bottle which made the remarkable trip into the Gulf of Mexico Dec. 16, 1899, in a latitude 30 degrees and 40 minutes north and longitude 79 degrees and 10 minutes west, off the Florida coast, and, as said, in 314 days it made the voyage directly across the Atlantic Ocean to the coast of Ireland.

Singular to say, the letter to Mr. Kuhnast from the person who found the bottle was nearly as long coming to him as the bottle was in making its transatlantic trip. The letter reached him a few days ago through the New Orleans Post Office, and from its appearance it is a veritable globe trotter. It bears the postmark of one or two German cities, the French postal stamp, as well as the postal stamp of the Danish Government.

The supposed reason why the letter, which was covered by redirections from top to bottom on both sides, was subjected to such a circuitous world-covering journey, is that there are several well-known seamen by the name of Kuhnast, sailing in as many ships, flying as many different nations' flags, and that when the letter failed to reach the American sailor it was sent by some acquaintance to one of the other Kuhnasts in a different part of the world.

Yesterday evening aboard the steamship Comus, Mr. Kuhnast told the story of the remarkable ocean-travelled bottle and the equally remarkable land-travelled letter. Mr. Kuhnast said that the study of ocean currents, proving a subject of never-failing interest to him, he had frequently thrown bottles into the sea off the coast of various countries as well as in midocean.

'I have heard from a number of these silent travellers,' continued Mr. Kuhnast, 'and one, by the way, did some rather remarkable missionary work in Africa by Christianizing and making a good man out of an unenlightened negro. But I'm getting ahead of my story. I'll have to leave to and go slower.'

'Yes, I have figured out the route the bottle took to make its voyage from the Florida coast to the Irish shore; that is in a vague sort of way. You see, the bottle, thrown into the sea, as it was, off the Florida coast, got into the Gulf Stream and it followed that stream clear across the Atlantic Ocean, never leaving it during all the thousand miles it travelled. The bottle was never nearer land than the Newfoundland Banks. There the Gulf Stream, 200 miles south of Newfoundland forks. At this point, east of Grand Banks where the Gulf Stream forks, one current running south forms what is known as the African current, while the other runs northeast, striking the coast of Ireland and Norway. The bottle took the latter route. This much of the bottle's route is known. But why it drifted into the coast of Norway I can't explain.'

'What was written on the note in the bottle? Well, the note only bore the name of the ship I was on, the steamship Louisiana, then my name and the longitude and latitude where the bottle was thrown overboard. I use, however, in these experiments, a printed slip which is supplied me by the United States Navy Department. These slips are the same as those used by the Hydrographic Department of the navy in bottles thrown by them into the sea. Printed on these slips in five different languages are the directions to any one find-

FARMERS MAKE MONEY

Do not sell your poultry, turkeys, geese or ducks till you investigate this great Company, its object and the high prices to be obtained by dealing only with it—cash is better than trading—who last year made money out of your poultry—Did you?—No.—JOIN this co-operative company for the protection of farmers—get high prices as well as your share of the profits of selling in England. Join at once.

The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited

Capital Stock, \$450,000

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT—MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ontario. MANAGER—MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ontario.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY is formed to advance Canadian trade with England in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats and other farm produce that the company may deem it advisable to deal in. This is the great object of the Company. It will be no monopoly and it cannot be made one; its success means the Farmers' success. The farmer who wants to make money must first become a shareholder in this Company, which is the only company of its kind, and by so doing show that he means business, as his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then raise poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy only from its own shareholders; therefore, with care and attention every farmer and every farmer's wife and every man, woman and child of ordinary intelligence in Canada who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits make himself wealthy, like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is is explained in the following extracts from a story told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons:

'Well-to-do farmers fatten chickens. I learn also that there is money in the business. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. He had begun life as a farm laborer without capital. When I visited him he had a fine farm—stead and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that his annual net balance was over a thousand pounds (five thousand dollars a year).' This man had begun life as a farm laborer and by sticking to this business had made money out of it.

The Promoters are now arranging to establish not less than twelve receiving and shipping stations in Canada to be fitted with plants necessary to make the exported article as perfect as possible. The number of stations in each Province will be as nearly equal as possible, having regard for the size of the Province and the number of shareholders in each. The operations of the Company to be confined for the present to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Company is also engaging the most experienced help to be found in Canada and England and making arrangements in England to get the very highest price for its shipments.

The Buyers of this Company will commence operations, it is expected, on or about the first of June, 1901, when they will call on the shareholders and arrange with them as to the continuous supply—that is, the number each shareholder will raise and supply each month to the nearest receiving station of the Company. It is therefore necessary that all intending shareholders send in their subscriptions for stock at once, as the Company will only buy from its shareholders and the lists will be closed.

This is a grand chance to make money for either farmers or their wives and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who, through some infirmity or poor health, are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming.

Prices to Be Paid.—This Company will pay the very highest prices to its shareholders, so as to encourage the raising of first-class poultry, and, as it will year in and year out be selling at the high prices to be obtained in England, it can afford to pay more than the best prices now paid for birds now sold on the Canadian market.

Great Prices in England.—Chickens shipped to Liverpool, England, met with a ready sale at eight-pence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair, they sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. Just think for one moment—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good, if not better, on turkeys, ducks and geese. The consignee wrote as follows about the shipment: 'I was agreeably surprised at the all-round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most salable appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white as soon as it had dried out of the chilled state; today, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price.'

Three Firms Alone Intimated Their Ability and Willingness to Handle About Two Thousand Cases Per Week at Good Prices.

Raising Poultry Pays.—It pays better to fatten them, and it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Liverpool, England, above described brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair; the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price, as often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? By becoming a shareholder you will commence putting the money in your own pocket.

Success.—This Company is a natural outgrowth of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before 'cold storage' became known it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business, but now the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business, which will prove a money-maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a description of the great arrangements to be made, of the many receiving and shipping stations, abattoirs, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this Company will establish in the different Provinces of Canada and in England, or of the numerous employees it will engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the instructors the Company will engage will give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as they may desire.

The Head Office will be at Hamilton, Ontario, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they intend to invest their money the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated firm F. W. FEARMAN CO., LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchants, and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest:

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of Mr. W. S. Gilmore I write to advise you that we have known him for years, and have had during that time continuous dealings with him as one of our customers. He is a practical provision dealer and butcher of many years experience. He is about fifty-five years of age, but active and progressive, and as a judge of poultry, live or dressed, he is certainly the equal of the best in Hamilton. As to his personal character, respectability and integrity, we believe he is fully to be relied on for anything he will undertake.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every shareholder in this Company is not obliged to raise poultry simply because he is a shareholder—anybody can buy stock in the Company, and the net profits or dividends will be divided between all shareholders alike, and it is safe to say they will get large dividends for their money.

Exclusive Privilege.—The Company extend an exclusive privilege to those who hold ten shares or more of the Company's stock to raise poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc., for the Company, to supply the great demand, and to this class of shareholders the Company will pay the very highest prices for their birds. They will be given the great advantage of careful instruction, free of charge, in the art of raising and fattening poultry, as well as receiving their share of all the profits of the Company, and, as the promoters wish to make this a Company by the farmers and for the farmers, all the servants and employees of the Company will be chosen from among the shareholders and their families.

The Capital Stock of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a subscriber lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received, and no stock will be held open for anyone. Fill out the APPLICATION FORM given below, be careful to state how many shares you want and the amount of money you enclose, sign your name to it and then fill in your address and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the Company, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked cheque, postoffice order or express order for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the proposed Company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock than named in their discretion.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, ESQ., PRESIDENT, THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LIMITED, 9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for..... shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder and entitled to all the advantages of the Company, as described in the published Prospectus.

YOUR NAME,..... ADDRESS,.....

ing the bottle how to fill in the blank space on the back, which shows just where the bottle was discovered. It is by this means that the hydrographers of this and all other countries have been able to determine the route of the ocean currents.

'I started to tell you of what I call my missionary bottle. In 1892, I was an officer in the American bark E W Steveson of New York. On Feb. 9 when we were well out at sea returning from a voyage to Rio Janeiro, I threw over a bottle which contained a note bearing my name and address and a request to whoever found the bottle

to write me. We were in longitude 31 degrees, 29 minutes north, and latitude 26 degrees 9 minutes west when I sent the bottle adrift. I remember the day as well as I do yesterday, for it was shortly after Christmas. I remember how depressed I was that I had been forced to spend the holidays away from home. Later, however, the incident passed out of my mind and I never thought of it again, except when I looked in my diary. You can imagine my surprise then, when some months later I received a letter from the chief hydrographer's office of the United States Navy,

telling me that the bottle had been found on June 3 by a native of Sierra Leone, West Africa. I was still more surprised, though, when some time later, while I was in New York spending a vacation, to get a letter from the African finder of the bottle. The African did not write the letter himself, but got the mate of an English tramp ship to write it for him.

'It seems the poor fellow was fired with an ambition to become a sailor after finding the bottle, and, making his way to an isolated seaport, managed to get aboard the English tramp, where, by his devotion

to duty, he won the friendship of the mate, who later became the medium through which he conveyed his thanks to me for my indirect communication.

'Now I have told you why I have called this my missionary bottle, and I sometimes think it accomplished more good than many of the other missionaries.'

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS have found Pain-Killer very useful. There is nothing equal to it in all cases of bowel trouble. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c and 50c.