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Prepared by Practical
Dyers.

A Revelation in Home Dyeing

Colors

Remarkably fresh and
absolutely fast.

MAYPOLE SOAP

MADE IN
ENGLAND.

... THE ...

Great Home-Dye

Cleanses and Dyes

at One Operation

Any Material - Any Color

Without Streaking or Crocking.

10 CENTS A CAKE FOR ALL COLOURS AND 15 CENTS FOR BLACK.

Free.—Booklet, all about Home Dyeing, also Sample of work will
be sent to anyone addressing

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO., Managers,

Canadian Depot: 8 Place Royale, Montreal.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

This modern, scientific home-dye which has already superseded all others in Great Britain, on the continent and in Australia is now revolutionizing home-dyeing in Canada and the United States: its popularity is due to the following points of superiority: It is a soap and dye combined and cannot fly or dust about. It cleanses and dyes at one operation. It dyes equally well all fabrics whether silk, satin, wool or cotton. Being a scientific preparation, its colors are true, even, absolutely fast and unfading. It imparts an appearance of freshness, of newness to the goods and never streaks or crocks them. It may be used with perfect success by anyone without previous experience. Failures are impossible if simple directions are followed.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE,
June 6th, 1898.
MESSRS. A. P. TIPPET & Co.
During the last three weeks I have had several dresses as well as other things to dye. I have tried the BLACK of your Maypole Soap, and I must say that the result was beyond my expectation, it is simply beautiful. I have used a good many dyes of other makes, but with none have I attained the same results as with "Maypole." I am highly pleased and will recommend it.
Yours truly,
(Signed) Mrs. J. S. HOULE.

Those who have used the old fashioned powder dyes will appreciate what the introduction of MAYPOLE SOAP, the modern home-dye, means to the housewife. Where formerly the result of dyeing was attended with grave uncertainty, and often with complete failure, uniform and unvarying success is now assured, if MAYPOLE SOAP be used. Many things about the house one would not wish to risk spoiling may now be treated to a dye bath without any misgivings, furthermore when dyed they will not present that common, dead, re-dyed appearance characteristic of the work of powder dyes. The complete doing away with the mess incident to the use of other forms of dyes is in itself sufficient to popularize MAYPOLE SOAP.

THE RECTORY,
WAYS MILLS, QUE., June 4th, 1898.
MESSRS. A. P. TIPPET & Co.
It may interest you to know that my first attempt with MAYPOLE SOAP was a complete success. I had looked for a "streaky" result such as had attended my use of powder dye and was agreeably surprised to find my work turn out a clear, uniform shade, I put in silks, ribbons and wool stuff and dyed all together.
(Signed) Mrs. A. E. WHATHAM.

THE MECHANIC AND ARTISAN

In the absence of the president, Vice-President Garceau occupied the chair at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council. There was a good attendance of members. Credentials were received from Messrs. Morrison, Graham and Lamerton, representing the Painters and Decorators' Union. Del. McGuey resigned as corresponding secretary, and Del. W. Hunter was elected to the position. Del. McFadden, Keene and Graham were chosen as the board of trustees.
A letter from A. G. Taylor, of Toronto, asking for a list of the labor organizations in the city was received. The secretary was instructed to furnish the desired list.
D. J. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, wrote suggesting that the labor laws of the province be compiled and bound in a separate volume. The council approved of the scheme and decided to purchase five copies.
The work of the factory inspector of the western district was up for discussion again. Fault was found with the way in which the work is performed. Grievances to which the inspector's attention is called are allowed to continue until the council is compelled to write and rewrite to the inspector to have them remedied. The council were of the opinion that the factory inspector should attend to such matters without delay, and if, after reasonable time, the grievances which impede the health of the employees are not removed, he should promptly enforce the provisions of the factory act. The opinion was also expressed that if the inspector has too much territory to cover, there should be more inspectors appointed, with London as the headquarters for the western section.
Complaint was made that the tailors working on the policemen's greatcoats were only able to make one coat a week, for which they received \$5.50. It was pointed out that the council could do nothing in the matter. The men employed had the matter in their own hands.
It was decided to send a letter to the city council protesting against any further concessions being granted to the People's Telephone Company.
Adjourned for two weeks.
The Labor Day Committee are rapidly completing their arrangements for the celebration in Queen's Park on Monday, Sept. 5. There will be keen competition for the trophy for the union making the best appearance in line. Besides the list of races there will be a first-class programme of attractions, both afternoon and evening. The programme will be in a few days giving full information.
The local machinists report trade as very good, some of the foundries running to their full capacity.
The printers have levied an assessment for the purpose of accumulating a fund for the shorter work day movement.

LABOR MATTERS IN GENERAL.
The striking press feeders at St. Paul have returned to work under the agreement that if the Typothetae and the union cannot agree upon a scale of

wages before Aug. 25 the difference will be submitted to arbitration.
A federal labor union is about to be organized in Bloomington, Ill.
The labor press all over the country reports that work in every industry is picking up.
During the month of July the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners granted six new charters.
Eight thousand coal miners of New Jersey have secured a seven per cent increase in wages without a strike.
Denver department stores have discharged all children under fourteen years of age as the result of agitation by Denver labor unions.
The striking cloak-makers in New York are gaining new signers to their new wage scale right along. The increase is 35 to 40 per cent over last season's scale.
Last spring the carpenters of Springfield, Mo., had a union and received \$2.50 for nine hours' work. Now they are disbanded and are working ten hours for \$1.50.
Tailors' Union, No. 5, has drafted a bill to be introduced at the next session of the Illinois Legislature. It provides that all clothing made in sweatshops shall be marked with a tag.
The movement which was begun about a month ago at Fall River, Mass., having for its object the closing down of 25 or 30 of the principal cloth mills for four weeks, has failed, and all the mills will continue in operation.
Judging from the accounts of elaborate preparations for Labor Day celebrations this year, as given in the different labor papers, they indicate that it will be a memorable day in the annals of labor affairs in this country.
The Tunnel Miners' Union won its strike on the Thirty-ninth street sewer a week ago, the Chicago Car Construction and Dredging Company, which is doing the work, having agreed to pay \$1.50 for eight hours' work for excavating and \$2 when the cement work is begun.
A few weeks ago the employees of the Gaiveston street railway applied to the board for a raise in pay of 3 cents an hour. He then gave the men no decisive answer. When the men drew their pay last week they were surprised to find that they had been allowed an advance of 1 cent an hour for the month of July.
Chicago Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, through the local federation of labor, has protested to Secretary of the Navy John D. Long against prison-trade shoes being furnished to the soldiers and sailors. The union does not ask that union-made shoes be supplied exclusively, but that they be made by free men and not by convicts.
John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has just returned from Syracuse, N. Y., where he made arrangements for holding the printers' convention Oct. 10. The Vanderbilt House was selected as headquarters, and the Elks' Hall as the meeting place. The convention will be in session about ten days.
Judge Clarke, of Los Angeles, Cal., has handed down an important opinion to labor organizations, which practically upholds the boycott system as employed by them. In his decision Judge Clark points out that free competition means combination, and that workmen have the same right as

capital to combine and to support their combinations by argument, persuasion, and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control.
James Duncan, one of the fraternal delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the British trade union congress, which meets in Bristol, England, Aug. 23, has left for England. Mr. Lloyd, the other delegate, left for England some three weeks ago, as he had some other matters to attend to before the convention.
The wire nail trust, which is said to control 90 per cent of the nails of the country, has cut wages about 35 per cent during the past month, and strikes are threatened and in progress in some of its mills. The trust has declared the intention of fighting out its labor troubles to the end rather than make any concessions to the workmen. A general strike involving 10,000 workmen is scheduled to take place this week. In addition to the strike it is said that carpenters, laborers, lathers and building laborers' national unions are issuing circulars to their subordinate unions declaring the product of the trust unlawful.
The settlement of the brewery strike in Rochester, N. Y., is a sweeping victory for the National Brewers' Union, and the workers have secured a compromise. The union got the lion's share of the bargain. The nine-hour day will be in force in the winter months, the wages remaining the same as before. The employers, getting the lion's share of the bargain, got a reduction of one hour per day in summer and two hours in winter, and their option of not working Sundays or receiving price and one-half for Sunday work.
GENERAL GORDON'S SEAL.
The seal which General Gordon used on all the documents he signed while shut up in Khartoum had a history, which is narrated in the "Life of Chauncy Maples," missionary bishop of Likoma, East Central Africa. While at Cairo, the bishop stopped at the house of a friend named Floyer, of whom he writes:
"Floyer had seen a great deal of Gen. Gordon, and showed me one very interesting letter—the last he received from him. The occasion of it was interesting. Floyer had volunteered to prepare Gordon a seal with his name in Arabic characters upon it. For this purpose he chose an old coin, which he partially melted and refashioned.
When the seal was completed it was found that two words that had been on the coin were still legible. The words were in Arabic and signified 'the messenger of God.' Gordon noticed them and was much pleased, saying he prayed he might always remember to be the messenger of God to the Sudan people."
Followed Husband's Advice.
"I was troubled for a long time with sick headaches. At last my husband bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla telling me this medicine would cure me, as it had cured him of salt rheum. I began taking it, and it made me feel like a new woman."
Mrs. Robert McAfee, Deerhurst, Ont.
HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate; reliable, sure, 25c.

WILL DAM THE NILE

A Great British Project Which
Means Much for Egypt.

The Cost About \$25,000,000—Will Irrigate Hundreds of Miles of Land.

After some centuries of discussion and planning the Nile is at last to be dammed. The plans have been completed for some time, and as soon as the season's floods have subsided the contractors will have several hundred men busy on the stonework at Assuan. The man who is to have the direction of the work is Sir Benjamin Baker. Sir Benjamin is ready to start for Assuan, where he will assume personal direction of the undertaking. In discussing the matter a few days ago he hazarded the prediction that by the beginning of the twentieth century the first steamer would pass through the locks into the reservoir on its way to the Upper Nile. Whatever difficulties may be encountered in the work, it probably will not take so long as it has for the khedive and his French advisers to make up their minds to sanction it.
Assuan is the site of quarries which furnished stone for many tombs in the days of the Ptolemies. The granite which will form the masonry work of the new dam was cut out of the hills thousands of years ago, and has stood here ever since. The same quarry which supplied the material for the temples of Philae, 3,000 years later will furnish granite for a new twentieth century wonder. These temples of Philae have formed one of the chief difficulties, though not an engineering difficulty, in respect of the dam's construction. The first cataract consists of a scattered mass of small islands and rocks, and it is across this scattered stone heap that that dam, a mile and a quarter wide, 40 feet broad and 70 feet high, is to be constructed. This is a modification of the original plan, which would have made the top of the dam 35 feet higher. The effect of the dam as at present conceived will be to submerge the nearer islands only, but as originally planned it would at flood time, or "high Nile," have submerged the island of Philae, a mile up stream, and the temples on the island of Philae are of immense interest to the architect and the archaeologist. They are splendid examples of the Ptolemaic temple.
As to the importance of the work, from the engineer's point of view, Sir Benjamin says:
"The colossal character of the great dam will be apparent when it is stated that the flood discharge of a river a mile wide and 30 feet deep, flowing at high velocity, must pass through the dam's sluices at the rate of 15,000 tons of water per second—900,000 tons a minute—more than 50,000,000 tons of water an hour! At times the water will be dammed back 40 feet above its

pressed level and for a distance of 144 miles above the dam.
"The Nile at Assuan by no means fulfills the popular conception of a cataract. The river is broken up by innumerable islands—some of them of considerable acreage, but the great majority mere rocks, which are submerged at flood time—into myriad shallow water courses. At one or two places the water runs deep and fast between the islands, but for the greater part of the width of the river the channels between the islands carry only a trickle of water during the dry season. It is upon this foundation of small islands that the dam will be built. So far as strength and economy of foundation are concerned the site leaves nothing to be desired. The rock throughout is hard, compact syenite or quartz diorite, and the river is so wide and shallow that the foundations of the larger part of the dam can be put in dry. The under sluices will be built upon reefs projecting over the water surface, both in summer and winter, so that the foundations will be open to annual inspection—a most important advantage when so many interests depend upon the stability and endurance of the work. It will be a splendid thing to look at—stretching a mile and a quarter from shore to shore, of a compact granite, a huge mass 70 feet high at its lowest point, and its crest 320 feet above the lowest water level of the river below the cataract.
"A carriage road, 30 to 40 feet wide, will be driven across it from the east to the west bank of the Nile, and on its western side will stretch a chain of locks, leading from the upper to the lower river. The locks will be 150 feet long each, capable, therefore, of taking a good-sized steamer, and will be of an average height of 50 feet. The archipelago of islands will disappear, the tops of the hills on the larger islands will just appear above its surface, and the temples of Philae will rise out of a wide placid lake instead of appearing as now when tourists visit it at low Nile, insignificant and in a hollow."
To the Egyptian administrator the chief concern is in the money value of the new dam to the country, and in this respect it makes a most favorable showing. In a land which, in Sir Gardner Wilkinson's phrase, "positively screams for water," its worth can scarcely be over-estimated. With its supplementary dams and barrages at Assiout and near Kasheshat, it will increase the present cultivated area of Egypt by 600,000 acres and bring under constant cultivation the whole of that proportion of the 5,000,000 acres in Egypt which is now under yearly irrigation only. The supply of water needed for this purpose, according to Mr. Wilcock's calculation, is 3,610,000,000 cubic centimetres flowing at a maximum rate of 620 metres a second over the whole line of the district affected. The money advantages of the scheme day be expressed by saying that the direct annual return to the state will be \$350,000; that the increased value of land in Egypt will be \$46,188,000; that the increase to annual produce will be \$18,512,000; and to annual rent \$3,390,000. These estimates leave out of account the increased value of land and crops owing to increased facilities of navigation. Sir Benjamin Baker's view is expressed in the words: "The profits resultant from the works it is difficult to overestimate, as the value of the crops will be increased about 25 per acre over the whole area affected.
The cost of the dam itself was calculated by Sir William Garston and Sir

Benjamin Baker to be some \$1,900,000, and this was an estimate that has been practically accepted by the contractors, Messrs. John Aird. But to this estimate have to be added the cost of supplementary dams and barrages at Assiout and at the other place which Sir Benjamin Baker has indicated, 231 miles nearer to Cairo. The exact form of these dams is not yet determined, but the barrages which will be part of them will be similar to that at Kasheshat already existing. The modern masonry barrages are the substitute for the old-time "Khaleses" or dams of earthwork which were cut or breached at the top when the water was high enough, and were dangerous and wasteful. The barrage at Kasheshat already existing is 273 yards long and is practically a wall of masonry running by the side of the river and pierced by 60 double arches. Each of these arches is fitted with an upper and lower iron gate, and they permit the rising Nile to overflow into a reservoir which is 800,000 acres in extent and has a depth of three feet. This lake feeds the irrigation canals.
The great scheme is to cost altogether about \$5,000,000, which is to be paid by the Egyptian Government in yearly instalments extending over 30 years, and is not to begin to be paid until the receipts from the reservoir afford a margin of profit.

How a person can gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion is hard to explain, but it certainly happens!

It seems to start the digestive machinery working properly. You obtain a greater benefit from your food

The oil being predigested, and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food tonic of wonderful flesh-forming power.

All physicians know this to be a fact.

All druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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Eighteenth year opens Sept. 8

Located in eight-acre park in center of city. 12,000 inhabitants; four transcontinental lines; waves and local electric system; college directly Christian and patronized by all denominations. Fine buildings; superior facilities in college courses and in music, fine arts, business, elocution, cookery, home economics, strong staff. Rates for board, residence and tuition, range from \$25 to \$50 a week, according to studies pursued. For catalogue address PRINCIPAL, WARNER, M.A.