THE ORR & TUKEY CO., Ltd.

...FREIGHTERS...

We Still Continue to Quote the Following Freight Rates:

To Grand Forks, per ton,	$12.50	To Sulphur, per ton,	$30.00
" Gold Bottom on Hunker, ton,	17.50	" Gold Run, per ton	35.00
" Dominion, per ton,	30.00	" Montana, per ton,	60.00
" Quartz, per ton,	30.00	" Eureka, per ton,	80.00

Perishables at Owner's Risk Unless Special Arrangements Are Made.

Office, N. C. Co. Bldg., King St. 'Phone No. 8

SMOKERS ARE HYPNOTIZED

And Persuaded That They Should Break Off Habit

Many Instances Are Cited Where All Desire for Smoking Has Been Permanently Removed.

Some singular experiments have been made from time to time on inveterate smokers by a hypnotizer. One case was that of a smoker sixty-three years old, who was a slave to tobacco. He began the habit at sixteen, and continued it without a break for forty-seven years. He had made some attempts during recent years to moderate his passion for tobacco, but without success. The warnings of his physicians were in vain. They went so far as to tell him that he was showing symptoms of a lesion of the stomach which might turn into cancer, and that this was simply due to the abuse of the weed. They also promised him a complete cure if he would only stop smoking. But it was of no use.

At this stage the hypnotizer — that magician of modern medicine — appeared on the scene. He offered to try the effects of suggestion. After some hesitation the smoker consented. He believed himself a doomed man, but was willing to give this last chance of salvation a trial. The doctor held up the index finger of his left hand. In less than three minutes the patient was fully hypnotized.

Then the suggestion was made to him, "Your desire for smoking no longer exists. From this moment you will not give another thought to tobacco. You will smoke no more cigars, cigarettes or pipes. You will refuse all tobacco, cigars or cigarettes that may be offered you by your friends. Tobacco will disgust you."

The patient joyously announced next day that he had not smoked since, and that he had no desire to do so.

"To ascertain," said the doctor in his account of the treatment, "whether he was resolved, in accordance with the suggestion of the day before, to refuse any offer of tobacco made to him by another person, I took a box of cigarettes out of my pocket and offered him one. He gave me a decided refusal. I begged him to try a smoke, but he would not. He seemed to have forgotten all about it."

A friend called a few days later to see the former smoker, and, knowing nothing of what had taken place, offered him a cigar. It was at once refused, and, further, the hypnotic subject proceeded, much to the other's astonishment, to make a present to his friend of all his own remaining cigars, declaring that he could no longer bear the sight of them.

Another case was that of a man of forty-six, who also was an inveterate smoker. He had begun when fourteen years old, and he smoked on an average twenty cigarettes a day. He felt that his health was suffering, and he was hypnotized at his own request.

The suggestion made to him while in the hypnotic state was: "Your desire for smoking has disappeared. You will smoke no more cigars or cigarettes and will accept none from others. If you try to smoke a cigarette you will be ill." This took place in the morning, but in the afternoon the patient felt a desire to smoke. No sooner did he try to do so than he was affected with a feeling of nausea and with constriction of the throat. He was obliged to throw away the cigarette which he had just lighted. He made no further attempt to smoke that evening, but the following day he tried on three occasions, and each time with the same unpleasant consequences.

So far the suggestion had only partially influenced him. On the next day, the third, it had ceased to influence him at all, and he was able to smoke again as comfortably as ever. Forthwith he was hypnotized again, and the first suggestion was repeated. The result of the second attempt was all that could be desired, for from that time to the present the patient has not smoked.

A remarkable hypnotic experiment was performed by Professor Kenner, a well-known hypnotist in Houston, Texas. He succeeded in hypnotizing two men by talking to them by telephone from Beaumont to Houston, seventy-five miles distant. Several physicians and other spectators witnessed the test. The two men selected as subjects placed the telephone receivers to their ears, and a few minutes afterwards fell insensible. The physicians present made every effort to restore the men to consciousness, but without effect. Professor Kenner reached Houston two hours and a half later, entered the room, snapped his fingers and said, "Come, boys, wake up," and immediately the subjects opened their eyes and came to their senses.

The subject of one of the most curious cases that have ever engaged the attention of Dr Lanceraux, of the French Academy of Medicine, was a young country girl, fourteen years of age, who fell into a cataleptic trance of the most profound description. All her members became as rigid as a bar of iron, and it was impossible, notwithstanding the greatest efforts, to fold her arms or move her legs in any way. Deep pricks made in the skin resulted neither in pain nor bleeding, and there was a complete insensibility of variations of temperature. Dr Fournier saw the patient in company with a confrere, and a third person skilled in hypnotism. The latter tried, but unsuccessfully, to make the patient speak.

However, on the suggestion that she should cry the tears came to her eyes, and on the suggestion that she should laugh she laughed most heartily. She was told to raise her arm and immediately the member which had been immovable became supple and was slowly elevated. The day following she was ordered to rise. She replied, "No, no," and refused to do so, but added that she would get up two days later at three in the afternoon.

And on the day she had named, about 2.30 p.m., after several deep breaths, her muscles began to relax, her limbs lost their rigidity, she heard all the questions that were put to her, and exactly at three o'clock she awoke out of the trance in which she had lain for eight weeks. She continued well for twenty days, when she was seized with a return of all her former symptoms. She was then at once removed to Vaucluse, where Dr Fournier hypnotized her and suggested that she should no longer believe in the power of the hypnotist who had cast her into her former slumber. He then immediately awoke her, and from that time she has had no more hysterical fits.

Kitchener's Sense of Justice.

A sergeant of the Royal Engineers who has just returned from the front tells the following story of Lord Kitchener's stern sense of justice. In the sergeant's company there happened to be a private who always did his duty in a quiet, steady manner, which gained for him a certain respect from his officers and comrades. One morning this man reported sick, fell at the office and reported stark insensible and unfit for duty. He was ordered to appear before Dr X, the medical officer of the force, who announced him as good health and ordered him back to duty.

Against this verdict there was no appeal, and the soldier returned to his work, which was serving up plates for a temporary office. He found it impossible to work and attributed the fact to the sergeant with whom he was on most friendly terms.

"Why not lay the case before Lord Kitchener?" said the sergeant. "He is in the office now."

"Oh, I dare not," replied the man. "He is too stand-off and cold."

"Well, if you do, mind I'll do it myself," said the sergeant.

"Order the man here at once," said Kitchener when the sergeant spoke to him, also Dr X and Z.

Each of these in turn examine the patient in his presence. Dr X reported "Shammed a marked stage." Dr Z made the same diagnosis.

"Send for Dr X immediately," slowly muttered Lord Kitchener.

"Please Dr X examine this man carefully. He [illegible] malingering."

Dr X, pertinacious, commanded, hass and nervously said, "Sir, I fear that I have made a mistake. This man is in the early stages of typhoid."

"Have the man at once removed to the hospital. Gentlemen, good, passionless bones. And you, sergeant, apply to the adjutant for your papers and at your earliest convenience return to England." — Ex.

Dr Norburne Jessup writes to the papers to say that too many children are wearing glasses. His view is that long would it take a majority of the denizens if given a chance.

Nicely furnished rooms at the Copping House, 7th ave. and 3rd st.

Canada's First Newspaper.

On Thursday, April 18, 1793, appeared at Newark, or Niagara, the first number of the first newspaper published in Upper Canada. As it was designed to fill the double roll of serving a record of the acts of the Government, while disseminating the events of the continent, it came to bore the double title of The Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle. It was as staggering [illegible] a small sheet of [illegible] about 15 by [illegible] upon a rather [illegible] durable paper. [illegible] skilled artisans [illegible] Lower Canada, [illegible] been introduced [illegible] previously. The editor [illegible] the public in the [illegible] resting.

"The editor of [illegible] fully informs the [illegible] future prospect which [illegible] extensive sale [illegible] has enabled him [illegible] originally proposed [illegible] quarto form [illegible]

"The encouragement [illegible] call forth every [illegible] of [illegible] entertainment and [illegible] be very happy [illegible] communicate [illegible] be the [illegible] affords those who [illegible] assist him and [illegible] highly flattered [illegible] lack of intelligence [illegible] province of whatever [illegible] internal benefit and [illegible] ity of his paper which [illegible] he albert [illegible] requisite that all [illegible] domestic nature [illegible] taxes etc [illegible] real signature [illegible]

"The price [illegible] three dollars [illegible] Tories [illegible] receding twelve [illegible] Quebec currency [illegible] original [illegible] orders for [illegible] be ever [illegible] and [illegible] table terms [illegible]

"An advertisement [illegible] this initial [illegible] quoting [illegible] is about to be [illegible] satisfaction of [illegible]

"Notwithstanding [illegible] will be a [illegible] [illegible] Excellency [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] whole [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]