

The Workman's Song.

I will write the songs of the workingman,
And I'll sing them, too, for am not I one?
Yes, I belong to the brotherhood,
And I'll work and sing till the work be done—
Till the whole be finished, spick and span,
And rounded off in the homely shop,
Where honest toil and sweet content
Give Life and Time their noblest prop.

Then, comrades, come and sing with me,
To the end of the toilsome, weary day;
Blend our songs with the din of work
Till the whole world join in the merriment;
With the hammer's twang and shovel's thud,
And the steaming engine's whistle shrill,
Let the song of the workingman be heard
Till the heavens and the earth with the echoes
fill.

To the plough, to the plane, in field or shop,
Go we to the task with a merry song,
And the toil and moil shall be made all sweet
To the heart and hand of the working throng.
And anon when brawn and brain unite
In God and Nature's righteous plan,
The world shall give all honor due
To the honest, upright workingman.

Who tills the ground with his own right hand,
And makes his bread with the night of brawn,
Shall awake from slumber's sweet repose
Refreshed and blest on the morrow's dawn;
Who rings the axe and whirrs the saw,
As rightly becometh him who can,
Proclaims to the world, in his homely way,
There is honor due to the workingman.

Table Manners of Children.

(By Bill Nye.)

Young children who have to wait till
older people have eaten all there is in the
house should not open the dining-room
door during the meal and ask the host if he
is going to eat all day. It makes the com-
pany feel ill at ease and lays up wrath in
the parent's heart.

Children should not appear displeased
with the regular courses at dinner and then
fill up on pie. Eat the less expensive food
first and then organize a panic in the pres-
ence.

Do not close out the last of your soup by
taking the plate in your mouth and pouring
the liquid down your childish neck.
You might spill it, and it enlarges and dis-
torts the mouth unnecessarily.

When asked what part of the fowl you
prefer do not say you will take the part
that goes over the fence last. This remark
is very humorous, but the rising generation
ought to originate some new table jokes
that will be worthy of the age in which we
live.

Children should early learn the use of
the fork and how to handle it. This
knowledge can be acquired by allowing
them to pry up the carpet tacks with this
instrument, and other little exercises such
as the parent mind may suggest.

The child should be taught at once not
to wave his bread around over the table
while in conversation, or to fill his mouth
full of potatoes and then converse in a
rich tone of voice with some one out in
the yard. He might get his dinner down
his trachea and cause his parents great
anxiety.

In picking up a plate or saucer filled
with soup or with moist food, the child
should be taught not to parboil his thumb
in the contents of the dish, and to avoid
swallowing soup bones or other indigestible
debris.

Toothpicks are generally the last course,
and children should not be permitted to
pick their teeth and kick the table through
the other exercises. While grace is being
said at table children should know that it
is a breach of good-breeding to smudge
fruit-cake just because their parents' heads
are bowed down and their attention for the
moment turned in another direction. Chil-
dren ought not to be permitted to find fault
with the dinner or fool with the cat while
eating. Boys should before going to the
table empty all the frogs and grasshoppers
out of their pockets, or those insects might
crawl out during the festivities and jump
into the gravy.

If a fly waves into your jelly up to his
gambrels do not mash him with your
spoon before all the guests, as death is at
all times depressing to those who are at
dinner and retards digestion. Take the
fly out carefully with what naturally
adheres to his person and wipe him on the
table-cloth. It will demonstrate your per-
fect command of yourself and afford
amusement for the company. Do not
stand up in your chair and try to spear a
roll with your fork. Say "thank you"
and "much obliged" and "beg pardon"
wherever you can work in these remarks,
as it throws people off their guard and
gives you an opportunity to get in your
word on the pastry and other bric-a-brac
near you at the time.

Hunger and Appetite.

Dr. Fournie, the French physiologist,
distinguishes between hunger and appetite
by describing the former as a general desire
for food, no matter of what kind, while
appetite is the feeling of pleasure which
results from the gratification of that desire.
This is proved by the fact that often, when
we are not hungry, appetite comes while
we are eating or at the mere sight or smell
of some favorite dish. The question as to
where the seat of the feeling of hunger is
has been much discussed by physiologists.
Leven asserts that it is not known at all,
while Longuet and Schiff believe that it is
diffused through the whole body; but this
latter view is disproved by the fact that in
some diseases people waste away without
ever having the slightest feeling of hunger.
Dr. Fournie's theory is this: When meal-time
arrives the glands of the stomach become
filled and distended and ready to accom-
plish their function of digesting the food.
But if food is not introduced they remain
in this distended condition, and the result
is the uneasy feeling we call hunger. Ex-
cellent proof of this theory is afforded by
the habit of some Indians of eating clay to
appease hunger. The introduction of the
clay is followed by the discharge of the
glands and the sensation of hunger is
arrested.

The Rochester, N. Y., Board of Educa-
tion last night decided to rigidly enforce
the Compulsory Education Law of 1893,
which provides for the instruction of idle
and truant children. The Superintendent
was instructed to enforce the law immedi-
ately.

It was Mike's third appearance in court
within thirty days, and in reply to his
usual appeal for clemency the Magistrate
impatiently observed: "It's no use, Mike;
you're good for nothing." "It's not me
shytle to be braggin'," retorted Mike, "but
if Yer Honner will borrow a pair of shell-
leachs an' stip outside wid me I'll make it
inconvenient for ye to howld that opinion."

ECCENTRICITIES OF THE COMET.

Further Observations of the Disintegrating Nucleus—Astronomers Widely a Variance.

A Rochester (N. Y.) telegram says: Prof. Swift, the astronomer, says: "No damage need be apprehended from the comet, as it has already made its nearest approach to the sun, and is now receding. All reports about its falling into the sun are purely sensational." In his opinion it is not the comet of 1880, but may be possibly that of 1843. This comet is moving in a curve of eight or ten years. The comet of 1880 was, as is generally believed, that of 1843. This certainly can't be the same. The most interesting question just now is whether the comet has divided or not. Prof. Swift has searched carefully, but has found no evidence of this, although the appearance of the nucleus indicates that it is liable to do so at any time.

A Phelps (N. Y.) despatch says: Prof. Brooks this morning discovered that the nucleus of the comet was greatly elongated and clearly split into two unequal parts, a small crescent-shaped envelope also being thrown off in front of the head. The separation of the nucleus of the comet into three parts was again seen this morning by H. C. Mayne. This observation bears out his theory that the fragments revolve about a common centre of gravity, alternately closing and separating. The separations occur in periods of about four days.

Eyebrows of Beauties.

Though it is indispensable to beauty to have the eyebrows of a dark color and also a protection to the sight, as they are the natural shade of the eye, yet when they become larger and shaggy it gives a look of vulgarity and is also a mark of old age. We must request you to attend to this, and if the hair grows too long and thick, to keep it down with the scissors. If this be not sufficient, some of the longest hairs may be removed by the tweezers. The same means may be tried and are much better and safer than any depilatory to diminish the extent of the eyebrows and prevent them from spreading. We have a very different taste in this respect from the ancient Romans, who considered it indispensable in a beauty to have her eyebrows meet, what is in Scotland called "lucken browed," from a notion that the person whose eyebrows are so formed is, or should be, lucky. Instead, therefore, of painting the space between the eyebrows to imitate hair we consider it more handsome to have all the hair removed and the eyebrows well separated. The Roman fashion, it must be confessed, formed a better one to prevent the perspiration of the forehead from falling into the eyes; and this, besides forming a shade for the light, is their chief office, according to Socrates, who instances the form and place of the eyebrows as a strong argument for Providence.—*Hairdresser.*

The Proper Winter Colors.

The handsomest materials brought out this autumn in fine dress fabrics are the broad velvet and broad plushes. The latter are more effective and also more costly than the former, but both are destined for wide approbation. Broaded satins and silks for evening wear, in floral or other detached patterns, are also favorite materials for combination with the Ottoman silks and velvets. Plain plushes and plain velvets are in great demand, as are the striped plushes. There has been an effort on the part of the manufacturers to push the several shades of green into the market, but thus far the hunter's green is the only shade that appears to be greatly sought after. The terra-cotta shades are popular, as are several shades of brown and wine colors. The same choice colors run through the fine French cloths and cashmeres as are seen in the velvets, plushes and silks, and there are broaded cashmeres and cloths as well as embroidered ones for fall and winter suits. Dress bonnets illustrate the new combinations of terra-cotta and crushed strawberry and garnet, just now so fashionable.

Marriageable Young Ladies.

What is certainly a new departure in social affairs is the advertising of the names of all the marriageable young ladies in the place, as is done by a Port Perry paper. The list includes not only the names of the unengaged damsels, but those of the engaged, so that an intending Benedict can tell at a glance just in which direction to turn. The names of the eligible young men of the place are not given, but whether this is owing to the natural modesty of the sex or to a wish to ignore the local material and encourage suitors from other places, is not clear.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the desert of Sahara by means of artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than 150 in the Province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer, M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and that, moreover, it was of an excellent flavor.

A Texas paper describes an 8,000 acre ranch in that State entirely devoted to the breeding of ponies for children. The breeding stock consists of seven Shetland stallions and forty-five mares, all thoroughbred, and two hundred small spotted pony mares. These little ponies range over the prairielike sheep, and are described as very gentle.

Beauty and bashfulness are often united. Yet the prettiest maiden is admired for her cheek.

Philip Phillips, the "singing pilgrim," has been giving "song sermons" in Exeter Hall, London.

From Sydney is reported the discovery of a new building material at Suva, on one of the Fiji Islands. It is known as fossil coral, and when cut from a mass is soft, but on exposure to the air it looks and is very much like brick. During the short time it has been known it has satisfactorily stood the tests that have been applied to it. Orders have already been received for quantities of it to be used in building.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A destructive collision occurred on the Northern Division of the Intercolonial Railway, near Millstream. Two engines and six cars were badly broken, but no lives were lost.

It is now understood that the Charybdis will be returned to England. The excuse which will be offered is that she is too large and unwieldy to be of service for training Canadian boys.

Dr. Bennett, a prominent citizen of Jackson, Miss., who recently died, left a will bequeathing \$50,000 to his colored cook, cutting his wife and other relations off without a cent.

Fifty-one sailors, from vessels wrecked on the coast of Mexico during the terrible storm of September 9th, have been landed at New Orleans. Six vessels are known to have been wrecked and several are beached.

It is understood that the result of a visit to Ottawa of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Solicitor for the C. P. R., will be the disallowance of the General Railway Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature at its last session, under which the Southwestern Railway Company's charter was obtained.

The editor of the *Irish World* has cabled the Treasurer of the Land League \$17,000, making a total of \$340,200 remitted by the *Irish World*. It now closes the fund, for the reason that there is no longer any Land League in existence.

At St. Catharines on Thursday afternoon a large black watersnake, measuring five feet two inches in length, and over four inches broad, was killed at the corner of St. Paul and Queen streets, which is about the centre of the city. It is a mystery how it got there, but is generally believed to have come from the canal.

Arrangements have been completed for two lines of steamers to run between Boston and Antwerp and Rio Janeiro. They will be run by the Societe Postal Francaise de L'Atlantique, established a year ago under subsidies from Canada and Brazil, for carrying mails, but sailing under the French flag. The company has five new steamers.

At the examination of two lumber merchants at St. John's, Que., upon a charge of forgery, a remarkable piece of evidence was given. A clerk in the employ of one of the accused swore that he forged the notes without the knowledge of his employer's partner, who presented them to the bank in good faith.

Another band of Celestials has come to grief under the workings of the United States anti-Chinese law. On Thursday eight Chinamen, on their way from New York to San Francisco, undertook to go from Buffalo to Chicago by the Grand Trunk. When they reached Stratford the conductor discovered that they had no passports, and knowing that they would not be received at Port Huron by the United States authorities, stopped them and sent them back to Buffalo, where they will procure the necessary papers and try it again.

To Avoid Fevers, Etc.

A circular of the New York State Board of Health contains the following directions for the treatment of cases of typhoid fever, dysentery and cholera and typhus fever:

Typhoid Fever—The poison lies in the discharges from the bowels, which should be at once disinfected with the solution of the zinc-salt or of copperas. Particular care should be exercised to prevent any possible contamination of sources of drinking water with these discharges. Bed clothing or other articles soiled by the evacuations should be treated with the zinc solution and be boiled.

Dysentery and Cholera—Adopt the same regulations as in typhoid fever.

Typhus Fever—Enforce free ventilation and disinfection of clothing, as above described. Attend to the fumigation of the sick room and its bedding.

To Prevent the Body of the Patient from Spreading Contagion—In the eruptive diseases, especially in scarlet fever, the patient's body should be anointed at least twice a day with oil, lard or vaseline, containing about ten grains of carbolic acid or of thymol to the ounce. This process should be maintained until all bran-like scaling of the skin is at an end. The zinc-salt solution should be used as directed. Before again associating with unprotected persons the patient should have several complete ablutions, including thorough washing of the hair with soap or borax; and none of the clothing worn for several days before the disease declared itself should be again used until thoroughly disinfected and ventilated in the open air several days.

Avoid visiting houses where there are any of these diseases. Occupants of such houses should not visit.

Gilbert and Sullivan's forthsoming opera has been named "The Princess Pearl." The hero is *Strephon*, the son of a fairy mother and of a father who is only fairy from the waist down. The character and plot mix fairies and mortals comically. *Strephon* has a sweetheart jealous of his mother, who looks only 17. The queen of the fairies is very fat and gross, while a lord chancellor figures as quite ethereal. The men of the chorus are peers in coronets and robes.

Judge Thomas W. Morriweather lives in Newton County, Ga., and his near friend, Dr. R. W. Lovett, in Screven County. They were schoolmates. They first married twin sisters, daughters of Bishop Andrew. Their wives died and they then married two other sisters, also daughters of a bishop—Bishop Price. These wives died and they then married a third pair of sisters, not daughters of a bishop, but the daughters of Mr. Smith, of Greene County. With these last sisters they are living happily.

The services in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Chicago, have for some time been conducted in a most ornate manner. A climax of Ritualism was lately reached in an advertisement that the Feast of St. Michael would be celebrated by a "solemn high mass, conducted by the Rev. Fathers Ritchie, Benedict and Dorset." It was further intimated that Bishop McLaren would bear a part in the ceremony. The Bishop published a card as follows: "As it might be inferred that I am to officiate at an office called 'high mass,' I desire to say that such an inference would be entirely incorrect. The Book of Common Prayer contains no such office."

FEVER IN WINNIPEG.

Epidemic of Typhoid in the Manitoba Capital.

A Winnipeg special, dated last (Tuesday) night, says: Typhoid fever is raging in the city. There are over fifty cases in the General Hospital, and all the accommodation is taken up in St. Boniface Hospital. There are cases in the hotels, and many in private houses, and altogether there must be 200 sufferers prostrated. The late rains dislodged a fearful amount of filth, and the frosty weather is facilitating the spread of the fever germs. The type of the disease is very bad, claiming several victims daily. The physicians will not give particulars by which a definite estimate can be arrived at, but it is understood that the spreading of the disease is entirely due to want of drainage and otherwise defective sanitary arrangements.

Life in Mexico.

A tourist in Mexico says that in the house of a wealthy native everybody is astir before sunrise. A servant comes to your room to ask if you will have coffee or chocolate there, or will go to the dining-room for it. You must not be offended if the host is off to his business without seeing you, for at 10 o'clock he will return and greet you ceremoniously enough. The breakfast, which is the chief meal of the day, is then served in courses. Fruit is eaten first, soup often follows, then meat, after that eggs, and finally *frijoles*, the national dish. This last is a dark red bean, cooked with lard, seasoned highly with red pepper, and is served in a soup plate and eaten with a spoon. It is very palatable, and foreigners generally become as fond of it as the natives. Wine is always on the table, and everybody concludes by smoking a cigarette, the ladies not excepted. Coffee and chocolate are served again in the afternoon, and at 11 p. m. there is a light supper, consisting principally of *tomates*, which is corn meal mush mixed with a force-meat of chicken or beef, highly seasoned with red pepper and onions, all nicely rolled in a clean corn shuck, tied and put in a pot and boiled until done, and served in the shuck hot.

The Musical Pitch—An Important Change.

A much-needed reform in the direction of lowering the present sharp American pitch is at last to be taken hold of by that influential organization the New York Philharmonic Society. A day will be fixed not later than the spring for the reform to go into effect. The whole orchestra will be lowered about a semitone. The change will be of much benefit to old and valuable string instruments, which were never intended to be tuned to so high a pitch as is at present in vogue. In classical works, moreover, it will relieve the singers of a ruinous strain which the composer never intended they should be subjected to. The pitch will probably be the same as that adopted by the commission appointed by the French Government in 1858. In this scale the treble C was fixed at 522 vibrations, equivalent to 517 by equal temperament. The reformed German pitch is about the same. It is hoped the change will extend to Canada, as the pitch of most of the pianos is unreasonably high.

Two Departments Well Represented.

In lately walking through the Government Buildings at Ottawa, a representative of one of Ottawa's ablest journals, in the course of conversation gleaned some items of interest. Speaking with Mr. A. J. Cambie, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, that gentleman replied to a certain question: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family, and found it to be an excellent article indeed. It is the remedy to banish pain and has a pleasant and soothing way of doing so, that makes it valuable. I consider it a great medicine." Calling upon Mr. Sherwood, of the Militia Department, that gentleman thus answered the usual query: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil a great medicine; a splendid remedy, indeed, for rheumatism. I have recommended it to very many. When I commenced its use I had not much faith, but now my faith could not be easily shaken. I consider it by all odds the best medicine I ever tried."

A Swiss Shampoo.

A correspondent writes: "One of our companions ventured to test the capacity of a Swiss hair-dresser, and took his seat in the tonsorial chair. The hair-cutting was most satisfactorily performed, and he was urged to have his head shampooed. He consented and the work was commenced. An assistant brought two eggs and they were broken in a bowl, well beaten up, and brandy poured over them. The eggs were then plastered upon his head and washed through the hair, just as our barbers soap the head. After working it well through the hair, the head is thrown back and the egg thoroughly washed off into a basin held by an attendant. It was a novel and rather a startling experiment, but the head felt very pleasant after the operation was performed."

The last of the Harveys, the Essex family, from which sprang the celebrated Dr. Wm. Harvey, is now a childish maiden lady of 90.

As one result of the present state of affairs in the Mediterranean, the Secretary of State for War has approved of General Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., retaining the command at Gibraltar until the end of the present year as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Partington the other day, "young girls now-a-days are not what their mothers used to be. Half of them are sufferers from nervous prostration."

A small boy of London, deeming himself ill-used by his parents, waited until they happened to be simultaneously sick, and then took a safe revenge by stabbing his father, clubbing the mother and smashing the furniture.

At the Worship Street Police Court, London, Charles Shaw, manufacturer of sausages, Ford Road, North Bow, was recently fined £20 and costs for having on his premises a quantity of horse flesh intended for human food, which was unwholesome and unfit for consumption.

The Duke of Norfolk drove from Arundel Castle to the Goodwood races in old-fashioned dual style. He was accompanied by the Duchess and a large party, and the cortege consisted of four carriages, each drawn by four splendid greys, with outriders on steeds of the same color.

A British Mother-in-Law.

At the Thames Police Court yesterday a neck-looking lit. le man, who appeared to be in a nervous state, applied to Mr. Lushington for protection against his mother-in-law. The applicant said that since he was first married the lady in question had made his life a burden to him. She was like a mill-stone round his neck and ruled both him and his wife with a rod of iron. On the previous night she came to his house and turned him out of doors. Mr. Lushington—What, out of your own house? The Applicant—Yes, sir; and I was glad to get out safe. You would be glad to run if you had such a mother-in-law? She said last night that she would "spiccate me," and I know she would have done so if she had got hold of me. After I had gone she turned round and thrashed her daughter, my wife, and made my own mother, who happened to be in the house, fly for her life. She has said that she will murder the lot of us, and I am afraid she will. The Magistrate directed the warrant officer to go down and see the person complained of and caution her of her future behavior.—*London Telegraph.*

One of the best puns that ever was made is that of Swift, who called after a man carrying a hare over his shoulder, "Is that your own hare or a wig?"

Mr. Millais, the artist, is to be one of the directors of the new Comedy theatre, in London, which will be opened next month.

Mr. Houde, M. P., formerly proprietor and editor of *Le Nord*, is dangerously ill, and the doctors affirm hopelessly, ill from hemorrhage of the lungs.

A marble cenotaph, with inscription and portrait-bust, has just been placed in Dunfermline Abbey, as a memorial of Lady Charlotte Locker, sister of the late Earl of Elgin and wife of Mr. Frederick Locker, the poet. It was executed by Miss Mary Grant, of London.

It is understood that Mr. W. H. Griffin, Deputy Postmaster-General, has obtained leave of absence for some weeks, and will take a trip to England preparatory to his early retirement from the public service. His successor will probably be Mr. Wm. White, now Secretary of the Department. Mr. Dewe, Chief Post-office Inspector, is also to be superannuated, and the name of Mr. Sweetnam, Inspector of the Toronto district, is mentioned in connection with the position.

A Cold Wave—Starving off the ice man.

Rubinstein is undoubtedly the greatest of living pianists, if we except Liszt, who has now retired from public life. Madame Schumann, Sophie Menter, M. Von Bulow, C. Halle are all exceedingly fine performers; as well as many others that we have not space to mention here. Joffe is not a classical pianist, and therefore cannot be classed as such, and although he possesses great mechanical facility his intellectual qualifications are not by any means overwhelming.

A story is told of a cool Bostonian when undergoing a savage cross-examination. Gen. Butler had badgered him unmercifully, and finally said with a mixture of solemnity and fierceness: "Can you look me in the eye and repeat that?" The witness looked at him a moment and asked quietly: "Which eye?"

"The Mother of Five Swimmers" writes to the *London Times* that two of her daughters recently swam about three miles—from Shanklin to Sandown—in one hour, three weeks back. The tide was in their favor, but a strong wind was against them, or they would have done it with ease in less time. They were not the least fatigued, and took a four miles walk after.

Mr. Caine, M. P. for Scarborough, tells a good story of how some time ago he met a Scotsman in the lake district of England, who told him he was on his honeymoon trip. Inquiries naturally enough were made as to where his young wife was, when he replied that he had left her in Paisley.

"I was going," said an Irishman, "over Westminster Bridge the other day, and I met Pat Hewins." Hewins said, "How are you?" "Pretty well," says he, "thank you, Donnelly." "Donnelly!" says he, "that's not my name." "Faith, no more is mine Hewins," says he. So we looked at each other again, and sure it turned out to be neither of us—and where's the bull of that now?

Time Testers and Burden Bearers.

From time immemorial the horse has been man's best friend. But a few years back we can all remember the comparatively little attention paid to this most indispensable of animals. We say comparatively little attention, for the horse was as well groomed, and certainly well fed, as now; and that those great gatherings—agricultural shows—you would see the pride of the county and State stables and farms assembled. But there was a conspicuous want of noble draught horses, and the few speeders—well, 2,400 was the great ultimate limit that owners in those days desired to strive for. But now a 2:10 animal is esteemed a fair roadster, and fine animals only deserve the name when they can show the first quarter of the third minute. There have been immense strides forward in the right development of horseflesh in the civilized countries of the world, as shown by the time-records of the racers and



draught capacity of the humbler, but really more useful, work-horse. Many things have conspired to effect this desirable end, chief of which have been the intelligent care and consideration bestowed upon the animal in his every relation—in a word, upon the breeding. And this has not failed to include a very serious modification of the old methods of treatment, doing away, in many cases, with the inhuman and really savage plans pursued in the eradication of even simple disorders and ailments, and substituting rational measures of relief instead. A prominent factor of this reform, and one endorsed by owners, breeders, farmers and stockmen the country over, is ST. JACOBS OIL, recognized by all who have used it as an exceptionally good remedy for the ailments of the horse and stock generally, meeting more indications for its use and effecting far better results than any article of a curative or remedial nature ever introduced. Such breeders and horsemen as Aristides Welch, Esq., of Exterheim, near Philadelphia; Mike Goslin, Esq., Belmont Park, Pa.; Calvin M. Priest, formerly in charge of Mr. Robert Bonner's stock, New York; and thousands of others throughout the country, who could be named, are on the list of unqualified endorsers of the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.