WORK OF SOLDIER POLICE

A DAY WITH BADEN-POWELL'S CONSTABULARY.

His Ten Thousand Troopers and Some of Their Many Duties.

Great is the forethought, boundless the wisdom of the empire. It used both hands to create a desert in war time, because thereby the war was to be shortened. But as soon as the last shot had been fired the wide areas of the Transvaal and the O. R. C. were overrun by the South African Constabulary, "B. P.'s" men, the rebuilders of the overthrown social fabric, says a special correspondent of the London Daily Express, writing from Johannesburg.

In September, 1900, Lord Roberts instructed General Baden-Powell to draw up a scheme for a constabulary force for the new territories, to be ready for work by June, 1901, under the orders of Lord Milner, as High Commissioner. . . . The idea then was that the country was about to settle down to peace.

With this "general idea" in mind the commander-in-chief agreed to hand over to form the new force a proportion of officers, N.C.O.'s, and men up to 20 per cent. of each corps, with horses, saddlery, arms, transport and hospital complete. But peace was coy, and the army could not fulfill its part of the agreement. General Baden-Powell had to carry out his share, and how magnificently he has done it let the S.A. C. testify to-day.

CORPS OF SOLDIER POLICE

It is a corps of soldier-police, combining all the best qualities of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Canadian Rifles, the French gendarmerie the Cape Police and the Indian Corps of Guides, officered by men who have patrolled lonely frontiers in both hemispheres, learning the art of diplomatic dealing at many indabas with enemies actual or potential. It is a force in which system is carried to a science, and yet every man has the widest scope for his individual talents. As in the day of the Napoleonic legions, each trooper may carry in his wallet the blank parchment of a colonel's commission.

The South African Constabulary has a motto which is "Be prepared." Remembering who is supreme chief you will grasp the play upon initials and the way the motto fits the force. It is always ready for its work—ready with shot and steel to convert the Boers from obstinate resistance in war time, eager now to show that the empire bears no malice and intends to rule the country with absolute justice and integrity.

"Why," said General Baden-Powell, "the Boers are wonderfully good friends with our men. They are keen to have a Constabulary patrol station on their farms, especially if the natives are given to thieving stock."

"B.-P." and his 10,000 police are in fact nursing an enfeebled land back to its former vigor and lustiness. Their treatment is rational. The patient is helped over all the rough places with a tender hand, put on the right road, and then left to work out his own entire convalescence with just so much supervision as is for his good without being obtrusively masterful.

SCATTERED POSTS—WIDE AREA

This supervision is kept up over a stretch of country something like 600 miles square, from the Orange River to Limpopo, from Thaba N'chu, in the southeast, to the Bechuanaland border, near Mafeking, on the northwest. Over this vast area the Inspector-General has spread his mesh of posts like a huge spider-web. He had to weave the whole net himself, because the horses and men and arms promised in September, 1900—when the country was "about to settle down to peace"—could not be spared from the army. He had to design the system and provide the material, both unmatchable to-day in any other country.

On two huge maps of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony in the headquarters office you see dozens of little flags sticking out, each with a number. These denote the stations of troops, each with 100 men under a captain and lieutenant. Also you note a rash of red wafers on the maps. These are to mark the positions of the squads—one non-commissioned officer and six troopers—the units of the force. It is all admirably simple. Each district is marked out into so many squad areas, and every mile of that area is patrolled and every farm visited at least once a week. So many districts for a "ward," so many "wards" a division, four divisions embrace the whole country.

The Inspector-General, at Johannesburg, every day as sure as the sun rises, has a report from every district as to the happenings therein.

BACK TO THEIR FARMS.

"The district headquarters have to arrange for transporting burghers back to their farms. The repatriation committees are mostly Dutch, but in the centre of the Orange River Colony, as an instance, we are the committee," said General B.-P., speaking of the duties of the police. "We have a train of waggons, and the stores, farming implements and baggage are taken out to the farms under police escort. You'll often see the troopers helping to re-roof the house, dig water-courses, erect fences, and generally 'straightening up' for the Boer, and I can tell you he is very grateful. In some places we have assisted him in ploughing; seed is in, and it's only a case now of waiting for the rains to get a good harvest.

"We are running the posts all over the country, with Cape carts or pack-horses. We have pigeon posts between out-stations; telephones and telegraphs link all the districts, and news is also sent by hello.

"At all the border 'drifts' we have posts to stop smuggling. All permits and passes to move about the country are issued by us."

PASSPORTS TO PROMOTION.

A young Englishman joins the force, after many years severe tests. He exchanges the crowded, jostling life of a teeming town for the open veldt, the exhilarating freedom of these plains 6,000 feet nearer the stars. He knows that his future lies with himself; promotion goes by merit alone, and its steps are easy.

Smartness, intelligence, tact, ability—these are the passports to promotion in "B.-P.'s" police; the best man is bound to come out on top. What wonder everybody is keen to win up the slope? Over 9,000 officers of all grades have applied for commissions in this force, but the reply is a polite "Not wanted." The prizes are being kept for the men who are earning them by excellent service in the ranks. And these men are working like heroes to qualify. They "stew" at the Dutch language, attend classes in police duties, drill untiringly, and behave like gentlemen.

The Dutch troopers are the keenest of the keen. They form four whole troops in the Transvaal and about as many in the Orange River Colony and each troop is made up equally of the old National Scouts, the men who helped Lord Kitchener to end the war, and of burghers who held out to the end and have now taken service with the empire. They have sharp words to fling at each other, these two sections; but words don't hurt, and old bitternesses are dying out in the universal rivalry.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Climate of the Northwest and Its Treatment.

During his recent visit to the Northwest, Dr. James Stewart, of Montreal, was interviewed by the Calgary Herald upon the suitability of the climate of that part of the country for the treatment and cure of consumption.

Dr. Stewart is quoted as saying: "I have been out here now for over three weeks and have formed a good opinion, being very much impressed with the climate. While it is true that different patients require different treatments and what might suit one might not suit all, I believe that as regards climatic conditions our Northwest and parts of British Columbia offer as good opportunities as any other climates in the world. I believe out of these climates favorable places might be had for practically all patients. I think a fair start might be made if some philanthropists or men with means would come forward and erect a sanatorium at or near Calgary with a reasonable extent of ground about it. There is such an abundance of sunshine with a reasonable altitude that a great number of patients would recover. And what has impressed me most, is that out here, advantages are offered for the occupation of patients. There are ample opportunities for cultivating small pieces of ground with garden truck or raising fowl and things of that kind. And as for mechanics, carpenters and builders, there is a great demand for them and they might easily get into their old employment. In Denver they have started a plan of this kind and I believe it is working well. As for the well-to-do patients they can easily find outdoor amusements. This question of employment is the difficult one with the patients without means. The sanatoria in the east are doing great and good work, but after the cure the patient's return to his old occupation in the crowded cities may revive the disease. Out here it is different. There is practically no winter, a person can be out practically all the time and with its sunshine and general dryness he can resume his old work, or find some work that will enable him to live and support himself or his family."

"Did you see the statement made at the last annual meeting of the Canadian annual tubercular conference held at Ottawa that there were 7,000 deaths last year in Canada and about fifty thousand continually suffer from the disease)"

"Yes, I did, and it is appalling. Now that medical science has indicated the cure, and the simple remedy, money should be forthcoming to cure the disease. Thousands of these lives can be saved at a comparatively small outlay and many homes and children protected. The disease is a great burden to the profession and the erection of sanatoria out in the west would be an enormous relief."

ORIGIN OF EARTHQUAKES.

A Commission Establishes Important Facts.

Important results of the investigations by the seismological commission are reported from thirty-eight stations which are now established throughout the world. The Two instruments were carried by the Discovery to the Antarctic, and others to Perth, in Western Australia, and the Azores. A study of the position of the earthquake centers from the various stations has demonstrated the fact that there is a connection between the distribution of the origins of large earthquakes, and the pronounced irregularities of the surface of the earth.

An attempt has been made to group these siesmic centers, and the greater number has been collected into twelve separate regions, each marked by noticeable characteristics, particularly in the matter of steep gradients. Sixteen earthquakes have been traced to the neighborhood of the Antilles, where two ridges, well pronounced, were found in Cuba, Hayti, and Porto Rico, running from east to west, and in Grenada, St. Vincent, Martinique, Dominica, and other islands running from north to south. The east to west ridge slopes steeply from the north into the water, which, north of Porto Rico, attained a depth of 4,000 fathoms, and south of that same island, into the water 2,500 fathoms. The north to south ridge slope to the west over a short distance like twelve miles is 1,000 feet per mile, while to the eastward it is comparatively gentle.

It was further shown that the districts from which large earthquakes originated or earthquakes which were accompanied by molar displacements, were those in which geological observations indicated that the land surfaces exhibited as ridges had recently been elevated, and where history indicated that the elevation was yet in progress. The history of earthquakes in the West Indies for the last 200 years displayed a tendency to relieve the volcanic strain, and it is concluded that every volcanic eruption in the West Antilles has been connected with some sudden geotectonic change in its own or in a neighboring ridge.

"You think you know yourself, my boy, but you don't." "Oh, yes, I do. I know all the best people round here."

Helen—"How long did you stay in Paris on your trip to France?" Emma—"Oh, a week altogether." Helen—"But surely you could not take in everything in such a short time?" Emma—"But we did all the same. You see, there were three of us. Mamma took in the picture galleries, I studied the shops and things, and papa examined the local color in the cafes."

WHY WOOL IS SO CHEAP

BY ALFRED MANSELL, OF SHREWSBURY, ENG.

Objections to Legislation for Protection to Wool Growers,

The objections to the proposed Government Bill are rather strongly put by the Textile World, a paper judging from its name, which has its sympathies mainly with the manufacturers. They state that if the bill becomes law no fabric containing the slightest proportion of wool will come into the United States, for there is no method known to man of determining how much of the wool in a fabric has been and how much has not been subjected to a manufacturing process before it reached the mill where it was last converted into cloth. This, I am informed, is incorrect. The Bradford Conditioning House can determine what any fabric is made of by actual percentages.

It is stated that the Custom House officials can distinguish cotton, linen, silk, and certain other fibres from wool and woollen shoddy; but they will be forced either to refuse admission to the goods or accept the statement of the importer as to how much wool shoddy there is in the cloth.

THE NEXT OBJECTION

has reference to the enactment that all goods manufactured prior to the passage of the Act, and which had passed out of the hands of the manufacturer and the ingredients of which are not known, shall be labelled "Manufactured prior to the Pure Fibre Act; composition not known."

The article in question contends that the manufactured goods thus placed under a ban would approach in value $850,000,000, and by labelling them they would be cast under suspicion regardless of merit. This, I take it, could be minimized to a great extent by postponing the bill coming into operation until a year or so had elapsed from its becoming law.

When margarine was sold as butter a great hue and cry was raised, and rightly so, because the fat of an ox was being sold as the product of the cow, and now, forsooth, because a simple microscopic examination (as is the case with margarine) will not disclose the fraud, we are told in this article that no attempt must be made to protect the public and ensure their being able to purchase a pure woollen garment. Difficulties were made to be overcome, and we should not be content to sit down and take it as an accepted fact that there is no solution of this problem.

Another difficulty that the writers see is that honest manufacturers of goods containing 90 per cent. of wool would tag them as mixed or shoddy goods, whilst the dishonest manufacturer of goods containing 90 per cent. of shoddy would tag them as all wool. This difficulty may arise, but I am under the impression that to work up 90 per cent. of shoddy a considerable amount of cotton must be used, and the dishonest manufacturer would probably find himself

MULCTED IN A HEAVY FINE.

As before stated, undoubtedly some shoddy is far better, and would make a better cloth than some sorts of foreign, low-grade Kempy wool, but these alone, and not adulterated, would not make a cloth to deceive anyone, and therefore would not come with any except the adulterated goods.

That there are many difficulties in the way of getting practical legislation on the subject cannot be denied, but the importance of promoting honesty amongst manufacturers and protecting the people from imposition demands the serious attention of the Legislature of all civilized countries, because, as a matter of fact, it really concerns the masses of the people more than the sheep men who are directly interested, because under present conditions all the poorer classes are entirely clad in the adulterated goods.

There can be no question that the majority of men and women who go into a shop to purchase woollen goods have no knowledge of the extensive fraud daily perpetrated in selling them goods largely composed of substitutes for wool, and that 90 per cent. of the buyers have no idea that when asking for woollen goods they are too often purchasing an article from which raw wool is conspicuous by its absence.

This presses heavily on the laboring and artisan classes, who practically never get anything except so-called cheap goods, but which would be more truthfully designated if called low-priced goods. It is contended that even if the price were somewhat enhanced, the genuine woollen garment would give a greater comfort and health, wear much longer, and in the end prove much more economical than adulterated goods.

In conclusion I beg to express my sense of obligation to the numerous correspondents in England, the United States, and Canada for much valuable information supplied to me.

HELP FOR MOTHERS.

Baby's Own Tablets Are What You Need When Little Ones Are Cross, Fretful and Sleepless.

If a child is cross, fretful and sleeps badly, the mother may feel absolutely certain that some derangement of the stomach or bowels is the cause. And she can be just as certain that Baby's Own Tablets will put her little one right. These Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones, such as indigestion, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea, worms and teething troubles. They are guaranteed to contain no opiate and can be given with absolute safety to the youngest and most feeble child. Every mother who has used them speaks of these Tablets in the warmest terms. Mrs. E. Bancroft, Deerwood, Man., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles, for simple fevers and teething, and I think them the best medicine in the world. They always strengthen children instead of weakening them as most other medicines do."

You can get Baby's Own Tablets at any drug store, or by mail post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

English Stranger—"Is your society here very select?" Arizona Al—"See them graves over thar? They was all filled by fellers who came to our dances without invitations."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 245

DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA

IRRIGATION OF THE LAND GOES STEADILY ON.

People Still Suffering From an Evil That Has Lasted for Years.

Mr. Bray, United States Consul-General at Melbourne, writes that the long continuance of the drought has so far diminished production that the purchasing power of the Commonwealth has been considerably reduced. He sends an extract from one of the agricultural papers which says that the position of the country will soon be very critical unless rain relieves the distress. The drought has maintained its pitiless hold upon the country for several years. In the State of Victoria, the districts north of the dividing line are parched, and the outlook for the harvest, which is due in a few months, is ominous. The situation is still worse in the back country of New South Wales and Queensland. Stock is perishing and many squatters, as the ranchmen are called, have no hope of saving more than a remnant of their animals. Large areas of grazing lands in Queensland have not a sign of greenness.

Still the work of extending irrigation in the highland regions of inner New South Wales and Queensland is going steadily on. Wherever artesian wells are yielding a large supply of water there are today fertile oases amid the deserts of unproductive land.

There is one peculiarity about irrigation in Australia; very little of it is derived

FROM RUNNING STREAMS,

and irrigation improvements are, therefore, very different, for example, from those in Egypt and California.

The reason why the rivers are not very useful for irrigation is that the tributaries lose all, or a great deal, of their water by evaporation or percolation before they reach the main streams. The result is that the Darling, Murray and other important rivers contain so little water during the summer and autumn months that it cannot be used to flood irrigation channels.

We should never have heard of irrigation in Australia if it had not been for a most interesting discovery. It was found that the water which disappears from the many mountain regions is not by any means all lost through evaporation. A great deal of it sinks through permeable strata of the rock and collects deep under the ground in artesian reservoirs. It need only be brought to the surface to cover many areas with fertility.

When it was found that a large part of the dry regions of Australia have immense resources in underground waters, the people began to sink artesian wells. The work began in 1881 and is to-day being pushed more vigorously than ever. The greatest center of artesian wells is a vast region in Queensland, north of the sources of the Darling River. Along a line which extends north, northwest, south and southwest, in the form of a half circle, are over 360 wells, ranging in depth from 100 feet to over 3,000 feet. The quantity of water from these wells is variable, the majority of them yielding at least 100,000 gallons each every day. Some of them yield one, three and four million gallons a day. There are many wells in other parts of Queensland.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES

the wells are much fewer in number, though there are several important centers, particularly at Bourke and Winton, where hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle obtain their water supply from these artesian wells. In Victoria, South Australia and West Australia, the boring of wells has scarcely yet begun on an important scale, though in the past two or three years water has been obtained in copious supply at a number of points.

But in Australia there is nothing like the large areas of land restored to fertility that may be observed throughout southern California. In fact, the artesian waters are used more to supply the millions of sheep and cattle with the drink they must have or perish than to spread over the grain fields and fruit farms. It remains to be proven whether vast areas of the continent may be reclaimed for farm crops by filling irrigation ditches with artesian supplies. At any rate, the boring of these wells has opened enormous areas of the interior high lands, that were formerly useless, to the successful pursuit of stock raising.

AT NINETY-FOUR.

The insuring of one's life is one of those things which one is most apt to put off. There are few, however, who postpone what ought to be the inevitable until so late a period in life as did the tough old smackowner of Grimsby, England. When he presented himself at the insurance office he was naturally asked his age. His reply was "Ninety-four." "Why, my good man, we cannot insure you," said the Company. "Why not?" he demanded. "Why, you are ninety-four years of age." "What of that?" the old man cried. "Look at the statistics and they will tell you that fewer men die at ninety-four than at any other age."

WHO SPOKE THE LANGUAGES.

On the facade of the principal hotel in Vichy, France, is the announcement:

"All languages spoken here."

A recent tourist plied the host with English, Spanish, Russian and Dutch. Seeing that the good fellow understood never a word, he inquired who it was that spoke every tongue. To that mine host replied, with frigid dignity:

"The travellers, sir."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

JUDGED ARIGHT.

One of the highest officers in the German army is very particular that his soldiers are properly fed. He is in the habit of making unexpected visits to the barracks and inspecting the food in person.

On the occasion of one of these visits he perceived two soldiers carrying a steaming boiler from the kitchen.

"Put it down. Fetch a spoon," he commanded.

The astonished soldiers looked at each other. One of them rushed off, but reappeared in a few minutes with a spoon.

"I want to see what sort of soup you get," said the general, as he dipped the spoon into the boiler. But as soon as he tasted it he pulled an awful face, exclaiming:

"What sort of broth is that? It tastes like dishwater. What is it, anyhow?"

"That's just what it is, your excellency," replied the soldier. "It's the water the dishes were washed in."

HAD MADE HIS WILL

FULLY EXPECTING TO DIE, HAD ARRANGED ALL HIS EARTHLY AFFAIRS.

How Death was Disappointed by the Happy Restoration to Health and Strength of Mr. Teeny.

Sumner, Assa., Sept. 29.—(Special)—Mr. Louis Teeny, of this place, was so ill with inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys that no one ever expected him to recover. All hope had been abandoned and Mr. Teeny had made his will, fully expecting that he would die.

In this extremity Mr. Cosgrave, Postmaster, thought of Dodd's Kidney Pills and immediately gave Mr. Teeny a dose. This treatment was continued at intervals with the result that in a very short time the man who was thought to be dying, was on his feet and going around as if nothing had happened.

This remarkable cure of such an extreme case has created quite a sensation in the neighborhood and many kind words are being said of Dodd's Kidney Pills for the wonderful work they did in Mr. Teeny's case.

This remedy has always been recognized among the people as a sure cure for Backache, Rheumatism and all Kidney Troubles, but this is the first case ever reported in this vicinity where they have been used with such quick results.

Mr. Teeny himself is very grateful to Dodd's Kidney Pills for his happy restoration.

People in and about Sumner have just about concluded that there is nothing in the way of sickness that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure, and there is scarcely a home to be found in the neighborhood that does not contain a box of this wonderful medicine.

Men, women and children are finding out every day some new virtues in it and it is very interesting to hear them get together and compare notes as to what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done in their various homes.

AN IMMENSE RESERVOIR.

The completion of the immense Assouan reservoir marks a new era in Egyptian history, for it will render the low lying lands of the Nile more productive than they have hitherto been. The reservoir will contain over 1,000,000,000 tons of water, or, as Sir Benjamin Baker pointed out in an interesting paper he read before the Royal Institution, ten times more than the annual rainfall on the area included within the four-mile cab radius from Charing Cross. Again, the Nile reservoir will hold more than enough water for one year's full domestic supply to every city, town, and village in the United Kingdom.

Tell the Deaf.—Mr. J. F. Kellock Druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

POORLY PAID TEACHERS.

Thirty dollars a year is the salary of a certificated teacher in the Government schools in the rural districts of Russia. The teachers are forced to accept the charity of relatives or of their pupils' parents. The facts have been elicited by a Government Commission.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FRANCE HAS BURIED CITY.

Tombs Found Near Orleans Dating Back Centuries.

Interesting ruins which point to the existence of a buried city has been found in the woods of Charbonnierre, near the chateau of that name, some miles distant from Orleans, France. Two tombs composed of monolith stones in one of which the remains of a skeleton were reposing, have been found under ancient oaks. They were at a depth of thirty centimeters below the soil. It is estimated from the nature of the stones, their dimensions and form, that the tombs date from the sixth, seventh, or eighth century.

According to a local tradition, on this site, which was formerly crossed by a great Roman way, many centuries ago an important city stood, of which the ruins still exist, though crowded and crushed under the earth long ago and forgotten till discovered by wood cutters and excavators.

This tradition attributes to this buried city the name of Sergy. It is probable that these tombs are not the only relics in this place, and that a well conducted search would reveal an entire cemetery, whose extent would give an idea of the importance of the buried city.

Everyone wants the best value for his money - Buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea and you will certainly get it.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, TORONTO.

Can handle your APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, ONIONS, POULTRY (dead or alive) BUTTER, EGGS, HONEY, to good advantage. Let us have your consignments, it will pay you. Stamps and pads on application.

QUAINT CUSTOMS.

A certain marriage custom has unluckily for the brides of to-day fallen into disuse. It was once incumbent on the bridegroom to place a sum of money in a purse on the wedding night and present it to the bride. Afterward this was done the following morning, and the gift was called the Dow Purse. Another phase of the same thing existed in Cumberland, England, where the bridegroom provided himself with gold and crown pieces. At the words "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," he gave the clergyman his fee and poured the rest of the money into a handkerchief which the bride held out. In other places it was the custom on the day following the marriage for the bride to ask her husband for a gift of money or property, and he was bound in honor to grant her request.

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so danger ous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

"Six feet in his boots?" exclaimed Mrs. Beeswax; "what will the insolence of this world come to, I wonder? Why, they might as well tell me that the man had six heads in his hat."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

"Get out, you ornithorhynchus!" The man departed meekly. "Who's that?" inquired a friend of the speaker. "An ornithorhynchus!" "Why do you call him that?" "Well Webster defines an ornithorhynchus as a beast with a bill."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

"Really, Jane, dear," said Mr. Bobbeter to his wife, as they sat down in the theatre, "your hat is too high. Take it off and put it in your lap." "Well, I like that!" snapped Mrs. Bobbeter. "If I put that hat in my lap, how am I going to see over it?"

There never was, and never will be a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtain able in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grevious ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which Quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of mood is despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which being stimulated, courses through out the veins, strengthening the healthy animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance—result, improved appetite. Northrop & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the public their superior Quinine Wine at the usual rate, and, gauged by the opinion of scientists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

Customer (in restaurant)—"I've forgotten what I wanted to order, and I had it right on the tip of my tongue." Waiter—"What did you say about a tip, sir?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

POWER OF SHELLS.

In 1870 an ordinary shell when it burst broke into from nineteen to thirty pieces. To-day it bursts into 240. Shrapnel fire in 1870 scattered only thirty-seven death-dealing missiles. Now it scatters 340. A bomb weighing about 70 pounds 30 years ago would have burst into 42 fragments. To-day, when it is charged with peroxilene, it breaks up into 1,200 pieces, each of which is hurled with much greater velocity than the larger lumps which were scattered by a gunpowder explosion.

Sprained Ankle Cured

Another Remarkable Case Where St. Jacobs Oil Worked a Wonder

Mr. W. H. Allen, jr., of 17 Denmark street, Aston, Birmingham, writes under date of May 29th, 1896: "I am a driver for the Keystone Bottling Co., of Birmingham, and I had the misfortune to be pitched off my waggon, and besides being bruised from head to foot my ankle joint was put out and my foot severely sprained. I tried many embrocations, but received no benefit; I then went to the hospital, but after having been treated for a considerable time, I left, not any better. I then determined to try St. Jacobs Oil, and I can assure you that before I used the contents of one bottle my ankle was as sound as ever, and I was able to go to work as if nothing had happened."

Everyone wants the best value for his money - Buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea and you will certainly get it.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, TORONTO.

Can handle your APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, ONIONS, POULTRY (dead or alive) BUTTER, EGGS, HONEY, to good advantage. Let us have your consignments, it will pay you. Stamps and pads on application.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

removes all hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Ring Bone, Sweeny, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by all druggists.

NO HUMBUG 2 PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in 1

Humane Swine V, Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 42 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns painlessly and safely. Prevents abortion. Price $1.50 or send $1 for trial; if it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02; for 17 yrs.; Canada Dec. 17, '95, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S. A.

TOO LATE.

A dignitary of the Church of England tells this story of his Cambridge days.

He is young looking, and always wears a white tie. When he got his fellowship, full of pride and consequence, he went to call upon the master of one of the colleges.

He rang the bell and, when the door opened, was about to present his card when he was cut short by the footman, who had run his eyes over him, saying:

"All right, young man. You're too late. I got the place yesterday."

IMPERIAL MAPLE SYRUP

The quality standard from ocean to ocean. Your money back if not satisfactory.

ROSE & LAFLAMME, Agents, - Montreal.

A SOAPLESS COUNTRY.

In spite of British rule India is still virtually a soapless country. Throughout the villages of Hindustan soap is, indeed, regarded as a natural curiosity, and it is rarely, if ever kept in stock by a native shop-keeper.

A Cure for Rheumatism.—The intrusion of uric acid into the blood vessels is a fruitful cause of rheumatic pains. This irregularity is owing to a deranged and unhealthy condition of the liver. Any one subject to this painful affection will find a remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their action upon the kidneys is pronounced and most beneficial, and by restoring healthy action, they correct impurities in the blood.

Physician (with his ear to patient's breast)—"There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once. Patient (anxiously)—"That 'swelling' is my pocket-book, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much."

For Over Sixty Years.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind

Small Son—"I know what I'll be when I grow up. I'm going to be a great inventor." Papa—"That's encouraging, certainly. What makes you think you have inventive genius?" Small Son—"Why, I wanted to take a screw out, and I couldn't find a screwdriver, so I unscrewed it with your razor."

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion Bridge, over an arm of the Yellow Sea, in China. It is 5½ miles long, and the roadway 70 feet above water.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

Mrs. Billus—"John, you ought not to be so hard on the young man who comes to see Bessie. You were a young man once yourself, and my recollection is that you were sometimes a very silly one." Mr. Billus—"Silly! I was an idiot, Maria: I was an idiot! I have found it out since."

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen.—My daughter 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly,

J. B. LEVESQUE.

St. Joseph, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1900.

"Do you think," he asked, in hesitating accents, "that you could learn to love me?" "Yes," she replied, coyly. "I could learn, but I'm afraid you'll have a good deal of trouble teaching father."

Stops the cough and works off the Cold

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

"My wife is a lecturer and I am an entertainer," said Hobbs. "Indeed? I knew your wife appeared in public, but I did not know that you ever did." "Oh, I don't; I stay at home and entertain the baby."

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.