

# The Man Who Knows.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

I did so, and clutched the edge. Now, if anybody thinks it is an easy thing to pull oneself to the top of the wall in that fashion, let him try it, and I think he'll discover his mistake. I can't know I found it a harder business than I had anticipated, so much harder that when I reached the top I was so completely exhausted as to be unable to do anything for more than a minute. Then I whispered to another man to climb upon the first man's back, and stretch his hands up to me. He did so, I pulled him up beside me. The guide came next, then the other tourists, then Lord Beekenhams. After which I took off and lowered my coat to the man who had stood for us all, and leaving done, took a firm grip of the wall with my legs, and dragged him up as I had done the others.

It had been a longer business than I liked, and every moment, while we were about it, I expected to hear the cries of the mob inside the mosque, and to find them pouring into the yard to prevent our escape. The bolts on the door, however, must have possessed greater strength than we gave them credit for. At any rate, they did not give way.

When we were all safely on the wall, I asked the guide in which direction we should now proceed; he pointed to the adjoining roofs, and in Indian file, and with the stealthiness of cats, we accordingly crept across them.

Three houses surmounted we found ourselves overlooking a narrow alley, into which we first peered carefully, and, having discovered that no one was about, eventually dropped.

"Now," said the guide, "as soon as we were down, we must run along here, and turn to the left."

We did so, to find ourselves in a broader street, which eventually brought us out into the thoroughfare through which we had passed to reach the mosque.

# THE READERS OF ONTARIO

OUR LIBRARIES COMPARED WITH MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK. The circulation of libraries in New York much smaller than in Ontario—Massachusetts in the banner state—the measure of intelligence. Premier Ross' recent remarks on "the measure of intelligence" found among the people of Ontario as indicated by the number of free libraries in the Province and the extent of their patronage, naturally suggests a comparison with the measure of intelligence in other lands, particularly the leading States of the Union. Three factors come into consideration in making such a comparison, viz., the population, the total number of volumes in the libraries, and the number taken out during the year.

Contrasting Ontario with the State of New York, which may be taken as an example of the average American State, and with Massachusetts, where the free public library movement found its birth, and where it now stands very near completion, so far as universal extension is concerned, the following statistics are obtainable. In 1896 the libraries of New York contained nearly 6,000,000 volumes, with a circulation during that year of 5,008,402. In 1898 the libraries of Massachusetts, with a population of 2,600,000, held 918,028 books in the libraries, which during the year 1898 circulated to the extent of 2,547,131.

STILL FAR BEHIND. At first glance it will be seen that in the number of volumes at the disposal of the public, Ontario is still far behind either of the others. Her libraries containing only two volumes to every five of her population; while those of New York contain two to every three; Massachusetts three to every two.

Another consideration, however, has to be taken into account in the connection, and that is the rate of circulation in proportion to the number of volumes obtainable from the libraries. When this is calculated it will be seen that for every volume contained in the public libraries of Ontario very nearly three are taken out every year, while in Massachusetts the proportion is only a little over two, and in New York barely one. When this point is considered and also the fact that owing to the greater extent of the country, although Ontario has 48 libraries to Massachusetts 330, the libraries of Ontario are much less accessible than those of Massachusetts, it is only fair to conclude that the taste for reading is quite as strong in Ontario as in Massachusetts, whose capital, Boston, contains the finest public library in the world, and where all opportunities are taken into account, the odds would seem to favor Ontario.

CONDENSED BEER. The Gentle Beverage in the Form of a Jelly Distributed to British Troops. A curious experiment was made during the campaign in South Africa with apparently successful results. Tommy Atkins loves his beer and would severely feel the deprivation if he could not get it. Some ingenious person in England conceived the idea of condensing beer and making a jelly of it. In this form a considerable quantity was sent to South Africa and distributed among the British troops.

ARMY SWIMMING SCHOOL. The German army has a swimming school for troops, where every one must learn to swim. The best swimmers are able to cross a stream of several hundred yards' width even with their arms and legs, and with their rifles and cartridges.

# THE GREAT NILE DAM.

Importance of the Work That Has Just Been Finished at Assouan. From the ages of the dynasties of shepherd kings and Pharaohs a "low Nile" or a "high Nile" has meant death or plenty in Egypt. In proportion as the river spread its fertilizing waters in flood time along its banks the crop of the season was assured. If for one or more years in succession its volume fell short famine stared the people in the face.

Imperial Rome depended largely on the granaries of Egypt for the daily bread of her populace, but in her great constructive days, she failed to insure the constancy of supplies in grain and other products of Egypt's soil which is confidently anticipated by the approaching regulation of the Nile and fall of the ancient river.

When the river is in flood its waters will rush through the massive sluice gates. In the autumn months the sluice gates will be closed until the reservoir thus formed is full and ready to be distributed by channels over the agricultural land on each side. When the water is most wanted in August and April for the crops of corn, sugar, cotton and ice the supply in the lower river will be increased from the reservoir, and thus a fair EVEN SUPPLY OF WATER will be afforded throughout the year.

From the engineering point of view the stupendous nature of the undertaking will be realized from the fact that it will be creating practically a lake 111 miles long impounding more than 1,000,000 tons of water. It is 500,000 tons a minute will go through the sluices. The dam will raise the river about sixty-six feet above its usual previous level. It is broad enough for a carriage road run along its top.

No where else in the Nile Valley says Sir Benjamin Baker who has carried out the work, were to be found numerous islands and shallows which to work. The openings of the sluices are to be lined with cast iron one and a half inches thick, so as to factually guard against the destruction from the constant impact of large volumes of water at high velocity. The width of the dam has been made more than the pressure on the solid granite masonry will be less than that on any of the other great dams of the world.

# MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets. Toronto, March 19.—Wheat—Export demand continues, slow but prices are about steady. Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, \$1.10; No. 2, 97-1-2; No. 3, 97-1-2; No. 4, 97-1-2; No. 5, 97-1-2; No. 6, 97-1-2; No. 7, 97-1-2; No. 8, 97-1-2; No. 9, 97-1-2; No. 10, 97-1-2.

London, March 19.—Wheat—Export demand continues, slow but prices are about steady. Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, \$1.10; No. 2, 97-1-2; No. 3, 97-1-2; No. 4, 97-1-2; No. 5, 97-1-2; No. 6, 97-1-2; No. 7, 97-1-2; No. 8, 97-1-2; No. 9, 97-1-2; No. 10, 97-1-2.

By APOLLO.

To be Continued.

URIC ACID. A FAIR DIVISION. THE BRIDE-DEARY. GOOD ROADS AT EATON HALL.

## URIC ACID In the Blood

**Gives Rise to Painful and Fatal Complications—The Liver and Kidneys Responsible for the Presence of This Poison.**

The most dreadful result of indigestion is the over-crowding of the liver by crowding on to it the mass of indigestible food. Failing to do its work under these conditions, there is left in the system more uric acid poison than the kidneys can possibly remove. The outcome of this state of affairs is the formation of uric acid stones in the kidneys and bladder, a most excruciating and even dreadfully fatal ailment.

An early and marked indication of the presence of uric acid in the blood is a deposit similar to brick dust in the urine. This is accompanied usually by pain or irregularity in urinating and weakness or aching in the small of the back.

The cause of uric acid is a deranged liver, which fails to convert urea into uric acid. Permanent cure can only be effected by a treatment such as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which act directly on both the liver and kidneys.