Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that "Sunlight Soap has a thorough cleansing power without danger to the clothes or skin."

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SUNLIGHT SOAP

DR. Giuseppe Lapponi

PHYSICIAN TO THE POPE PRAISES DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

In Four Cases of Anaemia Their Effects Were So Satisfactory That He Will Go On Using Them.

Dr Lapponi, whose skill preserved the life of the late Pope Leo XIII to the great age of 92, and to whose care the health of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is confided, has written the remarkable letter of which the following is a translation:—

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple Anæmia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of Anæmia or Chlorosis, but also in cases of Neurasthenia and the like."

DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.

Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi, Physician to the Pope, who has written a letter in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this opinion. Dr. Lapponi's high official position places his professional competence above question and it is certain that he did not write as above without weighing his words, or without a full sense of the effect his opinion would have.

The "simple anæmia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperilled. A girl, bright and merry enough in childhood, will in her teens grow by degrees pale and languid. Frequent headaches, and a sense of uneasiness which she cannot understand, make her miserable. Just when it is time for her to leave off being a girl and become a woman—a change which comes to different individuals at different ages—her development lingers—why? Because she has too little blood. That is what Dr. Lapponi means when he speaks, in the scientific language natural to him, of "the anæmia of development." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have the power of making new blood. That is what Dr. Lapponi means when he speaks, in the scientific language natural to him, of "the anæmia of development." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have the power of making new blood. They cure anæmia just as food cures hunger. That is how they help growing girls, who, for want of this new blood, often drift into chronic ill-health, or "go into a decline" which means consumption and the. Dr. Williams' Pills could save them.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic, referred to by Dr. Lapponi, makes them valuable to men as well as women. They act on the nerves through the blood and thus cure diseases like St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, paralysis and loc-motor ataxia. When buying these pills it is important to see that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box. Never take a substitute, as it is a menace to health. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your dealer write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

Gifts of Our Territory made to U. S.

British treaty gifts of Canadian territory commenced with the Treaty of Independence, 1783-3, when the Ohio and Mississippi valley of the Canada ceded by France in 1763 now comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois (with its Chicago), Wisconsin and Minnesota—which had formed no part of the revolted thirteen colonies, was gratuitously ceded to the United States. "An instance," says an American author, "of the sacrifice of territory, of authority, of sovereignty, and of political prestige unparalleled in the history of diplomacy."

In 1814 the British and Canadian conquests of Maine and Massachusetts to Penobscot, on the Atlantic coast, and of Michigan and the western territory to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, during the war of 1812, were restored to the United States—without insisting upon the territorial boundaries obtained by the war, and rightly claimable under the international doctrine of uti possidetis.

In 1818 another large territory of the French Canada of 1763, extending from Lake Superior west and including the district about the upper waters of the Mississippi, which the American plenipotentiaries of 1782 reported to Congress "was then possessed by Great Britain," and also including the Red River valley, which the Hudson's Bay Company had granted to Lord Selkirk in 1814, and further west to the headwaters of the Missouri river (now Dakota and adjoining territory), "went," as a Canadian writer once said, "to satisfy the thrifty appetite of the Republic."

In 1842 Lord Ashburton, in ignorance of the boundary lines on the Franklin "Red Line Map of 1782," ceded over 4,000,000 acres of Canadian lands, and by extending Maine 86 miles north into Canada, placed a barrier between Montreal and the Atlantic. The map had been discovered by Dr. Sparks of Harvard University, in 1842, and forwarded by him to Mr. Webster. In his report to the Senate he stated that the red boundary line throughout the United States "is exactly the line now contended for by Great Britain." And Greville's Memoirs record—"Our successive Governments are much to blame in not having ransacked the archives at Paris, for they could certainly have done for a public object what Jared Sparks did for a private one, and a little trouble would have put them in possession of whatever that repository contained."

In 1846 Oregon, with its splendid harbors on the Pacific coast—owing to the British yielding to the threat, "54 deg. 40 min. or fight," and apparently agreeing with Lord Ashburton that Britain's right to the territory was "a mere question of honor,"—was also ceded.

In 1871 Britain agreed that the Fenian Raid claims of Canada, amounting to over $1,600,000, should be made against the United States, but owing to the ambiguous wording of the despatch proposing a treaty to settle the Alabama and other claims, the United States rejected them, alleging that "they did not commend themselves to their favor," a denial of justice which the then Colonial Secretary acquiesced in, by saying that "Canada could not reasonably expect this country should, for an indefinite period, incur the constant risk of serious misunderstanding with the United States." In Hall's International Law the responsibility of the United States was thus stated—"It would be difficult to find more typical instances of national responsibility assumed by a State for such open and notorious acts as the Fenian Raids into Canada, and by way of complicity after such acts."

The miscarriage of justice in the Alaska case, and the "scant consideration which Canada's protest against the appointment by the United States of declared partisans, and, therefore, disqualified representatives, as "impartial jurists of repute," to the Tribunal, "received from the Colonial Office"—as had the Fenian Raid claims—justify Canada's demand for larger treaty making powers.—Canadian Magazine.

For Over Sixty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses of the United States. Price twenty five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

July Lippincott's Magazine.

The July number of Lippincott's Magazine is fertile in fiction for lazy days. Its opening pages are covered by "The Love Affair of a Princess," by Lafayette McLaws. Following the novelette there are nine stories of varying lengths and subjects: Elizabeth Duer contributes a most engaging one called "The Court of Pan," Edward Boltwood's story, "The Lazzaparoola," is the very cleverest and most amusing cow-boy episode which has appeared in print. A good summer storey by Cyrus Townsend Brady, entitled "The Baby Goes A-fishing," is suspected of being a bit of personal reminiscence. Bertha H. Lippincott, the author of "Chevrons," writes an entertaining tale of the right man at the wrong dinner-table, and an out-of-the-common point is made by the debutante winning out with a rival widow. Something new about the finding of "Moses" is told by Ella Middleton Tybout under the title of "Moses, Jr.," and a sweet background for the livelier themes is a story by Mabel Nelson Thurston called "The Emancipation of Lydia Duroe." "A Thread of Scarlet," by Jennette Lee, sounds the single note of tragedy in the whole number. This is offset by its strength and original motif. "A Delayed Heritage" appeals to everybody who has wanted one thing very much for a long time—and at last grasps the clear desire. Its author is Eleanor H. Porter. A new sort of ghost-story is that by Bertha M. Bower, entitled "The Ghost in the Red Shirt." Its underlying love accompaniment is captivating. George Moore's "Moods and Memories," Parts III., IV., and V., are no less charming than last month's. The pathetic incident of a little Irish waitress at a Paris cafe reads like fiction. The poems this month are by Florence Earle Coates, Richard Kirk, Aloysius Coll, S. R. Elliott, Ella Heath, Francis Halley Newton, and Emma P. Seabury. The summer fiction of the July "Twentieth Century Home" makes it a volume which is worth carrying off into the country. But because of the many pages given up to that which is designed purely for recreation, "The Twentieth Century Home" does not in the least drop off in its useful side. It is interesting to note the practical phases of this new home magazine. Veils As an Adjunct of Beauty, Money-Making for Women, the Laboratory of the Kitchen, the Most Famous Dishes of Many Lands—touching this month on Italian cooking—Gossip About Children's Dolls, Home Education, Home Entertainment, and the preparation and constitution of Summer Drinks, are some of the themes which strike the eye running down the table of contents.

Kelvin and Figures.

Most of the stories about Lord Kelvin which obtain in Glasgow are founded upon the occasional inability of the great man who lisped in logarithms to bring his mind to a childish sum.

The famous one tells how on his blackboard he once made two and two five and, hearing the chuckles of his delighted class, altered it hastily to three. He was, however, once heard to say, in his characteristic slow way, with his beautiful use of the soft Irish r: "Seven times nine, Mr. Mac-far-lane, are a hundred and what? Pause. But no; seven times nine cannot be a hundred and anything, Mr. Mac-far-lane, for the square root of a hundred is ten."

It is also told of him that, walking one day with a friend in Largs, he noticed that it had begun to rain. He questioned his friend closely as to where his coat and umbrella were, and having satisfied himself that his friend had not these articles with him he said, "Well, in that case, doctor, we will walk back beneath this belt of trees, for the rain will not per-co-late the leaves, doctor, for twen-ty minutes."

In washing woollens and flannels, the soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

Some Odd Plants.

There are few plants that have not been utilized in one way or another by mankind for food, paper, drugs, or in other ways. Among many not so well known may be mentioned the Japanese wax tree, bearing bunches of fruit growing like grapes which contain a species of wax used in making candles. Another tree, found in the Pacific islands and known as the candle nut, yields a large quantity of oil, while the kernels are strung together on a stick and lighted as a candle. The fruit of the candle tree is between three and four feet in length and about an inch in diameter, and of a yellowish color. As they are seen hanging from the tree they present the appearance of a number of wax candles. The telegraph plant, which grows in India, is a slender, erect shrub, so called because of some resemblance to signals in the motion of its trifoliate leaves—the two side ones rising and falling alternately for a time, and then resting. Sometimes many of the leaves are in motion, and sometimes only a few, the greatest activity being in the early morning, and not depending on the wind.

New Year's Superstitions.

The following superstitious in connection with New Year's are still believed in various parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales: On New Year's morning go to a well or fountain and leave an apple and nosegay, and the water will keep fresh and be more wholesome all the year. If a dark complexioned man crosses your threshold first on New Year's day you will be prosperous; if a blond, unlucky, and if a redheaded man dire disaster will surely follow. Before locking the door for the night on New Year's eve place a gold coin near it and let it remain there until the church bells ring the next morning, and you will have plenty of money all that year. So strong is the belief in this last adage in some places that dark complexioned men are paid a small gratuity to call early and walk through the first floor of the house, entering by the back door and leaving by the front.

Nation Without a Language.

Among the people of the world the Swiss are alone in having no language they can call their own. According to a recent visitor to the little country about three-fourths of the people in Switzerland speak German, while the remainder divide four other languages among them—mainly French and Italian—the languages varying, as a rule, according to the proximity of the people to each country whose tongue they speak. Public documents and notices are printed in both French and German. In the Swiss national parliament the members make their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both languages. The orders of the president are translated by an official interpreter and furnished to the newspapers in both languages.

Long Journeys Made by Whales.

The whales that swim about the islands which lie off the coast of Norway and Finland in March and April travel immense distances. In May they turn up at the Azores or even at the Bermudas and sometimes pay a visit to the Antilles. They swim fast, for in June they are back again off Norway. Some of these whales have been known to bring back evidences of where they have been, for harpoons of the peculiar kind used off the coast of South America have been found stuck in them.

Grand Advice.

A shoemaker came to the minister asking his advice because "that sweep, his landlord, had given him notice to quit and he would have nowhere to lay his head." The minister could only advise him to lay his case before the Lord. A week later the minister returned and found the shoemaker busy and merry. "That was gran' advice ye gied me, minister," said the man. "I laid my case before the Lord, as ye tell't me, an' noo the sweep's deid."—Geikie's "Scotch Reminiscences."

Good Humor.

According to ancient theory, there are four principal humors in the body—blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy. The predominance of any one determined the temper; hence the expression "choleric humor," etc. A nice balance made a good compound called a good humor, and a preponderance of any a bad compound called an ill or bad humor.

Had Misjudged Him.

"Does your father ever kiss your mamma, Willie?" asked the lady who had once been the gentleman's sweetheart.

"Yes, every morning when he goes away to the city."

"Dear me! And to think that I once doubted his courage!"

Her Curiosity.

"Mrs. Chellus looks bad, doesn't she?"

"Yes, and no wonder. She's been awake every night for a week past."

"The idea! What was the matter?"

"She discovered about a week ago that her husband talks in his sleep, and of course she had to listen."

A Novice at the Business.

"I suppose you had a perfectly lovely time at Wexford's house party?"

"No, it was a fizzle. Mrs. Wexford has so little tact. She was always arranging it so that the men would have to pair off with their own wives."—Exchange.

Emotion turning back on itself and not leading on to thought or action is the element of madness.

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms; got rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., for free information. 51-13t

Descriptive Booklet of World's Fair.

Apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway for ticket, descriptive pamphlet entitled "A Fifty Million Dollar Problem." Exposition now in full swing, reduced rates allow stop over at Chicago, Detroit and intermediate Canadian stations.

It is reported that South Africa's contribution to Imperial defence will be increased from £50,000 to £500,000.

Oddities of La Fontaine.

La Fontaine, the famous French poet and writer of fables, was a notable example of the eccentricity of genius. When he lost his entire fortune, a lady, who was one of his best friends and an ardent admirer of his works, hastened in alarm and distress to find him. She met him in the street, penniless and cheerful.

"You must come to our home," she said.

"I was going there," he replied, and then began a visit which prolonged itself into years, during which La Fontaine never seemed to be troubled by a thought that he was dependent. Nor did the lady or her family have any other feeling than one of delight and pride that he made his home with them.

Some one adopted one of his sons when the child was a baby. Knowing that the boy was in good hands, he seemed to forget all about him. Years afterward at a dinner party he met a young man whose wit and charm of manner pleased him greatly.

"Why, that is your son!" he was told.

"Indeed! I am pleased to hear it," was his remarkable reply.

The Prairie Dog.

An old cherished superstition about the prairie dog is thus ruthlessly brushed aside in the American Natural History by William T. Hornaday:

It is not true that the prairie dog lives in peace and harmony in the same burrow with the rattlesnake and burrowing owl. The snakes would make short work of the young prairie dogs, and the latter would quickly kill the owl! It is safe to surmise that when a deadly and quarrelsome rattler invades the home of a prairie dog family the latter speedily seeks a home elsewhere. The burrowing owl is in the habit of taking refuge in abandoned burrows and nesting in them to save the labor of digging a burrow for itself. In the Philadelphia Geological garden Mr. A. E. Brown once tried the experiment of associating burrowing owls and prairie dogs. The owls were immediately killed and torn to pieces by the dogs.

Ferdinand.

The first half of this word is feorh, "youth" or "life." The second half is a little uncertain, but may be conjectured to be probably nanth, "daring." It was the Spanish Goths who gave it its earliest vogue in the peninsula as Fernando or Fernan. San Fernando, king of Castile, sent it on to Aragon and thence to Naples, where it became Ferdinando and figures in "The Tempest" accordingly as Ferdinand. With Ferdinand and Isabella its fame grew worldwide. Again, in Spain itself it became Hernando and Hernan, in which last shape it was immortalized by Cortes. Who would have suspected the conqueror of Mexico of bearing a name which on analysis turns out to be pure Anglo-Saxon?

Losing a Couple of Anchors.

"It makes me weary," said the skipper of a clipper ship just in from South America, "to buy a newspaper just after I have landed and read that my vessel suffered no loss from the storm except slipping a couple of anchors. How many persons who read that know that ships' anchors are sold by the pound and that each pound costs from 5 to 7 cents? I carried two 5,000 pound anchors and the loss of them means that I am out $600. That wipes the profit of a voyage in double quick time, doesn't it? Some folks talk about ship anchors as though they didn't cost more than marlinspikes."

Lovemaking in Borneo.

When a dyak of Borneo makes love he helps the girl in the hardest portion of her daily toil. If she smiles upon him, no matter how sweetly, he does not immediately respond, but waits until the next dark night. Then he steals to her house and wakens her as she lies asleep beside her parents. The parents, if they approve, make no sign, but sleep on or pretend to. If the girl accepts she rises and takes from her lover the betel and sweetmeats he has brought her. That seals their betrothal, and he departs as he came, neither speaking nor being spoken to.

A Literary Curiosity.

Here is a literary curiosity: "Sator arepo tenet opera rotas." It is curious because it spells the same words backward as forward. The first letter of each word placed consecutively spells the first word, the second letter of each spells the second word, and so on. The last letters read backward spell the last word, the next to the last letters the next to the last word, and so on throughout. There are also as many letters in each word as there are words in the sentence.

Warm Prospect.

Mr. Hardnut—I admit, sir, that my life has not been what it should be, but I truly and unselfishly love your daughter, and if ever I give her a moment's pain I hope I'll be made to suffer torture for it. Old Gentleman (warmly)—Oh, you will. You don't know her.

Fishing Downstream.

The fish always lie with their noses upstream and their eyes looking for what the water brings down. Therefore be natural and send the lure down, as the real fly would come.—Outing.

Cupid's Rehearsal.

He—You didn't seem startled when I proposed to you. She—No; I have so often dreamed that you proposed to me.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter to secure plumpness.

A Story Once Told by Lowell.

Something happened one day in James Russell Lowell's office which suggested the following: There was a time when the fastest sailing ships in the world were built in the shipyards of New England. About that time an American clipper and an English yacht were entering the harbor of Genoa together, and there was a race between the clipper and the yacht, and the clipper won in the race. When the two vessels were in port the owner of the English yacht, a person of polished manners, came on board the American and very handsomely congratulated the captain of the clipper upon his achievement, which he said was all the more remarkable in view of the fact that it was the first time that his yacht had ever been beaten. The liberal minded old Yankee captain replied: "Well, now, that's curious. It's the first time the Polly Ann ever beat anything."

A severe case of Ovarian Trouble and a terrible operation avoided. Mrs. Emmons tells how she was saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with **ovarian troubles**, causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—**and saved me from an operation**—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

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When Golf Was Serious.

Golf players complain that their favorite game is not taken seriously enough by the people, and they protest against the tone of levity in which newspaper paragraphers discuss the game. There was a time when golf was taken seriously enough, as this excerpt from an ancient law document attests:

On September 9, 1637, Francis Broune, sone to John Broune, wabster in Banff, was convicted by the borrow or justice court of the burgh of breaking into the buithe of Patrick Shand and stealing therefrom "sume golff ballis," and the judges ordainit the said Francis to be presentlie tacken and careit to the gallowshill of this burghe, and hangit on the gallows thereof to the death, where-of William Wat, dempster of the said assyis, gaive domme.

Wheltas Money.

Dewarra, a currency of New Britain, is an instance of how the spoils of the chase may be turned to account as the outward and visible sign of wealth. Dewarra is made by stringing the shells of a dog whelk upon the ribs of palm leaves. These strings may be retailed at so much a fathom—usually the price is equivalent to about three shillings a fathom length—or they may be made into various articles of personal adornment to be worn on great occasions. In New Britain the dewarra hoarded up by a rich man is produced at his funeral and divided among his Faeirs in much the same kind of way as personal property is divided among us.

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Dainties of the Russian Peasant.

The Russian peasant, even if the bread he eats is black, has a bon bouche to add to his meal much sought by epicures in the western world—the wild mushrooms, which grow thousands upon thousands on the steppes of Russia. At any time a full and savory meal is provided with the addition of sausage and onions; even a mushroom often contents them for a meal with their coarse rye bread. The poorest laborer has also a luxurious drink always available from the ever present samovar, and the tea they drink would be the envy of any American connoisseur of that beverage, for the best of China's tea is found in Russia, and all classes enjoy its quality and fragrance. Never is water allowed to stand on the tea over a few moments, so none of the poisonous tannin is extracted, and a mildly stimulating, straw colored drink is the result. It would be well if the Russian peasant would content himself with this, for his only great vice is drunkenness.

How It Spreads.

The first package of Hem-Roid (the infallible Pile cure) that was put out went to a small town in the State of Nebraska.

It made the cure of a case of Piles that was considered hopeless.

The news spread and although this was only two years ago the demand prompted Dr. J. S. Leonhardt of, Lincoln, Neb., the discoverer, to prepare it for general use. Now it is being sent to all parts of the world.

It will cure any case of Piles. There is a month's treatment in each box.

Sold for $1.00, with absolute guarantee.

It is for sale by druggists.

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

Inquisitive Girls.

Bessie—I almost hate Carrie Dyer! She asks such impudent questions, you know. I was telling her if Frank Barnes had asked me to marry him once he had asked me twenty times, and she had the impertinence to ask me if he had asked once. Minnie—The idea! But has he, Bessie?

THE DAIRYMAN

VOLUME 44.

The particles of dust in the barn and those adhering to the udder and flanks of the cows contribute a large quota of the undesirable germs usually found in milk, says John Michels, instructor of dairying in Michigan Agricultural college. With a reasonable amount of care contamination from these sources may be avoided. In the first place cows should never be bedded or fed immediately before or during milking, and the barn should be thoroughly cleaned at least once daily, and this after milking. Further, it is of the highest importance that the milkers be provided with moist cloths with which to dampen the udder and the flanks of the cow before milking to prevent dislodgment of dust.

It is wrong to think that milk is clean from which the visible filth—dust, hairs and straws—has been removed by straining. The mischief lies not so much in the straw as in the bad germs that reside upon it. The numerous germs that adhere to dust particles, hairs and straws are not removed by the ordinary process of straining, and it is these germs that are the source of an endless amount of trouble to the butter and cheese maker.

Scrupulous cleanliness in dairy manufacture is of first importance. The dairy room should be well ventilated and should receive a thorough daily cleaning with hot water and soap. The utensils are preferably cleaned in the following manner: First, rinse with warm water; second, wash in an alkaline hot water containing some alkali; third, rinse in hot water, and fourth, steam or scald with hot water a few minutes.

How to Milk a Cow.

Milking is one of the most important jobs on the farm, and it is usually a never ending one—365 days in the year and an extra one this year for good measure, says a correspondent of Rural New Yorker.

Rub the udder gently for ten seconds to remove any dust, either with the

PROPER POSITION IN MILKING.

hand or a damp cloth, which will take up any dust, but do not use a wet rag. Before starting to milk, if the cow is not a hard one, work the milk to coming into the teat so that you can start with a full stream. If the cow is a hard milker omit the latter, as she will start more easily before the teats are pressed full. See that your finger nails are short, so that in no way will they irritate the cow.

The illustration shows what we believe to be the right position while milking. Notice that the pail is directly under the udder and is held perfectly level. The milker can draw a full stream directly downward without pulling or twisting the teats or udder. If the cow lifts her foot the left stool is right there to protect the pail.

Prosperity in the Dairy.

Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska were prosperous states when corn and wheat were the principal money crops, but since dairying has come in they have increased wonderfully in every material respect. This is also true of Wisconsin and Minnesota.—Dairyman.

Bible Translation.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Bible was current in some forty languages—today in some 400. It is necessary to use sixty different sets of types to print in these many tongues, while some fifty languages require to be printed in more characters than one to be legible to all races and creeds in that particular country. Again, to translate the Bible into one foreign tongue is in itself a work of more than a lifetime very often. What must be then the labor required to learn some barbaric tongue which has no writing, no characters or alphabet of its own and to supply all deficiencies before the task of translation can begin? Moreover, the Biblical metaphors and similes have to be altered and made comprehensible to untutored minds. One translator, Henry Nott by name, spent twenty years in Tahiti to learn the language, after which he spent another twenty years in translating the book into the Tahitan tongue.—London Chronicle.

A Singular Coincidence.

One Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1889 Mrs. K., a northern woman, said to her husband: "I don't know why it is, but all the afternoon I have been thinking of our old friend, Emma, in Natchez, Miss. We have not heard from her for years. I believe that I will write to her." She did so. The letter was mailed that evening. It would reach Natchez on the next Tuesday. On Tuesday morning Mrs. K. received a letter from Emma, dated Sunday afternoon, commencing: "My dear Mrs. K., I don't know why it is, but I have been thinking of you all the afternoon and concluded that I would write to you. It has been several years since I have heard from you." Hence these two ladies, one in the far south, the other in central Illinois, were thinking of each other, writing in almost the same language and evidently at the same moment.

Knew the Brand.

"Is that a Landseer, Mr. Crœsus?" asked the visitor, pausing before the painting.

"No," replied the host; "reckon it is a Durham. See how broad it is between the horns, and see the color and curl on its forehead. That's a genuine Durham sure."

Nothing to Speak Of.

Miss Skrawney (giggling)—Mr. Kidder is such a flatterer. Miss Ascum—What has he been saying to you? Miss Skrawney—Oh, tee hee! He's so gallant! He told me I had arms like the Venus de Milo!

Monkey Brand Soap will clean a house from cellar to roof, but won't wash clothes.