

SWIFTEST BOAT AFLOAT.

BRITAIN'S NEW TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER A MARVEL.

Forty-three Miles an Hour is the Record of H. M. S. Viper—Description of this Interesting Vessel.

For several years past the record for aquatic speed has been the subject of keen competition between the builders of pleasure or passenger carrying craft and the constructors of the lighter class of naval vessels. But the naval vessel has been placed far in the lead for the present in the race for speed supremacy by the success of the torpedo boat destroyer Viper of the British navy. When she received her first trial last autumn there was very general disappointment among those who hoped for great results from the adoption of the turbine principle in engine building that she was able to make only 82 knots. After a thorough overhauling during the winter and the remedying of certain minor defects the inventor, the Hon. Charles A. Parsons, announced that he was ready for another trial. This trial took place recently under the direction of officers of the British Admiralty.

They report that the new boat made 37 knots, or practically a rate of 43 miles an hour.

There is no doubt that the Viper is the fastest of her kind in existence, with the possible exception of her sister ship the Cobra, which has been built on about the same lines and is of nearly the same size as the Viper.

The latter is the first vessel of any practical importance to be built on the turbine principle. The Turbinia which was the very first, was intended by Mr. Parsons to be merely a practical demonstration of the soundness and practical utility of his plans.

THE VIPER

does not differ materially in external appearance from others of her kind now in use. Her freeboard is low, and her lines are the lines of a fast steam yacht. Her short, wide funnels suggest a tremendous draught across the fire grates. She has a turtle back protective deck forward, where the wash of the waves will come when she strikes a 40-mile gait.

Her length is 210 feet, her beam 20 feet and her draught between five and six feet—the latter an evidence of the extreme lightness of her working machinery. Her displacement is only 325 tons.

In interior arrangement, the Viper is very different from the ordinary vessel of her class. Her boilers are much larger, her engines and shafting much smaller and the whole working mechanism of the boat seems more simple than that of the ordinary steam vessel.

In ordinary engines of the reciprocating type such as are used generally in steamships the steam passes from the boilers through cylinders of high and low pressure and thence is applied to the shafts which drive the vessel by means of pistons. In applying the power the motion is changed from the vertical movement of the piston head to the revolving movement of the shafts.

By this method of applying the power the piston changes its direction with every revolution of the machinery it drives, and this continual change of direction with every stroke of the engine causes the vibration which is always present in this method of driving machinery.

In the turbine engine the steam is applied directly to the shafts which it drives. There are no cylinders and no pistons. The only gear used is carried by the shaft itself and by the chest which incloses it.

This gear consists simply of hundreds of small steel blades projecting from the shaft inside the chest, and fixed at such an angle that the steam as it enters the chest exerts its power against them and turns the shaft. Similar blades are fixed to the inner walls of the chest in a stationary position. These are interposed between the rows of

REVOLVING BLADES,

and slant in the opposite direction in order to turn the full force of the steam directly upon the latter. The steam, passing through the chest, strikes the face of the hundreds of little blades and turns the shaft. The action is the same as that of water in driving a turbine water wheel. The device seems simplicity itself, although it has taken 15 years of experimental work on the part of Mr. Parsons to bring about its successful application to steam propulsion.

The only limit of speed is the amount of steam power that can be applied. The Turbinia's screws were run at 2500 revolutions per minute, which is 10 times the rate attained in vessels of the ordinary type.

Another advantage of the turbine system is that it utilizes practically the whole power of the steam. As the steam travels away from the boilers it constantly expands, of course, and therefore exerts less pressure to the square inch. But by increasing the size of a shaft's collar and of the blades which it carries the same number of revolutions per

minute may be obtained from steam of a lower pressure.

From the Viper's boilers the steam passes to two high-pressure turbine motors, which drive the two outer propelling shafts. From there it is conducted to two low pressure and two reversing turbine motors driving the inner shafts. These propellers do not project beyond the stern of the vessel. They leave the engine room at a slight downward angle, which carries them further below the surface than would be possible if they extended directly astern, and gives them a grip of the water which the light draught of the vessel would otherwise prevent. The forward screws are some 30 feet ahead of the stern. By thus separating the screws each set has its own water to work in and is undisturbed by the action of the others. The Viper has boilers one-fifth larger than those of the ordinary torpedo boat destroyer of her size. There are nearly 2,000 feet of additional heating area.

HER HORSE-POWER

is nearly 12,000. When one reflects that by using turbines 20 per cent. increased efficiency is obtained from the steam, it will be seen that in the matter of available steam power the Viper possesses an immense advantage over other ships. Another factor which adds to this advantage is her extreme lightness. Her tonnage is a third less than that of other destroyers of her dimensions. She has twice the horse-power of these 30-knot boats to drive less body weight.

It is more than a possibility that in doing 37 knots the Viper did not reach the top notch of her speed capacity. The Admiralty officers under whose direction the run was made, naturally were not anxious to push her beyond the point at which she became a demonstrated success. Accepting these figures, however, the difference of 10 miles an hour—which is practically the difference between the Viper and the fastest commissioned destroyers of the British and other navies—is a sufficient gap to cause a general adoption of this style of architecture in the building of torpedo boat destroyers, in case the Viper proves a success in all other respects.

Of course, the only way to reverse any ship is to set her propellers to revolving in a backward direction. On the Viper this can be done, to all intents and purposes, instantly, and the fact that she carries four screws to each propeller enables her to overcome the forward impetus more quickly than can be done in the case of a vessel with single screw propellers. Therefore, the Viper can come to a stop as quickly as an ordinary vessel, in spite of her greater forward speed, and she can run backward at a rate estimated by Mr. Parsons at 16 knots per hour, or rather less than half-speed. In her trial she was able to come up to expectations in the matter of reversed speed. But it was found that when running backward she was unsteerable. This, however, is a difficulty which her builder expects to remedy within a very short time.

A USEFUL SONG.
What shall I sing, Clarence?
Sing that lovely old-time song, Lorena.

Oh, I see; you're fixing to get a good long nap.

REGRET.

A country party is this personal item: Those who know old Mr. Wilson of this place personally will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed.

GETS SOME RELIEF.

Doesn't your husband's insomnia get any better?
No; the only sleep he ever gets is when I think I hear a burglar downstairs.

WHAT HE GOT.

Pardon me, said the suitor as he picked himself up at the bottom of the front steps, but there seems to have been a misunderstanding somewhere. I asked for your daughter's hand, and I have received your foot.

FLASHES OF FUN.

We've cured that clerk who was always in debt to all of us. How did you do it? Why, the minute he gets paid we all borrow of him.

This morning I reminded Jones that he owed me sixty-five cents. Did it vex him? Oh, no; it reminded him to remind me that I owed him \$2.

Paying the Freight—Johnny—Paw, when a man expresses an opinion, can he collect express charges on it? Paw—He can—if he is a lawyer.

Your family is, late getting off for your summer trip. Yes; there are so many of us to make up our minds where to go that we never get started until fall.

Papa, said Benny Beechwood, what is the highest position in the army? The command of the balloon brigade, replied Mr. Beechwood promptly.

Invalid, to sympathizing caller, —My dear, I have lost nearly all my hair. Literal Child—I know where it is, mamma; I saw it in your dressing-table drawer.

HOW BULLER HEARD OF MAJUBA.

It was in this war that the Prince

THE CHINESE CALENDAR.

A Possible Reason Why the Dates in Table Despatches Are Sometimes Confusing.

The sojourner in the Far East is sometimes driven to wonder why the Chinese have a calendar at all. They view the passing of time with superb indifference. punctuality, if such a thing were ever to enter into the Celestial calculation, would be regarded as undignified. Nevertheless they have a calendar which is by no means a bad one when one considers its immense antiquity. A wise monarch named Yao some time about 2300 B.C. revised the calendar in use before that date to the form in which it is found at present. A volume would be needed to explain all its peculiarities, but now that despatches are mentioning Chinese dates it is well to have some idea as to wherein the Celestial calendar differs from the Gregorian.

THE CHINESE YEAR

is lunar, and therefore consists of 435 days. Before the time of Yao tradition has it that the year consisted of 360 days, and that confusion had resulted. That ruler decreed that time should be measured by the moon and that every nineteen years should contain seven additional months—almost one extra month every three years. This reckoning is excellent; it varies only about an hour every nineteen years from the true time.

Although the year is lunar, its beginning is regulated by the sun. Thus the new year comes between January 2 and February 6, unlike the Mohammedan year, which is regulated entirely by the moon, and comes at any time, winter or summer. The year is divided into twelve lunar months, called by numbers, as first, second and so on. The extra month that comes about every three years is not added at the end, as one would suppose, but is inserted anywhere, probably according to some system too subtle for Western minds. The months are subdivided into three parts, which are not again subdivided, so that a Chinaman may speak of an event without mentioning the exact time within ten days. The days are also numbered, so that exactness may be secured if a Chinaman should ever happen to want such a thing. There is no week, but foreigners are gradually teaching the meaning of such a division. The Chinese hour is 120 minutes long, but in this instance again the foreigner is making some impression on the ancient custom, and the Chinese in and near the treaty ports are familiar with the Western method. It may be added, incidentally, that Pekin is just about twelve hours ahead of New York in point of time.

The Chinese gather the years together into cycles, as Occidentals do, but for some extraordinary reason the cycle consists of

SIXTY YEARS.

This cycle is very ancient and probably has something to do with old astrological superstitions. Another method of numbering years is by the reigns of the Emperors. The present year is the thirty-sixth year of the seventy-sixth cycle, or the year 4536 since the adoption of the present chronology.

Each year has a separate name, formed by some combination of ten "stem" characters, joined with twelve "branch" characters. These are used in an ingenious way that could be described only by a lengthy article, and would probably then be not quite intelligible to the Western mind. To go straight to anything is impossible to the Oriental and the complicated system of naming the years is proof of Chinese ingenuity.

Of late years it has been supposed that the Chaldeans and Chinese had some intercourse at the time when Yao reformed the calendar, and that the two countries worked together in making the change. Certain it is that a similar event, occurred in Chaldea about the same time. But whenever the calendar was adopted it is likely for a long time to withstand the march of progress. It is correct enough, and the inconvenience does not worry the Chinaman in the least.

BULLER'S 100 HOURS IN SADDLE.
The unrest of the Zulu king, Cetewayo, led to the invasion of his country by Lord Chelmsford, who had Buller with him. To one of the soldiers, terrible disaster occurred at Isandhlwana, and, inspired by this, Buller made a vigorous attack upon the Zulus with 106 of his own horse and thirty-three Boers. This Zulu campaign was a long series of brisk skirmishes and hot contests, and in all of them Buller showed himself a bold leader of men.

At last, after one hundred consecutive hours in the saddle, in which his men had skirmished once, fought twice, and marched 170 miles, Buller did that which gained him the V.C., and occasioned the following to appear in the London Gazette:—

"For his gallant conduct at the retreat at Mhlobane, on March 28, 1879, in having assisted while hotly pursued by Zulus in rescuing Captain C. D'Arcy, of the Frontier Light Horse, who was retiring on foot, Colonel Buller carrying him on his horse until he overtook the rearguard; also for having circumstances, conveyed to a place of safety Lieutenant C. Everett, of the 10th on the same day, and in the same way completely exhausted, and who Frontier Light Horse, whose horse otherwise would have been killed by the Zulus, who were within eighty yards of him."

HE HAS FOUGHT FOR THE EMPIRE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

He Smelted Fire First at the Capture of the Taku Forts—His Experience in the Red River Rebellion.

General Buller ought to be able to fight. He has fought in China, in Canada, and in Africa, north, south, east and west. Chinese, Indians, half-breeds, Ashantis, Kaffirs, Zulus, and Boers have all had their share in making Buller a soldier, says the London Daily Mail.

He comes from the land of whipped cream, and has spent most of his time in whipping those who were black. He began forty-two years ago, when he joined the King's Royal Rifles as ensign in India, just when the Indian Mutiny was at an end. But, unlike Lord Roberts, Buller has never seen fighting in India. For a few months after he became a soldier, his regiment was ordered to China to pull the Celestial's pigtail.

Buller first smelt fire in this war when the Taku forts were captured. This secured him the Chinese medal with two clasps.

Being in Canada on garrison duty, Buller's regiment came in for the Red River expedition, which was under Colonel Garnet Wolseley's control. The North-west Provinces, had been added to Canada, but the French half-breeds, under Louis Riel, became unruly, took one of the Hudson Bay Company's forts, and made some English prisoners.

In this bloodless expedition Buller got a great deal of experience, which served him to good purpose in our Sudan troubles. One thousand two hundred men had to be conveyed 1,200 miles, and boats were necessary for the purpose. This occupied four weeks. But on arriving at their destination it was found that the rebellion had collapsed. In this campaign Buller was a captain, and did splendid service in directing the transport.

A VISIT TO KING COFFEE.

Having seen service in the land of tea, it seemed poetic justice that Buller should pay a visit to King Coffee. This monarch of Ashanti had also made Englishmen prisoners, and again General Wolseley was sent out to point out the error of so doing, and with him Captain Redvers Buller, 1873, as deputy-assistant-quartermaster. In addition, he was made head of the Intelligence Department, and upon his information the campaign was planned.

In this campaign Buller got two things—a bullet in his compass-case and the fever. The first he kept; the second he overcame, and was able to proceed to Kumasi and to the capture of King Coffee, and got a C.B. as the result, to say nothing of a share of the loot.

In 1873 Major Buller went to Natal, where now, twenty-two years after, he is so busy. On his first visit he took command of the Frontier Light Horse with the object of introducing them to the Kaffirs, who were giving trouble. In three months Buller's Horse had great effect, and the Kaffir rising was put down. Then Buller was ordered to the north end of Natal to pacify the Zulus, and from this campaign he emerged with the Victoria Cross upon his breast, the sign to all that its wearer was a brave man.

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SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA
Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

GEN. BULLER'S CAREER.

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Imperial was killed. Buller was one of the first to hear the bad news, from one of the officers who was with the Prince. The battle of Ulundi ended the Zulu war, and both Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley in war despatches gave high praise to Buller's share in it.

Then Buller returned home, and was made Colonel and A.D.C. to the Queen, but two years more saw him back in South Africa again. The Transvaal trouble was brewing. Majuba Hill was in sight, and all the long series of events of which we have lately heard so much. Buller was in Cape Town when the news of Majuba Hill and Colley's death came to hand, and he was for instant action. But peace was signed and Buller was made Chief of the Staff to Sir Evelyn Wood in Natal.

INHERITED DISEASES.

Many Supposed Hereditary Maladies Are Really Acquired.

The question of heredity, or the transmission of certain mental traits or physical characteristics from parents to children, is one that has been much studied, but of which as yet too little is known. Formerly the inheritance of disease was believed in implicitly, by phisicians as well as laymen, and the list of maladies to which children were supposed to be almost inevitably condemned by the accident of birth was a very long one.

Among these hereditary diseases were reckoned consumption and scrofula, leprosy, gout, rheumatism, goitre, cancer, insanity, epilepsy and many other nervous affections.

As we learn more about these maladies, however, one after another of them is removed wholly or in part from this category and placed among the acquired diseases.

Undoubtedly some diseases are really inherited, but their number is certainly not large. Many diseases run in families, but are not on that account necessarily hereditary.

Consumption, for example, was only recently regarded as one of the most surely inherited diseases, and is still believed by many to be so. But we now know that it is a germ disease which, while not "catching" in the ordinary sense of the word, is readily transmitted from the sick to the well when the invalid is careless in his habits, especially as regards expectation. It is also acquired more readily by those of delicate constitution than by the robust.

The children of consumptive parents are seldom robust, and so are predisposed to any of the germ diseases, and living constantly in a house where the germs of consumption are necessarily abundant, they are very likely to become victims of that disease.

This is an important fact. It teaches us that since, as a rule, only the predisposition to the family disease is inherited, and not the disease itself, the chances of the younger generation escaping, if proper care is used, are very great.

The bringing up of a child in a consumptive family should be of a specially hygienic character. The best of food, floods of fresh air and sunlight, not too much study, long hours of sleep in a well ventilated room and, as far as possible, avoidance of exposure to the contagion of the family malady—these are the weapons by which the malign influence of inherited weakness of constitution may be overcome and many precious lives saved.

School Teacher—What little boy can tell me where is the home of the swallow? Bobby—I kin, please. School Teacher—Well, Bobby? Bobby—The home of the swallow is in the stum-mick.

Sunday school teacher—Woe! Woe! cried the prophet Jeremiah, and again Woe! Woe! Now, children, why did he say that? Bright Boy—I guess it was 'cause they didn't have no automobiles in them days.

I believe you boarded with your wife's mother, before the happy event. Did you have any trouble in convincing her that you were the right man for a son-in-law? Not after I paid her a week's board in advance.

The View-Point—First Rabbit—That town boy has been around here nearly a week and never once tried to kill us. Second Rabbit—Yes; he seems to be devoid of all human attributes.

Is she what you would call a summer girl? O, dear, no. Why, she hasn't learned how to lie in a hammock gracefully yet, and you know that's the first requisite.

He knew his wife was true as steel, and constant—Idem semper—But often he was made to feel that she, like steel, had temper.

THE REBELLION

In the North-west has been suppressed and our citizens can now devote reasonable attention to their corns. The only sure, safe, and painless remedy is Putnam's Painless Corn Extract. It never fails; never makes sore spots worse than the original discomfort. See that you get "Putnam's," and take none other.

ECONOMICAL PLEASURING.

City Cousin—I see the farm-house next to this one is closed. Why is that?
Rural Relative—Mrs. Hayfork, who lives there, has gone to the sea-side for the summer. She says it's cheaper than stayin' on the farm and feedin' city relations.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

When a man eats green cucumbers he has to take the consequences. Drugs too.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus \$1.50 & up.
The "Avenue House" McGill College Avenue Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

I'm accumulating too many books. Is that so? Well, quill writing your name in them, and you'll lose them fast enough.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

W. & T. WALKER, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. O. W. WALKER, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"With the assistance of the natives, I carried Neil into the house, and although much scratched and torn, he was soon on a fair way to recovery. The leopard was found in the morning dead near by, and the old man almost forgot his wounds in contemplating the animal's skin."

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

Ask your friends about it

EVENTS MAY COME AND GO, but the high standard of quality will always remain in

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA. It never varies. In Lead Packets. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c



DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S English Teething Syrup

Comforts Crying Children.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ANY TEETHING PREPARATION

SOLE MANUFACTURERS BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY

81-86 LONDON, NEW YORK, TORONTO.

OMITTED THE ATTIC.

I am a self-made man, said the proud individual.

Well, you are all right except as to your head, commented the other part of the conversation.

How's that?

The part you talk with is out of proportion to the part you think with.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

Wife—Shame on you! Didn't you know when you had enough?

Husband—Yes! I always have 'nough jush' 'bout two minutes 'fore I have too much.

BETTER THAN MARRIAGE.

Married yet, old man?

No; but I'm engaged, and that's as good as married.

It's better, if you only knew it.

As if by Magic.

This is always the case when Nerviline is applied to any kind of pain; it is sure to disappear as if by magic. Stronger, more penetrating, and quicker in action than any other remedy in the world, pain cannot stay where it is used. It is just the thing to have in the house to meet a sudden attack of illness.

THOUGHT SHE DID.

Mistress—Bridget, do you know what my husband will say when he finds you have broken his finest meerschaum pipe?

Maid crossing herself—I do, mome!

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J. L. JONES, ENGR. CO.
8-10 ADELAIDE ST. TORONTO.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Work.

ROOFING SLATES, IS IN THE ROOF or Green. SL