three and a half?

Burglars' Superstitions.

A writer who has been investigating

burglars gives it as his conclusion that

no burglar will "crack" a house where

If a burglar sees three different horses

When Lightning Kills.

expert, "those killed by lightning main-

tain an appearance of life, staying in

the attitude which they had when

struck. An English minister named

Butler witnessed the following: In the

town of Everdon ten harvesters had

sought refuge under a hedge during a

storm. Lightning struck and killed

four, who were left as if petrified. One

was found holding in his fingers the

snuff which he was about to take. An-

other had a little dead dog on his knees

and had one hand on the animal's head,

while holding in the other hand some

bread with which he had been feeding

it. A third was sitting with his eyes

open and his head turned toward the

A Translator's Blunder.

er," once wrote a pamphlet which he

ographers had never heard of that the-

ologian. But he knew enough German

guise it passed into several catalogues.

Guilty or Not Guilty.

told this: In 1864 some one stole horse

blankets from the troops stationed at

Irishman who lived in the vicinity.

means 'United States.' " "No, sorr, yer

A war veteran in the customs service

storm."

"As a rule," says a meteorological

fiered at a sacrifice to a quick

Only small payment required

S IN THE TOWNSHIP OF ill be sold tither together or Each con prises 100 acres and e is a good house. These farms ale very chepply. One is nearse and wot ld stift anyone look es for further partieu-

> ALNAY & DUNN. a dor's Solicitors. Durham

arm we Sale.

ARTS OF LOTS of AND tinck, Con. 2, W. G. R., ad-Corporation of the Town of farm consists of 425 acres miortable dwelling and good utbuildings. Small orchard. rdener. Sold at right price terms as the proprietor inest and wishes to dispose of it. H. BURNETT, Proprietor DURHAM, ONT

Farm for Sale.

GARAFRAXA ROADmiles from Durham. Good on at once, Good land, Must sarticulars apply to J. P. TELFORD, Durham

Sale or Rent.

52, 55 Sideroad 50, 11 rth of Priceville. Farm in dition, tood buildings with un convenient to the barn. articulars appay to EGALD D. MCLACHLAN.

Priceville P.O.

Lots for Sale.

CENTRAL PART OF Four lets on the West side of for private residences. Now get these lots. For further . M. HUNTER, Durham.

Lot For Sale.

T NUMBER 13 NORTH r street in the Town of Durcounty of Grey, containing 4 less. For terms and particu-

J. P. TELFORD, Vendor's Solicitor, Durham.

ses for Sale.

FRAME-APPLY TO W. CRAWFORD. building lots.

and Lot For sale

E ST., DURHAM, NEW ouse, 30 x 32 : 2} storeys cellar, cement floor in conace in the other half. with stone stable underavenient to station, orks. Will sell cheap to ser The wner is going

particulars apply to WM. LEGGETTE. BOX 92, DURHAM.

se For Sale.

am, Will sell cheap to quick ROBERT SMITH.

her Wanted.

NO. 13 BENTINCK.

her Wanted.

OL SECTION NO. 4 906. Personal application

W. J. KERNEY. Waudby, Ont.

W STRAYED

the premises of the lot 36, Con. 2, E. G. R., the 7th November. a Owner may have same property, paying exking her away. JAS. ATKINSON

For Sale s, con. 7, Glenelg.

steer, 1 pr. 2-year-old earling steers, 1 2-year -a beauty, 100 sound osts at Sc each, purchas-

T. EDWARDS, Ebordale,





Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

Not a single patient has ever been refused admittance

because of his or her poverty.

NOVEMBER 23 1905

FROM THE YUKON

-From Bishop of Selkirk, Caribou Crossing, Yukon: "The trifling remittance (\$10.00) herewith enclosed, is intended to express our sympathy for the sufferers in other parts rather than imply a special need for your institution here."

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

_J. K. Macdonald, Esq., Managing Director Confederation Life Association, in sending cheque for \$500,00 from his Company, says: "I am pleased to be able to be the medium of helping on so good a

Funds Urgently Needed

The financial reports for the year just ending show that to keep the doors of the Free Hospital for Consumptives open, maintaining the number of patients for which accommodation has been provided, not less than \$25,000 is required for the year now entered upon.

Since the Free Hospital was opened (18 months ago) 224 patients have been received. The help the institution has been to these people-all from the wage-earning and poorer ranks of life -cannot be estimated in human language.

-Edward D. Heddon, Solina, Ont., on leaving the Free Hospital, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of the institution from which I have received so much benefit. I can but tender my best thanks for the kindness shown.

-Minnie Linklater, Hamilton, writes: "I have spent over nine months at the Free Hospital for Consumptives. I believe I have been greatly helped, and shall never hesitate to use my influence to further that good cause."

There is no endowment, excepting the provision made by three life insurance companies for six beds for the current year. Only by the continued contributions of the Canadian public can the work be maintained.

Patients are accepted from every part of the Dominion, and there have been in residence during the past year patients from Prince Edward Island on the east to the Northwest Territories on the west.

Contributions may be sent to Sir W. R. Meredith, Kt., Vice-President National Sanitarium Association, or Mr. W. J. Gage, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Toronto, Can.

One of Ancient Roman Make Has the

Distinctive Slit. Some curious one has collected a mass of interesting facts concerning metallic pens. Some of these references run back as far as the fourteenth and even the thirteenth century, and, curiously enough, in the case of the manuscript of Robert d'Artois, the forger scribe, is said to have used a bronze pen in order to disguise his writing and make his deception more safe. A Roman metal pen is said to have been found at Aosta, not a mere stylus, but a bronze pen slit, and there is some evidence of a pen or reed of bronze nearly as early as the invention of printing in the fifteenth century. More than a hundred years ago some steel pens were made in Birmingham for Dr. Priestly, and some of these placed into the hands of Sir Josiah Mason in his early days with Mr. Harrison, but all seem to have been lost. The first pen of metal of a definite date, beyond all question, is one in a Dutch patent book of 1717. At about the same time a polite ode of Pope's refers to a "steel and golden pen," but these were evidently luxuries only, and it was not until about the end of the first quarter of the last century that metallic pens became more generally in use. In the "Local Notes and Queries" in the Birmingham Weekly Post definite evidence has been given of steel pens as early as 1806 and more commonly in 1817, but it was about 1823 and 1824 that the great revolution came by which pens were made by a cheaper process-the hand screw press which pierced the

pens from steel rolled into tube fash-

ion and the joint formed the slit, but

these required considerable labor to

shape them into pen form. The use

of the screw press belongs to the pe-

riod of John Mitchell, Joseph Gillot

and Josiah Mason, but on a careful

review of the facts it seems to be

clear that John Mitchell has the best

claim to be considered as the original

introducer of press made pens.

PITH AND POINT.

Being worthless pays no dividends. work as keeping a dairy. Being favorably impressed is the

cheapest way we know of being a good Nothing makes us quite so mad as

to have people say, "What made you do it?"

It is terribly hard to impress people with the importance of aiding in a Every one realizes when he goes to

a photographer's that he is not looking his prettiest. It is all right to do things for your town, but first do things for your

home and family. We are all pretty easily pleased when we consider that three or four times a day we see exactly how we look in the looking glass.

A Good Thing to Know.

A writer, discussing the lost art of early rising, says, "The proper time to rise is when sleep ends." That's a good thing to learn. Do you know, if we hadn't seen that in a paper we should have gone on believing that the proper time to rise was when you were right in the midst of your soundest sleep. What a blessed thing it is for this blind old world that there are some men in it who know nearly everything!

Wisdom.

The wise man when he contemplates a journey lets his wife pack and then takes her along to repack. If not, he will need a dry goods case to hold the overflow when he turns homeward.

Strenuous Hint.

Husband-Let me see, how long has it been since Uncle John was here? Wife-Oh, it must be several years. He was here the week after I got my last new bonnet.-Detroit Tribune

TICKLE THE TROUT.

Do It Cleverly, and You Can Gather pay. I'm only getting "four" a week Them In Easily.

I once spent my vacation in the little village of Schoenwald, in the Black forest. One day the son of the proprietor of the inn at which I was staying said that he was going out to catch some trout and asked me if I would accompany him. He was in his the old subject of superstition among bare feet, his trousers rolled up, and he had a small, very much elongated keg slung by a strap over his shoul- a female servant that squints is kept. der instead of a creel.

The keg had a square opening on slip down in a day he will not "work" the top side, and he said that he that night. One man in the dock conwould show me how to catch trout fessed that members of his profession without tackle. We went down to a would never burglarize houses with the small brook running through a meadow numbers 22, 93, 111 and 444. near the house. He partly filled the keg with water, then, wading a few yards up stream, stooped down and carefully felt under the long grass which hung over the bank. After awhile he lifted a nice brook trout out of the water and put it into the keg and then wading a little farther repeated the operation and took in all some twenty trout out of the brook.

He told me that he caught the fish by feeling carefully around under the grass at the edge of the bank, and when he felt one he tickled and stroked it until by a quick movement he could insert his thumb and forefinger into the fish's gills and then lift it out of the water. I went with him and saw him catch fish in this way several times.

THE CHEEK BONE.

It Is Said to Be the Most Sensitive Jacob Boehme, the "mystic shoemak-

"What is the most sensitive part of called "Reflections on the Treatise of our anatomy?" asked an ivory carver. Isaiah Stiefel." One of Boehme's bi-"The tip of the tongue," said one.

"The finger tips," said another. "Wrong; both wrong. It is the small to be aware that "Stiefel" meant patch of skin over the cheek bone that "boot," and he was further misled by is our most sensitive part," said the the fact that Boehme was a cobbler ivory carver, "and in smoothing ivory as well as a philosopher, so he made we always test our work on that patch a brilliant shot and spoke of the pamphlet in question as Boehme's "Reflecof skin."

He took up a large ball on which he tions on the Boots of Isaiah." In this had been working. "Here," he said. "Try this. Is it

smooth?" The two visitors tossed the ball in

than satin or cream. "Now," said the carver, "test it with looked into it and said he was very ple consumption, but I have gathered your finger tips and your tongue."

diet was given, "still smooth." "Now test it with your cheek bone."

and uttered exclamations of amaze- had witnessed the whole scene. "No," brought from greater distances-in "By Jove, it feels rough!" they said. for I am sure in this case, as in many season of pies made of green fruit has

"Sensitive?" echoed the ivory cutter. pain." "You are quite right," said the canned fruit the year round, "Why, the cheek bone is the only part beasts and broke the glass to pieces, of us that can lay claim to any sensi- exclaiming, "Ignorance is bliss!" tiveness at all."

CHEWING THE HOP.

It First Causes Exhibaration and Fort Wadsworth and sold them to an Then Drowsiness.

"Where hops are raised hop chew- When they were traced and he was arers exist," said a farmer. "The habit rested the judge said, "Why did you of hop chewing produces first a pleas- steal these blankets?" "Oi daidn't steal ant exhilaration and afterward a de- 'em, yer honor; they belongs to me," licious drowsiness. It is impossible was the reply. "But," continued the to get drunk on hops, no matter how judge, "they are branded 'U. S.,' which many you chew.

"In hop growing countries the pick- honor, they be my name, because 'U' ers are forbidden to chew the hops, stands for Michael an' 'S' for McCar-The pickers, indeed, working piece. thy." work, are sensible enough not to chew them, for the drowsiness and jollity that hops bring on make fast picking

"I have been told that there are tramps who know various herbs that, being chewed, cause drunkenness. I have no doubt this is correct. I have myself seen tramps drink alcohol out of alcohol stoves, kerosene out of oil cans and gasoline out of street lamps. Even cologne, were it not so hard to get, would be eagerly consumed by Keeping a diary is nearly as hard the tramp, for cologne will produce intoxication.

"If the same foolish conceit and jollity and afterward the same stupor and the same horrible sickness are caused by cologne or gasoline as by whisky, what is the difference which of them we drink?"-Exchange.

THE MILK OF THE AGED.

Honey In the Olden Days Was Thought to Prolong Life.

Honey has been known from the earliest times. The Scriptures make mention of it, and pagan writers celebrated its virtues. It was called "the milk of the aged" and was thought to prolong life. Honey was also used in the embalming of the body after death. This food, as useful as it is delicious,

was esteemed most highly by the Greeks, who celebrated its virtues alike in prose and verse, so that the fame of Attic honey has been transmitted unimpaired to our own day. Used in all kinds of pastry, cake and ragouts, it was also esteemed as a sauce. Pythagoras in the latter part of his life was a vegetarian and lived wholly on bread and honey, a diet which he recommended to his disciples. And this gentle philosopher reached the ripe age of ninety years before he departed from life. The true source from which honey

is derived was only discovered in later years. Virgil supposed that its delicious sweetness fell from heaven upon flowers in the shape of gentle, invisible dew, a belief which he shared with Pliny and even Galen. It was left to modern observers to study with enthusiasm plant life and bee life and learn from them some of the most wonderful lessons of nature.

Honey was often served by the ancients at the beginning of a banquet in order that the uncloyed palate might enjoy to the full its exquisite flavor.

SEAWEED AS FOOD. Earnings.

When Dry It Is Richer Than Ontmeal | A Theory or Two as to the Origin of Office Boy-W'y, cert, I want more

or Indian Corn. Seaweed is eaten on the coasts of and give my mother all I earn. Pro-Scotland and Ireland in vast quantiprietor-What do you do with the other ties and, though unpalatable and fia

vorless, is at times the chief food on the poorest.

Indian corn in nitrogenous constituents and takes rank among the most nutritious of vegetable foods.

To prepare seaweed for the table it should be steeped in water to get rid of the salt with which it is impregnated, and a little carbonate of soda removes the bitter taste, which to some palates is most disagreeable. It should then be stewed in milk or water till mucilaginous and is best flavored with vinegar or pepper.

Fungi are almost everywhere largely eaten, though in England less attention is paid to them than they deserve, and few kinds appear at table.

A curious error is to suppose that fungi are eatable and toadstools poisonous. No such line of demarcation exists nor, strictly speaking, has the name toadstools any precise meaning.

Very many fungi are edible, and the common agaric usually eaten in England is not the most palatable and wholesome. Few foods are more savory, and none are greater favorites than well cooked fungi, and the souls of vegetarians yearn for them.

THE PIE HABIT.

It Is Mainly Confined to Those Born In This Country.

Pie is consumed chiefly by the native

Americans. Foreigners eat very little of it. A German, for example, might eat three pies in a year, while a good Yankee would consume as many in a week. The English, the Italians and the French are small pie eaters. The English eat plum pudding, and the Italians like fruit. New England and It Was Brought From Fagland Over the middle states constitute the area of greatest consumption, but the pie belt extends far beyond that, as pie is extensively eaten all through the west. Pie is eaten much more generally in the north than in the south. Chicago is Canterbury? An English doll. This The Monkey and the Looking Glass. a great tie center. St. Louis is not so A monkey in a wood somehow got a good. Milwaukee also ranks low. One the air and declared it to be smoother looking glass and went about showing would not thirt that there are meaning it to the animals around him. The bear for ascertaining the facts in regard to sorry he had such an ugly face; the statistics on the subject during the last These tests were made, and the ver- wolf said he would fain have the face two years which enable me to compute of the stag, with its beautiful horns. with reasonable correctness the con-So every beast felt sad that it had not sumption of pies in every state in the The visitors in turn rubbed the ivory the face of some other in the wood. Union. Pies are made in greater variball delicately over their cheek bones. The monkey then took it to an owl that ety than formerly, and the supplies are said the owl, "I would not look into it, fact, from all parts of the world. The "The cheek bone must be sensitive." others, knowledge is but a source of been prolonged, and pies are made of

> Something Wrong. "Dear Pop," wrote the boy from the art school, "don't send me any more money. I have saved half that which you sent me last month." "Come

> home," wired the old man; "you'll nev-

er make an artist."

Encouragement. De Laye--I'm a mum-mum man who nun-nun never says dud-dud die, duddud don't you know? Mrs. Gooda-Well, never mind; you certainly try hard enough to do so.-Life.

Pay as you go and quit going so

much.-Dallas (Tex.) News.

THE HORSE CHESTNUT.

Its Name.

The horse chestnut tree is well known, and the nuts are dear to boys and sufferers from rheumatism. But the statement was made lately, and it is even found in some encyclopedias, When dry it is richer than oatmeal or that the name is given on account of its coarseness: "Like a horse, or like that of a horse; hence, coarse and unrefined." The reflection on the horse is an unworthy one, but let that pass. Is not the explanation given in Gerarde's Herbal (1597) a more reasonable one? "Called in English horse chestnut, for that the people of the east countries dowith the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough and such like diseases."

There is a long list of plants that have animal prefixes-horse, dog, cat, bear, cow, pig, wolf, mouse, rat, toad, frog, dragon, snake, etc. In some instances "the name of an animal prefixed has a totally different signification, denoting size, coarseness and frequently worthlessness or spuriousness," but names have also originated from the particular uses to which certain plants have been put, and the horse chestnut is an example. The Turks, Arabians, Persians, all believed that these nuts cured horses of coughs, shortness of wind and such other ailments. In England a preparation of the nut was once used for bleaching yarn,

Yet there may be something in the statement of an Englishman, Alfred A. Millward: "The tree possesses a feature which I have often found to be not generally known. It is a very distinctly marked horseshoe, with seven dots corresponding to the nalls of the horseshoe, and this appears at the knuckle of the branches, large and small, but more clearly on the latter."

OUR OLDEST DOLL.

Two Centuries Ago.

Long, long ago, when William Pennsailed from England on his second visit to America, what do you think he brought with him on the good ship passenger is the sele survivor of that voyage across the Atlantic, which was made over 200 years ago.

William Penn had a little daughter named Letitia. Letitia in and her father tell wonderful tales of what he saw and heard in Pennsylvania on his first visit to this country, thousands of miles distant from Letitia's home. He often told her about little Miss Rankin, who, living as she did in the wilderness of Pennsylvania (for this was long ago, remember), had no toys at all, not even one rag doll. When Letitia's father was getting ready to again cross the ocean to America his little girl insisted upon sending a doll to that lonesome little girl.

So a doll was dressed in a court costume of striped and delicately finted brocade and velvet. The skirt was held out by enormous hoops, for such was the fashion of the well dressed ladies of that period. The doll liself is twenty inches high and has the long waist and slender form of the court beauties she left in her native land. Her hair is rolled back from her face, much in the style of today.

This doll now lives in Montgomery county, Maryland, in the strictest seclusion. She is only removed from her careful wrappings when little girls desire the honor of making the acquaintance of the oldest doll in America.

00,000

The Toronto Star

DAILY PAPER has ceased to be a luxury and is classed to-day as a necessity by most people.

There are special reasons, however, why the Toronto Daily Star has become so exceptionally popular.

The wide range of news it gives, the thoroughness of its reports and the catchy style in which they are dealt with account for its popularity. Its political news is reported and discussed in an independent spirit.

It gives all market and stock reports up to the close of the markets on the very day of publication. It publishes the events of the world on the day they occur.

It is in fact the brightest and newsiest paper in Canada.

It will be sent to you, together with the paper in which this advertisement is printed, for \$1.75 a year.

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