ember 27, 1917.

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Manages

GOOD ROADS ARE COSTLY.

the Long Run.

Highway engineering has become a making materials are plentiful. Confor a modern road to "go wrong" withunless petty graft and local politics can

be considered as sufficient excuses. the road be composed of the proper materials. These materials must rest on a firm foundation which extends to a sufficient depth below the surface to ground on either side. Furthermore, the surface must be waterproof in order to prevent the entrance of rain or melted snow, which when frozen will separate and disintegrate the best laid foundation. Also the road surface and gutters must be so constructed that the highway will automatically drain itself of all water. This serves the purpose the continuous clean swept appearance line is short, and when you have count boiled and exposed to the air and then of the well designed and properly con-

structed roadway. A properly constructed highway is expensive, but it is an asset too obvious for argument. Too often, however, the first cost represents the deciding factor in the selection of a certain type of construction, and the upkeep cost is overlooked. It is this attitude on the part of the town or county taxpayers or road commissioners, coupled with graft and politics on the part of the contractor, which accounts for a large part of the improved roads which need to be reconstructed each year .- H. W. Slauson in Leslie's.

War Films.

War films, says the Boston Transcript, have proved to be very useful in modern warfare. Used only as an experiment at first, they have been of such practical value that the return of the cinematograph operator from his aerial reconnoissance is always impatiently awaited at headquarters.

The moving picture man who volunteers for this work undertakes a very difficult and daring feat. He must be a master of his profession, have nerves of steel and be willing to take great risks. More often than not he is obliged to fly at a low altitude, for otherwise his pictures would be without value. Many men who have gone out on those perilous expeditions have never returned.

The war films show the experienced observer a great deal that is going on behind the enemy's lines. The trenches are clearly visible. It is even possible to discern the men digging trenches or placing big guns in position. The cinematograph men have often brought back excellent pictures taken from waterplanes that show the movement of ships and the track of enemy peri-

He Couldn't Stand Prosperity. Thomas A. Edison once said of a

man in his employ: "His executive ability was greater States, the United States geological than that of any other man I have yet survey has speedily progressed with seen. His memory was prodigious, this part of its work until topographic conversation laconic and movements maps of 40 per cent of the country are rapid. He disappeared one day, and now published, besides maps for large although I sent men everywhere it was areas in Alaska and Hawaii. Extenlikely he could be found, he was not sive areas have also been covered by discovered. After two weeks he came | geologic maps, and all the work from into the factory in a terrible condition the beginning of the field survey to as to clothing and face. He sat down the printing of the finished map is and, turning to me, said: 'Edison, it's | done by this government bureau. Othno use; this is the third time. I can't er activities of the survey are the stand prosperity. Put my salary back classification of public lands, the anand give me a job.' I was very sorry | nual collection of mineral statistics of to learn it was whisky that had spoiled the United States and investigations such a promising career. I gave him an inferior job and kept him for a long volving the publication of scientific and time."-Collier's Weekly.

How to Please Your Employer. To please your employer show that you have a little spirit. Make it clear to him that you do not wish to be imposed upon. He will admire that in you. If he asks you to work most of the time you're at the office or to do a little something extra you say, "What do you think I am?" Tell him he knows what he can do with the job if he doesn't like the way you handle it. He will admire your spunk. If he

sneaks in and catches you loafing tell

him you're only human. Maybe he

will then give you a raise. Then again

he may only give you a boot.

One Man Overcomes a Nation-Jean Angot, who died in 1551, was a French merchant in the African and East Indian trade. When some of his ships had been taken by the Portuguese he fitted out an armed fleet that kept Lisbon blockaded until the government of Portugal indemnified him for his losses. At one time he was immensely wealthy, but he lost in speculations and in money lent to the king of France, and the closing years of his life were passed in destitution.

Sells Only the Best "I tried to explain to my grocer what meant by calories in food."

"Yes?" "But he cut me short by becoming indignant and saying that he had made it a life long practice never to sell anything that was not in perfect condi-

A Strategic Retreat "John, what is a proletariat?" "Mary, my dear, I am astonished you should ask me such a question, and bethe children too!"-

Each to His Task "You women can't drive nails." "What are you crowing about? You men can't manicure 'em."-Louisville Courier-Journal

Wise men change their minds if ther prow wiser.-Life.

COAXING THE SALMON.

But Bad Roads Are More Expensive In Try Trout Fishing Tactics When You Chemistry Can Convert It Into Many Go After This Game Fish.

When you are going to make a try highly developed art, and good road, for salmon remember your trout fish- man cannot live by bread alone, it has sequently there is absolutely no excuse | cast delicately over the entire pool, be- rather nicely if milk were added to the in its first four or five seasons of use most apt to be in ordinary weather, chemists, Francois Lebreil and Raoul It is not enough that the surface of rise of water, propel the fly with the fabric which may be converted into variety of motion known to every trout | clothing and ornaments. fisher, and particularly try it at various depths.

withstand the effect of the frozen to start a salmon was to sink the fly plastic substance which may be rolled at least two feet and rely upon a tiny into sheets resembling celluloid, from spasmodic twitch now and then (as of which buttons and other articles such a drowning insect) to do the trick. This is often effective after a fish has come up once and refuses to repeat the

When a rise comes it will probably qualities. be a slow one. Do not move the fly at all after the first sign. Strike lightly, of automatic flushing and accounts for but firmly, on the first impact if the so as to form curds. It is then pared two or three after the rise if the is treated with acetone to give it the der any other conditions failure to strike is often suicidal.—Outing.

> What You Eat In Apples. Do you know what you are eating when you eat an apple? You are eating malic acid, the property that makes buttermilk so healthful. You are eating gallic acid, one of the most necessary elements in human economy. You are eating sugar in the most assimilable form, combined carbon, hydrogen and oxygen caught and imprisoned from the sunshine. You are eating albumen in its most available state. You are eating a gum allied to the "fragrant medicinal gums of Araby." You are eating phosphorus in the only form in which it is available as a source of all brain and nerve energy. In addition to all these, you are drinking the purest water and eating the most healthful and desirable fiber for the re-

Johnson and Seven. President Johnson had seven letters in his name. When he was fourteen. twice seven, he became a tailor's apprentice, which he remained for seven years. When he was twenty-one, three times seven, he gave up tailoring. When he was twenty-eight, four times seven, he became an alderman. At thirty-five, five times seven, he entered the legislature. In 1842, six times seven, he was a member of congress. At forty-nine, seven times seven, he was a senator. On the 7th of March, 1862, he was military governor of Tennessee. At fifty-six, eight times seven, he be-

came vice president.

quired "roughness" in food elements.

Mapping the United States. Beginning nearly forty years ago to construct accurate topographic and geologic maps of both the known and the unexplored regions of the United of the nation's water resources, all intechnical reports containing over 20,-

000 pages annually. During the last thirty years over \$15,000,000 has been spent by the geological survey in geologic and topographic surveys in the United States.

Seeing Distances.

About 200 miles in every direction is the distance a man can see when standing on a clear day on the peak of the highest mountain-say at a height of 26,668 feet, or a little over five miles above the level of the sea. An observer must be at a height of 6,667 feet above sea level to see objects at a distance of a hundred miles. The distance in miles at which an object upon the surface of the earth is visible is equal to the square root of one and one-half times the height of the observer in feet above sea level. Some allowance has to be made for the effect of atmospheric refraction, but as the refraction varies at different heights and is affected by the various states of the weather no precisely accurate fig- resins, which originally flowed from ures for general purposes can be given. trees, have been deposited for centuries Probably from one-fourteenth to one- in the earth. They are mined in Africa tenth of the distance given by the and New Zealand and are found in big formula would have to be deducted lumps. owing to the refraction of the atmos-

The Purist.

The Manager (at amateur rehearsal to the leading lady)-'Ere, Miss Mortimer, you mustn't talk like that to the duke. You mustn't say, 'Wot are you a-doin? You've got to speak king's English. You must say, 'Wot are you a-doin' of?" "-London Sketch.

Bunker Hill Monument. Bunker Hill monument is 221 feet 2 inches high, 30 feet square at the base and 15 feet 4 inches square where the pyramidal apex begins; 8,700 tons of

granite were used in building it.

Epitaphy. Epitaph for a miserly man: "His head gave way, but his hand never did. His brain softened, but his heart couldn't."

At the Department Store. The Shopper-I'd like to look at some puffs. The Usher - Powder, hair on

MILK AS A FABRIC.

Useful Materials. Although any one will concede that ing. Keep low in the grass and bushes, | been thought possible to get along ginning at the tail, where the fish are | diet. But it remained for two French and, working up to the very head, Desgeorge, to conceive an idea wherewhere they are often found after a by milk may also be made to yield a

The curds of the milk are subjected to a chemical treatment by means of I have often found that the only way which the mass is converted into a as combs, umbrella handles, bric-abrac and even imitation leather may be made, all of which are of attractive appearance and of excellent wearing

The milk is first robbed of its fat, after which it is warmed with rennet line is long. Advice not to strike, if required hardness, plasticity and transapplicable at all, pertains only to swift parency. The product may be made so water when fishing downstream. Un- soft that it can be used as a substitute for silk in the manufacture of fine underwear, or it may be made solid enough to serve as a good imitation of ivory.-Popular Science Monthly.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Water Glass Will Keep Them Fresh Six Months or Longer.

Eggs are much cheaper in the spring than they are later on in the year, and spring eggs can easily be kept over until the high price season by putting them down in water glass, which can be purchased at drug stores for about 25 cents a quart.

A quart of water glass mixed with twelve quarts of water that has been boiled and then cooled will be sufficient to preserve about fifteen dozen eggs. A stronger solution should be used for eggs that are to be held six to eight months or longer.

Stir the water glass and water mixture until thoroughly mixed. Use a stone jar that has been thoroughly cleaned. The eggs should also be cleaned. Cover the bottom of the jar with eggs stood up on end, the small end down. Pack the eggs so they will cover the bottom. The eggs can all be packed at one time, one layer upon another, or the packing can be done from time to time. Pour in the mixture so the top layer of eggs will be covered fully two inches. A thin coating of paraffin poured over the top of the water glass mixture when the jar is filled will prevent evaporation; otherwise the mixture will require replacing as often as evaporation makes it necessary. Store the jar in a cool cellar.

How Kaffirs Smoke.

The natives of South Africa are inveterate smokers, but some of them indulge in the habit in a distinctly queer fashion. The natives of Harrismith, in the Orange River Colony, smoke in the following novel manner: A "pipe" is made by thrusting two sticks into the ground so as to meet at an angle; when they are withdrawn two tunnels are left behind. A hollow reed is stuck in one hole and the tobacco placed in the other and lighted. Before beginning operations the native fills his mouth with water, drawing in the smoke with a gurgling sound and blowing out the water and smoke through a second reed. It seems a mighty poor way of smoking to a white man, says a writer in the Wide World Magazine, but the Kaffirs are very fond of it.

The Sergeant's Threat.

Answering for absent comrades during roll call is quite usual with soldiers. Sergeants know themselves to be tricked in this fashion very often, but as detection of the culprits is almost impossible they have to content themselves with the use of a little threatening language toward their men. It was an Irish sergeant who recently delivered himself as follows when about to call the roll in a Dublin bar-

"Now, mind ye, if I ketch any of ye sayin' yer here when yer not here yez'll go over there," pointing to the guard-

Varnish and Enamel. Paints which dry with a high luster or gloss are called enamels. These are made from zinc oxide ground in varnish. Varnish is produced from fossil resins such as copal, kauri, etc. These

Not That Kind.

"Here you are, son," said the facetious man to the messenger boy. "Take this note to No. 1415 Umpty-ump street and see if you can't give me a correct imitation of Mercury."

"Aw, quit cher kiddin'," answered the _lad. "I ain't no thermometer

Remembering Errors. "Does your typewriter believe in the simplified spelling?" "Oh, I rather think not. She always

seems to spell words in the hardest Rejected. He-How'd you like a pet dog? She-Now, Charlie, haven't I told you that

To act with common sense according to the moment is the best wisdom know.

don't intend to marry?-

SHOTS FROM THE SKY.

Meteors That Bombard Us and the Puzzle of Their Origin.

Most persons have no comprehension of the actual bombardment to which the earth is continually subjected from the heavens. Millions of small meteors enter the atmosphere every twentyfour hours, and in addition to these it has been calculated that on the average not less than a hundred large meteorites strike the earth somewhere every year. The small meteors are totally consumed by the heat and friction, and only their slowly settling dust ever touches the earth's surface, although any one of them if not resisted by the air would hit with from twenty to a hundred times the velocity of the swiftest bullet.

The big meteorites, on the contrary. which frequently consist of solid iron, often get through the airy shield with enough of their original velocity left to bury themselves many feet in the hardest soil. They constitute a real peril. Although the chance of anybody being hit by a meteorite is almost infinitely small, yet the annais of mankind show that a few persons have actually been killed by these strange shots from the

Whence do they come? The small meteors are apparently the debris of those hardly less mysterious bodies, comets, but nobody has yet suggested a satisfactory origin for the great meteorites.-Garrett P. Serviss

HEROES OF THE SEA.

They Calmly Awaited Death With a Song Upon Their Lips.

The British transport Tyndareus struck a mine off southernmost Africa. She began to settle by the head. Immediately "assembly" was sounded the men put on their lifebelts and stood at attention till the roll was called. Then the order "Stand easy" was given, and they began to sing as fervently as though marching homeward on leave

through a lane of France or Flanders. They were perfectly sure that most of them would find a grave in the sea that engulfed so many of their fellows. They had no hope of rescue. They stood exactly as the men of the Birkenhead stood when they went to their doom and their imperishable renown off the same coast sixty-five years be-

But the sequel by a modern miracle was happily otherwise. Two steamers summoned by wireless came and towed to port the foundering vessel, with display of seamanship on the part of the crews of all three ships that has maintained the British navy's proud

traditions. The bravery of those who had already given up their lives as lost was just as sublime as if that ultimate forfeit had been required. Wherever the deed is known it will stir the pulses of men, this story of heroism quite as exalted as any that Homer or Plutarch mmortalized.

A Comet Scare.

Joseph Jerome Lafrancais de Lalande, the popular French astronomer of the eighteenth century, differed from Newton's view that Providence had so arranged matters as to make collision of the earth with a comet impossible and wrote a paper to prove that it was only very improbable. This paper, which was to have been read with others before the French academy on a certain day in 1773, got crowded out, but the Parisian public, hearing of it, made up its mind that Lalande had predicted the impending destruction of the earth, and such panic ensued that the police had to order the publication of the paper to reassure the public mind. But even then it was popularly believed that the paper had been deliberately toned down, and comet panics ensued for a quarter of a century.

Cold Feet. Persons afflicted with cold feet, ipstead of taking a hot flatiron or brick to bed with them, as was once the custom, may now wear either "bed shoes" or "feet envelopes" of eiderdown flannel. The latter are easily made. Take a yard and a half of eiderdown flannel, a yard wide. Fold this together envelope style, the fuzzy side within, leaving eight or ten inches for the flap. Bind it all around with ribbon to match.

Sacrifice Unrecognized. "Some of our greatest sacrifices bring us little credit."

"That's right," replied Senator Sorghum. "When I suppress my natural inclination to arise and waste time in speechmaking nobody ever takes me by the hand and congratulates me.

Supplanted. "What has become of the old fashioned political boss who used to sit back and put people into office?"

"He has retired," said Senator Sorghum, "to make way for the man of dominating personality who insists on putting himself into office."

Their Quarrel. Mrs. Dasher-No, dear, you really must not invite the Fannings and the Jeromes for the same evening. The two families don't speak. Dasher-Fell out over the children, I presume. Mrs. Dasher-No; their cooks quarreled - ally late."

Very Telling. "Your friend Mrs. Gaddy has rather a downright manner, hasn't she?" "I must say she has some telling ways."

Do not judge of the ship while it is on the stocks.-

FLORIDA OF RUSSIA

The Historic Crimean Peninsula of the Black Sea.

HORRORS OF ITS GREAT WAR.

In This Famous Conflict Soldiers Died Like Flies From Disease and Florence Nightingale Won Her Crown of Glory on the Battlefield.

"Hanging down into the Black sea like a butcher's cleaver, with its handle pointed east and the near corner of the blade joined to the mainland of Russia, the Crimea, where it was first planned to exile the czar when he abdicated, is about as near to being an island as a peninsula well can be, even though a very narrow strait is the only water that lies between it and a second connection with the mainland. On the one side-to the west-lies the Perekop gulf, and to the east, shut out from the Black sea by the handle of the cleaver, is the sea of Azov."

Thus the Crimea is outlined in a bulletin by the National Geographic society from its Washington headquarters for geographic research, concerning this Florida of Russia jutting out into Europe's inland sea.

"With an area matching that of New Hampshire, a population equal to that of New Hampshire and Vermont together and a climate that borrows miles, place them on Lake Tangangood features from Florida and southern California and bad ones from many places, the Crimea is one of the most fascinating bits of territory between Portugal and Cochin China, Its populace a congress of races, its industries ranging from the growing of subtropical fruits and the housing of Russia's elite as they flee from the cold, to the herding of sheep and the growing of grain, it is a place of many sided activities.

"As the men of wealth of America have their winter homes in Florida and those of western Europe have theirs along the Riviera, the people of position in Russia have their country seats in the Crimea. And beautiful places they are, for in Russia the rich are very rich. The height of the social season is from the middle of August to the 1st of November.

"The peninsula is occupied by 855,000 people, according to the last census, mostly Turkish speaking Tartars, with a scattering of Russians, Greeks, Germans and Jews. Cleanliness and morality are said to be proverbial traits of the Crimean Tartars, who have been undergoing the influences of Russification for several generations. They have taken up vine culture, fruit growing and kindred occupations with a zeal seldom equaled east of the Aegean.

"Of course most interesting of all things Crimean are its history, its fortress and its imperial palace. In the second century B. C. the Scythians founded a kingdom there, and the land passed through many changes, now under one sovereignty, and now under another, finally passing to the Tartars, who in turn were brought under the rule of the Turks. In 1783 Russia forced the last khan to abdicate and made the Crimea a part of one of her provinces. The Crim Tartars, who give the peninsula its name by reason of their substantial admixture of Greek and other bloods, have lost most of the Mongolian features, being slender in build, possessing aquiline noses, eyes that have lost the oriental slant and countenances not quite so inscrutable

as the eastern type. "In the Crimean war, fought by England, France and Turkey against Russia, the final test of strength came at Sebastopol. Here the factors of unlimited resources operated in the allies' favor. Through their command of the sea they could secure everything needed, while the Russians could bring up their supplies only across the barren steppes, whose highways were marked at every step by the dead and the dy-

ing, both man and beast. "The novels of Tolstoy give a graphic picture of the Crimean war from the Russian viewpoint, depicting the miseries of the march, the anguish of the life in the casemates and the nerve destroying ordeal of manning the lines under shellfire, there to await the night attack that might or might not come. It was in this war that Florence Nightingale rendered services as a nurse that made her name a synonym of ministering angel on the world's battlefields. Then men knew nothing of the cause of cholera and such diseases, and the soldiers died like flies. It is estimated that 50,000 British soldiers lie buried in the cemetery outside of

Sebastopol. "The imperial large palace, to which the dethroned monarch was to retire, is situated at Livadia, surrounded by a magnificent park. It is of recent construction and was completed in 1910. Hard by is the simply constructed small palace, in an upper room of which Alexander III, died. In no other country in the world was the reigning ruler possessed of so many lands or such extensive properties as was the case in Russia."

Have the Habit, "Have you any late trains out here?"

asked the prospective purchaser. "Sure," replied the suburban real estate agent. "All our trains are gener-

Lucky.

He (proudly) - My ancestors came ovah in the Mayflower. She-Well, it was certainly lucky for you that they did. The immigration laws are a little stricter now

It is not the fine, but the coarse and Ill spun that breaks.

British Tars Still Peerless

O earnestly are our eyes, our hearts, fixed on the Western front that we have little thought for the wonderful deeds that have been accomplished by British and Allied troops in other theatres of war. For instance, we hear little and then only at long intervals of what has been done and what is doing in Africa, where at one time there were probably half a dozen fronts, and half a dozen little wars raging simultaneously. To-day there is only one African front, only one German army at large, and this is now being attacked. That there is only one African battlefield to-day is due to the splendid heroism of British, Belgian, and Afrikander expeditions that gradually rounded up and destroyed the various enemy bodies that were operating in different and widely-separated parts of the great continent. Some incidents that occurred in one of these little British expeditions are reported in the form of a diary by Commander G. Spicer Simson, of the British Naval Reserve, who headed the Tanganyika expedition in the fall and winter of 1915-1916.

His original task was to take two small British gunboats and their crews a distance of some 10,000 yika and there assist the Belgians in wiping out the enemy, the Belgians apparently not having big enough boats for the job. He mentions that the small size of the British boats excited the Cerision of the Belgians when they first arrived, for it was not believed that they were big enough for the task ahead of them. It is regrettable that the tonnage of these two boats. Mimi and Toutou, was not given by Commander Simson, but he mentions incidentally that of the three German boats that dominated the lake before the arrival of the British expedition one of 600 tons blew herself up to escape being captured. Of the other two one was sunk and the other aken. It is obvious that the Mimi and Toutou were no motorboats. Nevertheless, after their ocean voyage, they were transported 200 miles through bush and forest, 400 miles by river, and again 100 miles by road. Probably when the history of the war is written this obscure little task performed by a handful of Englishmen assisted by negroes will stand out as one of its most wonderful achievements.

Commander Simson says that the conditions existing on the last stage of the overland trip were simply awful. He and his men had no water to drink; so they drank filthy mud. They had little sleep, and were worn out with the sun, dust, flies, and mosquitoes. The dust from the oxen and traction engines, in combination with a merciless sun, and then "sixteen days on the Lualaba River in an open boat through a sleeping sickness country, infested with tsetse, was an experience none of us wishes to have again." At one moment, he says, he saw his boat sliding in loose earth towards a precipice, and at another with one wheel right down in an ant-bear hole. The road on which the final march was made was over a plateau 7,000 feet above sea-level, so soft that the wheels were buried, and the gear had to be hauled out with block and tackle, oxen and negroes. The river journey was hardly less trying, since the boats had to be got aboard barges. When the outfit arrived finally, the Belgians said that the impossible had been accom-

plished. The entry describing this part of the diary, which is published in the New York Times, closes with these words-and how many Englishmen have not said the same and made it good with their lives: "We have a very difficult task in front of us, but for the honor of our country, we are determined to give a good account of ourselves." They did. On December 27, 1915, the British boats engaged a German gunboat of ave times their combined tonnage, and after an action of twelve minutes she struck her flag. The gunnery of the British boats must have been excellent, for the third shot from the Mimi hit the wireless and brought it down; the fifth shot hit her on the waterline and she fled, "but we were faster and put shell after shell into her." One of them went through the conning tower, killing the captain, a gunlayer, and a seaman. She was also leaking badly, and then she quit. When the British sailors boarded her they found that twelve of their shells had struck. She was yellow from lyddite, and the dead were unrecognizable. They were buried with mili-

tary honors. On February 9 the Hedwig Weissman, a large German armed steamer, was sighted. She was attacked by the Mimi and the German boat taken in the first fight, which had been repaired and renamed the Fifii. The latter was not fast enough to overhaul the Hedwig, which had steamed up to attack, but had turned tail as soon as she saw the Union Jack, and so the Mimi put after her, opening fire which compelled the German to keep a zig-zag course and thus lose time while the larger boat was getting into action. These tactics were successful, and the Fifi gradually got the range of the Hedwig and put shell after shell into her. In ten minutes she was on fire and sinking. The British pick I up twelve Germans and nine blacks; the others were either killed or drowned. With the suicide of the third vessel, the lake was cleared of German boats, and the British expedition had accomplished its ends. It is a satisfaction to be able to say that in these actions there was not a single casualty, and the surgeon, who had insisted throughout the journey in carving all the joints of fowl in order that he might be in practice, had to return with unfleshed scalpel.