

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Czar of Russia has been visited by the President of the French Republic in the most friendly and intimate way. En route he has been entertained by the Emperor of Germany on board his royal yacht. Then one thinks of the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, in such a connection, or even looks back only to the Crimean war, such an alliance now exists between France and Russia, with the apparently hearty sanction of all the continental powers, and not a word of protest from Great Britain, seems amazing, and is tempted to ask what it means. It is not because France is weak, she was never more prosperous, she prepared to defend her country against invasion, or to take the initiative in war if occasion demanded. It is not because Russia has no choice for an ally. It is true Germany is bound to prevent Austria from Russian aggression, but Austria is always fearing Germany, but Germany is the natural ally of the Czar, and it would not be difficult for them to come to terms of alliance. Nor is it beyond belief that Russia should be allied to England. There are ties of consanguinity between the royal houses of the two nations, and if Russia wishes to borrow vast sums of money on good security, no nation has more money to lend at high rates of interest on good security than Great Britain.

Why then, leaving sentiment wholly out of the question, is the Emperor of Russia seeking, by the most positive and personal of all methods, to strengthen the ties which bind France to Russia? Those who gave the Czar credit for sincerity when he made the declaration and gave the invitation which resulted in the establishment of the Court of Arbitration at the Hague, believed that he desired the peace of Europe, and that he was willing to enter into a feasible agreement by which his desire could be realized. Perhaps some went further, and gave credit for desiring universal peace. That, in the condition of the world at the time, and hardly now, was Utopian. But the peace of Europe is practicable, and likely to be preserved by no other alliance between the most conservative and absolute monarch in the world, and a brave and brilliant, but volatile Republic. An alliance between Russia and France almost a guarantee of peace in Europe while it exists.

Germany will seek no war with France while Russia is her ready ally. Neither Austria nor Italy can go to war alone, and their interests lead them to peace. Great Britain, however much she may dislike the march of Russia over northern Asia as too much on hand to enter into any conflict with the Russian Bear Manchuria, especially if such a step would bring the eagles of France into a threatening attitude, as to Turkey, she can be kept quiet, whenever the nations agree that she must be quiet. The Turk does not want now any more than Greece or Persia. There are those who would shrink from this view, because they would say that Russia needs peace, that she has been exhausting herself too much of late in Siberia and the far East. Such thinkers can hardly be acquainted with the vast resources of the Russian empire, nor its elasticity and recuperative power. They have forgotten now she emerged from the Napoleonic and Crimean war and became richer more prosperous than before. They prefer to believe that the dream of a young Emperor of merging the practical plan of a far-seeing and benevolent statesman, that believes that peace in Europe will be everything that is good and noble, and that if France and Russia are united in this plan, the dream will become a reality for at least, perhaps for a generation and longer.



**SURPRISING PROPOSAL.**  
"I met such a lovely little girl at the party last night. Will you marry her?"  
"Why, how the—what?"  
"I haven't I heard you say she was again that you bought her husband for her?"



FRENCH-CANADIAN CATTLE.

Since the entry of the French-Canadian cattle in the dairy tests at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo we have had many inquiries about them from parties who did not know that there was such a breed or that there was a registry of them. In fact most of them thought that Canada had what might be called a native breed, like so-called natives of the United States, made up by crossing the progeny of early importations until it would be difficult to tell what blood predominates. Fortunately we are in receipt of a pamphlet sent out by Dr. J. A. Couture, D.V.S., of Quebec, secretary of the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders Association, in which he gives the history of the breed and the claims made for it, perhaps a little enthusiastically. Englishmen are naturally one especially interested in one breed, but as the advocates of other breeds have had ample space to tell their merits, we can afford to let him praise these favorites of Lower Canada.

THE FIRST CATTLE

In Quebec, in 1620 or thereabouts, were brought, no doubt, from these two districts. No importations of other breeds worth mentioning are reported in the history of the Province until about 1800 or a little before. Between 1776 and 1850 a few herds of English cattle, mostly Ayrshires and Shorthorns, were brought up by wealthy Englishmen residing near Montreal and Quebec, where they are still to be found. They found but little favor with the French habitants in the poorer region and in the remote parts along the Laurentides and the lower part of the St. Lawrence, both north and south, as they were loath to cross their hardly little cows with the larger breeds, fearing with good reason that they could not feed sufficiently to keep the larger animals alive, to say nothing of profit during the seven months of winter. Thus they have been kept nearly distinct for over 250 years, and inbreeding has been resorted to, to fix in a sure manner the characteristics of the breed. Thus they have much of the appearance of the Brittany cattle of to-day.

THE OLDEST STOCK.

The different breeds being modified by climate, care, and perhaps individual characteristics of animal bred from, until they vary from the five hundred pound Kerry to the Guernsey almost as large as the Shorthorn. The three qualities claimed for the French-Canadian are hardiness, frugality and richness of milk. As in the early days of the colonies cattle had but little shelter, they became inured to the cold climate and the native bred stock has become adapted to it. They are greedy feeders, accepting the poorest of food, even living on poor straw, but they can enjoy better food and give a profit in return. As they are small, the cows averaging about seven hundred pounds each, they do not require large amounts of food. In form they are something like the Jersey, but in color most frequently a solid black, or black with brown stripe on the back and around the muzzle, or brown with black points, a brown brindle or even yellowish. The bulls must be black, with or without the yellow stripe, as the desire is to get a uniformly black color as quickly as possible. They are very good tempered, and while not giving as much milk in a day as a Holstein or Ayrshire, they give a good amount daily from calf to calf, often exceeding heavier milkers in.

THE YEARLY PRODUCT.

For such small cows they have large udders and teats well apart. He gives a few instances of their yields. A farmer at St. Denis, Que., who had 24 cows of this breed from May 12, 1892, to May 12, 1893, sold 63,193 pounds of milk to the cheese factory for \$531.19; made 1616 pounds of butter at home, worth \$323.20; used at home 9,125 gallons of milk at 12 cents a gallon, \$109.50; fattened 3 calves on milk, \$12, and brought up six others partly on milk, worth \$18. This was an income of \$693.89, or \$41.41 per cow. They ate 4,480 bundles of hay, worth \$263.80; 2,240 bundles of straw, \$67.20; 4,850 pounds of bran, \$40.32; and pasture was called \$5 per head, \$120; a total expense of \$496.32, or \$20.68 per head, and a profit of \$20.73 per head. Note that they had half as much straw as hay, no ensilage, and yet gave a profit better than the cost of food. What the cow can do under better feed Dr. Couture tells in the performance of a cow four years old that calved Aug. 28, 1892. She was milked to July 15, 1893, when due to calve again Aug. 31. In this 313 days she gave 11,810 pounds of milk or an average of 35 pounds a day. She weighed about 675 pounds.

HER DAILY FOOD.

being kept in the stable all the time, was ten pounds of hay, five pounds of straw, twenty pounds of ensilage, two pounds of bran, and two pounds of cotton seed and meal. This cow was bought when two years old for \$15.

The average percentage of whole herds by the Babcock tests is 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent. butter fat, sometimes running to 7 or 7 1/2 per cent in extraordinary cases, seldom going below 4 per cent, though some have gone as low as 3 1/2 per cent. Dr. Couture gives records of several herds in which tests of each cow show lowest 4.85 per cent, and high-

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Sozodont Liquid 25c. Large Liquid and Powder 75c. At all stores or by mail. Sample of the Liquid for the postage, 3c. HALL & RUCKEL, Montreal.

**HEDGEHOGS FOR DINNER.**  
A RAILWAY NAVY MADE A NICE SUM OUT OF THEM.  
How the Biggest Blacking Business in the World Originated.  
There was once a certain poor obscure country hair-dresser. Called on by an old soldier one day, he answered his application for relief by giving him a guinea with which to help him on his way. Overwhelmed with gratitude the soldier tried to think of a means to repay this generosity. "I have nothing except this," he said, pulling out a crumpled piece of paper. "It is a receipt for making blacking. Maybe you might find it useful, though it is but a poor return for your great kindness." But that country barber had a shrewd head on his shoulders. He turned that receipt to good account for that piece of paper was the recipe for Day and Martin's blacking and that country barber was Mr. Day, the founder of the biggest business of its kind in the world.

SHOCKING CORN.

Two men should work together, and the shocks should be started on a jack, which is made by putting two legs, well braced together, near end of a 10-foot scantling, and having an auger hole near the upper end for a broom handle. As soon as four armfuls are set up against the jack the shock should be loosely tied with a stalk and the jack removed. In commencing each cutter should take two rows, and all the shocks should be started that the cutters expect to cut during the day, so that when they again start the shock has wilted and cured out all that is possible. They should cut new stalk only one row each and cut from shock to shock, in order to allow it to wilt and cure out. After they have cut clear through, they should again go back to the beginning, and cut another row each, continuing this until the shock row is completed, always having in mind the perfect curing of the corn.

The shocks should not be violently compressed, as is the usual practice, but loosely tied with a cornstalk to prevent the outside stalks blowing down. An average shock that weighs 300 lbs when cured will weigh 1,000 to 1,200 lbs when green; and who is there who would put in a shock 1,200 lbs of green grass and expect it to cure out perfectly, especially if heavily weighted? Anyone knows better than to do this; so why treat a corn shock that way? Just as sure as a green corn shock is tied up tight, without any chance to cure out, just so sure will a chemical change take place that unfit it for feed, even if it does not turn black or moldy. To avoid this chemical change in newly cut corn fodder, green, most farmers delay cutting until the leaves on the stalk have cured out standing, and thereby secure a very poor grade of fodder.

A CUMBERLAND NAVVY.

It happened when the Midland Railway Company, of England, were constructing a branch line between Carlisle and Settle. The large number of navvies engaged suddenly developed an inordinate desire for hedgehogs as a dainty dish. Observing which, one navvy among the number, with the enterprise of a Pierpont Morgan, hid him to France where hedgehogs were plentiful, and being the nature of the pests, could be had for the asking. Over 30,000 of these quaint little animals were brought over and sold at decent prices. The business resulted in a net gain of considerably over five thousand dollars to the 'cute navvy. Not a huge fortune, but very well worth having.

SUNDRIDGE ECHO INTERVIEWED HIM

**WILLIAM DOEG, A FARMER OF GREY COUNTY HAS A WORD TO SAY REGARDING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.**  
The Local Paper Publishes a Column About His Case—Worst Form of Rheumatism—Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Proven a Blessing to Him.  
Sundridge, Ont., Oct. 7 (Special).—The Echo of this place has published a signed statement which cannot fail to interest all who understand the full meaning of the word Rheumatism from personal experience. A representative of that paper interviewed Mr. William Doeg, a well-known farmer of Strong Township, who was cured of Rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills this spring, and he gave out the following statement for publication:

"For four years I suffered excruciating torture, during which time I was scarcely an hour free from pain. The trouble commenced in my back where it often remained stationary for months, and so intense was the pain that I could not lie down or take rest, but had to sit night and day in a chair. The pain would then remove to other parts of my body, and when in my knees, disabled me from walking, confining me constantly to my room. "I was treated by several doctors and also tried many medicines, without receiving any benefit. Almost in despair I feared I would never again experience the pleasure of being free from pain. "Early in this spring my attention was called to some remarkable cures of Rheumatism effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I procured a box, and soon found they were doing me good, so I kept on, until now I can say I am a new man, entirely free from pain and have continued so ever since, being able to attend to my daily duties on the farm and feel strong and able to work. I verily believe this great change was effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills and I think it my duty to make this statement public for the benefit of all afflicted as I was."

Scotland has produced more than its due proportion of progressives from poverty to riches, but probably none of greater interest than this. Trudging through a Highland village one day a poor, but gifted, young artist came upon a painter busily engaged in the decoration of an inn sign. At a glance the young artist could see that the kilted chieftain which formed the central object of the picture was being depicted in the crudest fashion. The day being hot,

the painter took frequent rests, and in one of these intervals jestingly offered "twa shillin'" to anyone who would finish the job. The young artist, who really needed the money, took the painter at his word. He first of all obliterated the other's work, and then put in a new kilted warrior of his own to everybody's great satisfaction. The next day a great patron of the fine arts happened to ride by and was struck by the great ability shown in the inn sign. He introduced himself to the young artist, and the upshot of it all was that the latter was introduced into the artistic world. From that moment he never looked back. To-day he has a great name, and his reputation is increasing year by year.

COMPLIMENTING THE GENERAL

When General Moreau was in England he was once the victim of a rather droll misunderstanding. He was present at a concert where a piece was sung by the choir with the refrain:—"To-morrow, to-morrow." "Having a very imperfect knowledge of English he fancied it to be a cantata given in his honor, and thought he distinguished the words:—"To Moreau, to Moreau." Each time the refrain was repeated he rose to his feet and gratefully bowed on all sides, to the great astonishment of the audience, who did not know what to make of it.



ASTHMA FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

A Well-known Orangeville, Ont., Farmer Spends Hundreds of Dollars in Search of a Cure for Asthma, but by Perseverance and Clarke's Kola Compound it is Completely Cured. These are the Facts:  
Mr. Allan Faulkner, Orangeville, P.O., Ont., writes:—"For sixteen long years I have been almost a constant martyr to asthma. Only an asthmatic could realize what I have suffered. Many days and nights I could not leave the house, and night after night could not lie down. I spent many hundred dollars in search of a cure and tried nearly all our local doctors and some in Toronto and became worse each year. My druggist, Mr. Stevenson, of Orangeville, recommended Clarke's Kola Compound about two years ago. I took in all about eighteen bottles of this grand medicine during nine months, each week I gradually improved and am now completely cured. It is now over a year since being cured and I have not had a single attack since, and have gained much of my old-time strength and weight. No amount of money or anything else could estimate its value to me."  
(Signed), Allan Faulkner.  
I have for years been personally acquainted with Mr. Faulkner, and can certify to the absolute truth of the above statement.  
(Signed), Thos. Stevenson, Druggist, Orangeville, Ont.  
A free sample bottle will be sent to any person troubled with Asthma. Enclose six cents in stamps for postage. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 West Church St., Toronto, Ont.

MARKETMAN—OH, YES, MUM, THEM'S YOUNG UNIONS. MRS. BUZZON—BUT THEY HAVE THE ODD OF OLD ONS. MARKETMAN—YES, M. THEY'RE STRONG FOR THEIR AGE.

**INCREDIBLE.**  
He—This author should be ashamed of himself. A married man too!  
His wife—What does he say?  
He—He says that a man's wife 'gazed at him in speechless astonishment.' Why, such a thing is unknown in matrimony!  
Mrs. Muggins—I used to be so fond of fiction before I was married!  
Mrs. Ruggins—And don't you read much now?  
Mrs. Muggins—No. After the tales my husband tells me about why he is so late getting home, mere printed fiction seems too tame and unimaginative.

NOT A WISE MAN.

John—Wasn't Mabel offended when you called on her with your face unshaven?  
Jim—Yes, she said she felt it very much.  
From London Chimneys 50,000 tons of soot are yearly swept, worth \$200,000.  
Among persons over 80 years of age 1 in 50 is blind.  
There are 165,000 Britons living in the United Kingdom at present who were born in the Colonies.  
During the Franco-German war 23,500 French soldiers died of small-pox; while the Germans, who had been all vaccinated, lost only 268.

THE ALARM.

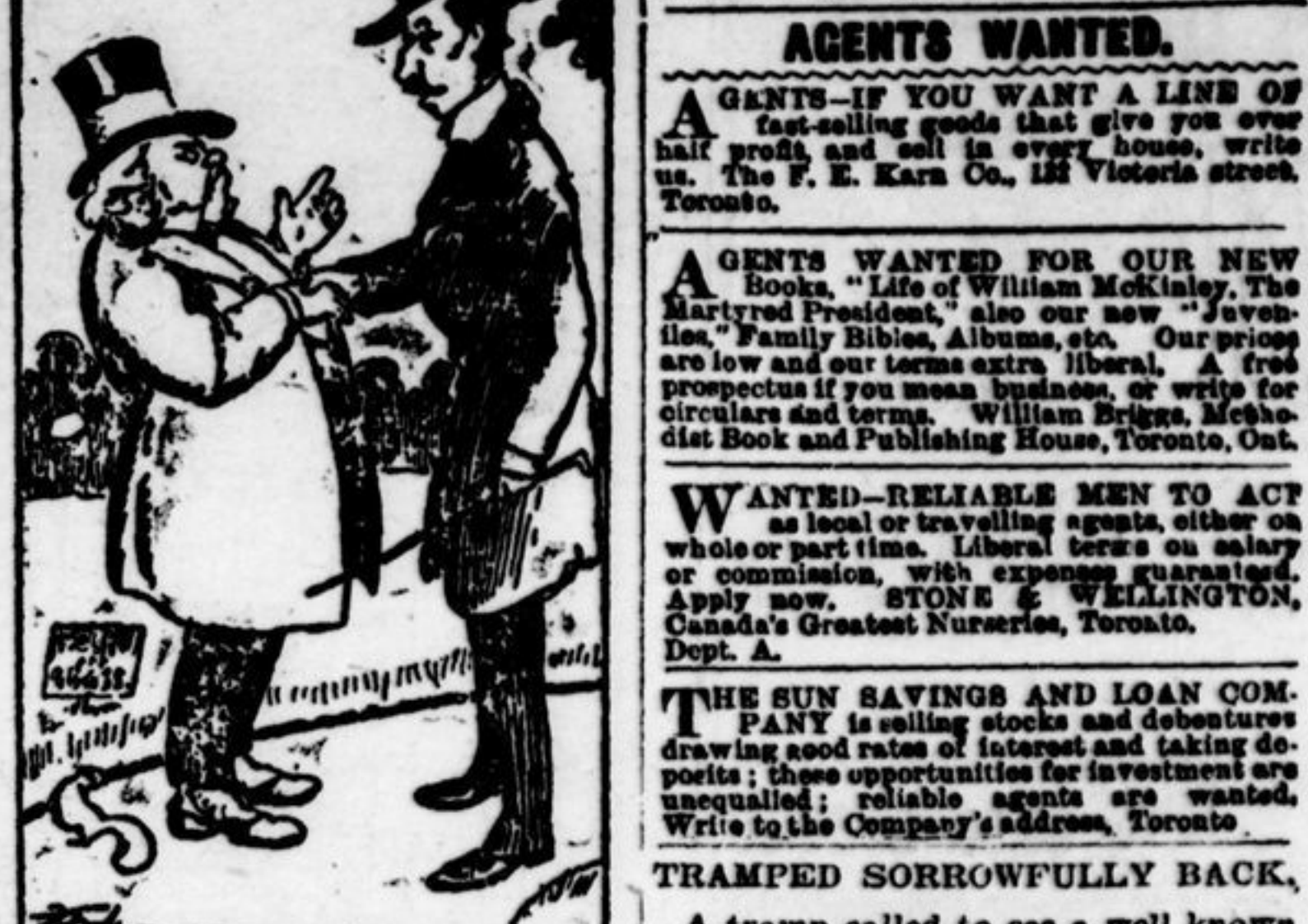
What did you stop that clock in your room for, Jas?  
Because, mum, the plaguey thing has some sort of a fit every morning, mum, jest when I wants to sleep."

**MONSIEUR**  
CEYLON TEA. Get a package; it's daily worth a trial. Last package. All grown.

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

has earned for itself THE GOOD REPUTATION it now has and will always sustain.  
UNIFORM GOOD QUALITY DID IT. LION PACKING, 25c, 40c, 60c, and 80c.

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Preacher—"When you're tempted to drink, think of your wife at home."  
Henpeck—"I do—and that's what you drive me to drink."

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS-IF YOU WANT A LINE OF fast-selling goods that give you ever lasting pay, and still in every business use. The F. E. Kern Co., 121 Victoria street, Toronto.  
AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW Books, "Life of William McKinley, The Martyred President," also our new "Juvenile Family Bible, Almanac, etc. Our prices are low and our terms extra liberal. Good prospectus if you mean business, or write for circular and terms. "William Briggs, Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto, Ont.

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is selling stocks and debentures drawing good rates of interest and taking deposits; these opportunities for investment are unequalled; reliable agents are wanted. Write to the Company's address, Toronto.

TRAPPED SORROWFULLY BACK.

A tramp called to see a well known gentleman, and said:  
"I've walked many miles to see you sir, because people told me that you was very kind to poor chaps like me."  
Oh, they said so, did they?  
Yes, sir; that's why I came.  
And are you going back the same way?  
Yes, sir.  
Then just contradict it. Good morning.

Mother—How did this ink get all over this table? Small Son—It ran out all by its own self as quick as the bottle upset.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Mistress (to servant)—Be careful not to spill any soup on the ladies' laps. Biddy (new in the service)—Yes, mum, where shall I spill it?

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by operating on the mucous membrane of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a humming sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

EXPENSIVE.

Mr. Binwood—I'd like to have hold of the fellow who invented those long coats for women.  
Mr. Nobb—Why?  
Mr. Binwood—Why? Great Scott! they cost twice as much as one half as long.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

E is the most common letter. In 1,000 letters E occurs 137 times in English, 184 times in French, 145 in Spanish, 178 in German.  
W. P. C. 1097

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For all skin ailments.  
A. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

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