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# NAVIES OF THE WORLD:

A Review of Their Relative Strength by a United States Writer.

The relative rank of the seven great sea Powers appears to be as follows: First, Great Britain; second, France; third, Russia; fourth, Germany; fifth, United States; sixth, Italy, and seventh, Japan.

This order of merit, except with two nations, has remained practically constant since the retrogression of Italy and when the advancement of Germany first began to count materially.

During the last two years the superiority of Germany over the United States has been definitely established. Previous to this period the small difference between their apparent percentages of sea strength could be made to swing either way, according to the treatment certain disputed factors of efficiency, recently settled by actual additions made to the German fleet and by her logical programme that only a wasteful and ignorant patriotism will persist in denying our existing and increasing inferiority.

The present attempted valuation of naval power is based on government returns and on other sources of information that are, in instances, more authoritative and reliable than official revelations. It will be seen that minor vessels, such as gunboats, auxiliaries, yachts, converted merchantmen and antiquated or obsolete vessels have been omitted. In a certain degree the comparisons instituted rest on total displacements and on displacements that are exclusively armored. These standards, taken by themselves, are often deceptive, and hence other useful and accredited factors have been weighed and applied impartially, it is hoped—so that the final result should furnish, if not an exact rating, at least something more useful than a mere approximation. While no absolute estimate is attempted, it is also true that the relative powers tested have not been determined exclusively from one point of view.

### How to Compare Strength.

It will be readily accepted that when this problem was extended to include the relative values of different types of groups of ships, finally of separate navies, deductions from any general formula constructed in armchairs, were bound to be unsound and foolish. Hence simpler methods were adopted, wherein, with much accuracy, the element of personal judgment has almost been eliminated. On the whole, these methods are valuable because they furnish broad and fair generalizations, based upon accepted facts. We can, for example, get close to the truth when the relative fighting strength of Great Britain and that of any other power is compared, or when the sea power of France or Russia is measured against the United States. These standards happen also to be reasonably accurate when we seek the position of Italy and Japan, the relative rank of France and Russia, and just now the place of Germany and the United States.

### The Man Behind the Gun.

But this cannot be employed with any measure of certainty when it is desirable to discover Great Britain's real strength as compared with that of combined France and Russia, or when other testing, if lesser, combinations are concerned.

Even granting that the comparative value of material can be set down with some exactitude, such estimates are unbalanced and defective to a degree, because of the element of definitely with the human side. At the final reckoning, the element of personnel, manifested by racial tendencies, native temperament, training, experience and skill in short, by the adequate application of force, cannot be handled with convincing determination. And yet how often and how gloriously the men and not the ships have made nations great at sea, and—as an irresistible exoculatory—ashore.

### Types of Warships and Their Number

The fighting squadrons of navies are composed of various types, which may be grouped in this order of importance: First, battle ships; second, armored cruisers; third, protected cruisers; fourth, unprotected cruisers; fifth, torpedo craft; sixth, coast defence vessels; seventh, special types, and, eighth, submarines.

There are, of course, many gunboats, a few rams and various auxiliaries, but the first four classes need be considered. An examination of naval programmes and service lists shows that the following general principle now governs the construction practices of the seven great sea powers:

First—All are building battle ships and armored cruisers.

Second—Except in Italy, protected cruisers and, except in Great Britain, no unprotected cruisers are under construction.

Fourth—All are building torpedo boat destroyers, and, except in Germany, torpedo boats, this last being a smaller type, of such moderate speed and small displacement as to unfit it for anything but harbor work.

Fifth—None of the nations is constructing torpedo gunboats or similar types, though France has put afloat and Russia is experimenting with

another type known as destroyers of torpedo boat destroyers. Here we have a reversal of the old rhyme about fleas ad infinitum.

Sixth—Submarines are greatly favored by France and tentatively authorized by Great Britain, the United States, and possibly by Russia.

Seventh—Russia is laying down a large craft intended as a collector-transport-training ship—an extraordinary triple combination, filled with practical utilities. The United States, experts also recommend the construction of special craft, but the other nations still depend upon merchant vessels for coal supply.

Eighth—The Monitor type, despite our mistaken loyalty to an outward class, is discarded by the other powers because it is a poor gun platform, is deficient in speed, range of action and habitability, and is dependent upon a base of supplies situated within easy loading distance. As a floating battery for harbor work or at a harbor's mouth the type has some value, but not as a seagoing war energy.

### Real Strength of Nations.

Including battle ships, armored cruisers, protected cruisers and torpedo craft, the number and displacement of ships in the seven navies are in round numbers as follows:

Rank.	Country.	No. of Displacement.	Tonnage.
1.	Great Britain	472	1,770,000
2.	France	462	790,000
3.	Russia	311	550,000
4.	Germany	472	690,000
5.	United States	147	560,000
6.	Italy	136	230,000
7.	Japan	136	230,000

An examination of this table shows that the United States has the least number of ships, though its displacement is nearly double that of Japan. As the grand total of ships is due to a disproportionate array of torpedo craft, it may be useful to set down the total after this type has been eliminated.

Country.	No. of Displacement.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	212	912,500
France	310	290,000
Russia	248	242,500
Germany	272	290,000
United States	92	4,750
Italy	114	118,500
Japan	92	134,500

Confining the examination to seagoing armored vessels, built or under construction, the following totals in number and displacements, and their relative percentages will be found:

Country.	No. of Displacement.	P.C. by Displacement.
Great Britain	199,460	37.3
France	324,200	60.5
Russia	31,800	6.0
Germany	301,100	56.2
United States	39,800	7.4
Italy	25,300	4.7
Japan	152,900	28.4

### Great Britain's Supremacy.

The certain supremacy of Great Britain over any other nation, under apparent superiority to France and Russia combined appear to be established by this analysis. In the latter aspect relative superiority in ships is ninety-five to ninety-two, while in displacement she is not only greater than these two nations but than Germany included. The existence of the "two power" standard—that is, of superiority in quality and an equality in number to any other two nations—is strenuously denied in Great Britain by the Navy League and on the Continent mainly by German writers. Lord Brassey, however, insists and shows with stubborn figures that the British fleet is equal to the two Power standard in first class battle ships and in important cruisers and auxiliaries. British designs show a marked advance, and ships can be built more cheaply in Great Britain than abroad. Quickness of construction has, it is true, fallen from the rate set by the Majestic class, but even here, he claims, the British fleet is well to the forefront of the fighting line. Built, building or projected, forty-one of this class, measuring 600,000 tons, can, he declares, now be arrayed against a French and Russian twenty-seven, aggregating 630,000 tons. While it is probable that Lord Brassey's patriotic enthusiasm has carried him too far afield, principally because he has taken uncorrected displacements as the measure of fighting efficiency, still he seems to be near the broad truth, and in any event his faith should encourage Parliament and hearten even the Jeremiahs of the dismal and protesting British Naval League.

It is conceded that British ships are relatively undergunned, though as a compensation they carry a greater supply of ammunition than the vessels of other nations. This is a vital quality, because experts are now beginning to realize that the value in battle of ammunition, ample in quantity and easily delivered to the battery, cannot be over-emphasized.

The average displacement of the armored fighting ships shown in table III, is about 10,400, while that of all classes, exhibited in table I, is only 2,800.

### For Battleship Giants.

The present tendency is to build battleships exceeding 10,000 tons. Great Britain, for example, having under construction vessels of 13,000 tons, and the latest type recommended by our Board of Construction being 17,000 tons. This development of displacement has been urged in opposition to the complaints, indeed to the nagging conservatism, who have labored to keep warship dimen-

sions within limit, that only produce weak compromises between valuable elements and exclude imperative enlargements demanded on the first fighting line.

Much vexed and some acrimonious differences of opinion have arisen over the development of armored cruisers. This type is an important one, its field of action being distinct from that of the battleship, and only less useful. So far has this development been carried that the difference in size between it and battleships has practically disappeared.

This seems to be a mistake. It is to be noted that the armored cruiser can take the place of the battleship, for then the two would have to be merged, but on the other hand, as the battleship type cannot logically exist without it, some design should be produced that will fill its special function in the strategy of campaigns and in the tactics of battle. Summing up the comparative strength of the special craft, but the other nations have nearly 200,000 more tons than France and Russia combined, and about 37,000 more tons than Germany, the United States, Italy and Japan.—N. Y. Herald.

# Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III. JANUARY 19, 1902.

The Early Christian Church.—Acts 2:37-47.

Commentary.—Peter continued his sermon, which was begun in the last lesson, and preached unto them Jesus of Nazareth.

337. They were pricked—These earnest words delivered by the apostle "pricked" in their hearts. This word denotes to pierce or penetrate with a needle; and thus to pierce with grief or acute pain of any kind.—Barnes. They were stung with remorse and alarm; convicted of sin and deeply distressed. Men and brethren—"This was an expression denoting affectionate earnestness." What shall we do—How can we escape the wrath that seems certain to fall upon us because of having crucified the Messiah?

338. Peter said—Peter does not set as superior to the other apostles, but as spokesman for all of them. Repent—Evanglistical repentance is, first, contrition; second, reformation. The truly repentant one is heartily sorry for all his sins, so sorry that he turns away from sin forever, and if possible would undo all he has sinfully done. Be baptized—By the baptism of the Holy Spirit that they embraced Jesus Christ as their Saviour. It was a confession of their faith. For the remission of sins—in order to the forgiveness of sins, the penitent must have the motive or object which should induce them to repent and be baptized.

339. For the promise—"The promised influences of the Holy Spirit, and the pardon of sins, are given us in repentance and faith in the Redeemer." Unto you—Even the murderers of God's Son were included in the invitation to come and repent, and openly confess Christ. Witnessed by the multitude and public—Your children—The blessings of salvation extended to future generations. This promise should encourage parents to train their children for God. Mar off—to the Jews, witness—By the multitude and public. Gentle nations. Shall call—that is, all to whom he shall send the preaching of Christ crucified.

40. Many other words—Thus we see that this account is only a brief record of the early church. Testify. The same word is translated "charge" in I. Tim. v. 21, and might be so rendered here.—Cam. Bib. Exhort—"Entreatings them by argument and exhortation, that they would do those things necessary to your salvation. Forsake your sins and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ. This crooked generation (R. V.)—They were to save themselves from the wrath of the Lord. Against that wicked and backslidden nation, "which had upon it the guilt of special crime, and a doom of special destruction."

41.—Immediately, at the close of the sermon, "A prompt acceptance of the word is the beginning of true conversion."—Starks. That received his word (R. V.)—While he is admitted in the R. V., yet it is true that those who come to Christ should come gladly, "rejoicing in the privilege of becoming reconciled to God." They were baptized—As a sign that they had accepted Christ as their Saviour.

42.—The continued steadfastly—Perseverance is the result of a fixed purpose. Peter was definite in his preaching. The people were definite in their decisions. In the Apostles' doctrine—in the doctrine taught by the apostles, which they received of Jesus, and preached under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

43. Fear came—Awe and reverence took the place of human philosophy. No frivolous conversation had place among them, but rather a reverent, devout attitude possessed them. Many signs and wonders were done—Not human experiments, but divine operations through men devoted to the service of God.

44. All things common—Themselves and all they had belonged to God, to whom also belonged their poorer brethren, and they held what they possessed in trust for God and His saints.

45. Possessions—Lands, houses, goods—Personal property. Parceled—indicating that the sale and distribution took place from time to time as called for.—Cook. Had none—they did not sell all their possessions, or relinquish their title to all their property; but they so far regarded all as common as to be willing to part with it if it was needful to supply the wants of the others.

46. In the temple—This does not mean that they were continually in the temple, but they did not forsake the temple services and were present at the hours of prayer. At nine o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at three in the afternoon. Breaking bread at home (R. V.)—This may mean that the select companies ate together at their lodgings when they returned from public worship.

47. Praising God—Their hearts were full of praise. It is as natural for Christians to praise God as to breathe. Having favor—The common people heard them gladly. They were esteemed for their simplicity and charity, and for the purity and loveliness of their lives. The Lord added—it is the work of the Holy Ghost to save men and bring them into the church. That were being saved (R. V.)—Only saved men are fit subjects to be received into the Christian church. When a church becomes filled up with unconverted, worldly people, it ceases to be a church and sinks to the level of a mere social institution.

Teachings—However distant the heart may be from God, the Spirit will call loudly and clearly at times. True repentance always precedes conversion. We are not saved in sin, but from sin. By our fervency we will lead others to Christ. The praying heart is a glad heart. The love of God is stronger than the love of property.

### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

In this lesson we have the Holy Spirit's penciling of the primitive and ideal church. The persons identified with it had certain very marked worldly characteristics. It was formed out of mixed multitudes of Jews and Gentiles, that, on the "day of Pentecost," was assembled at Jerusalem for Christian worship. To these the apostles of the Lord preached the wonderful works of God. To satisfy amazed and doubting questioners, Peter is now to show that this was the fulfillment of the words spoken by the prophet Joel. The central truth of this sermon was the Messiahship of Him whom by wicked hands the Jews had crucified and slain. He also asserts that Jesus God had raised up and exalted to be both "Lord and Christ." The effect that this powerful, pungent and faithful preaching produced is described in this lesson.

There is force and dynamics in gospel truth. It always enlightens the mind, awakens the conscience, and if accepted purifies the heart and corrects the life. These Jews, "filled with confusion, remorse and consciousness of guilt, saw at a glance that they had committed an atrocious crime in that they were the betrayers and murderers of the just One." The unbelievers were shown an obstinate, stiff-necked, uncircumcised and perverse generation. From this class we are to save ourselves, yea, keep our garments unstained. These words thrilled and moved their hearts, for they gladly received the word, obeyed, and were baptized with the Holy Ghost and fire. These statements prove that these converts were sincere. This is how the Christian church was formed.

The doctrines, ordinances and practices of the early church are given us in vs. 42-47. These apostles were not from the schools. They were unlearned and unskilled in the arts of sophistry and human eloquence. They told unpalatable and harsh truths. Their doctrines were not the traditions of the Pharisees, or the philosophy of the Greeks. The saved, however, accepting their simple creed and continuing steadfastly therein, were brought more and more into union, communion and Christian fellowship. The more they examined the Gospel the more it appeared to them worthy of acceptance.

These early Christians were liberal, united, and kindly affectioned one to another. They were very ardent, sincere, and practical in their charities. They interested themselves in the temporal and spiritual welfare of their Christian brethren. As they had opportunity they did good unto all men. As a household of faith they were united in mind and affection, for they "had all things common." There was no arbitrary law binding rights to all his effects. The individual did not turn all over into a common fund so that every man would have an equal claim. The pure spirit of love and benevolence, which knit them together in heart and interest made the people say, "Behold how the Christians love one another." So unselfish were they that no man said that ought of the things which he possessed was his own.

This early church was born in a revival. It kept up a revival interest. It was a growing society. It received daily accessions. The additions were made in this simple and pure manner. This simple and pure manner had impressed the spectators with awe. Their religious notions and ideas all the people did not approve of, but their piety and virtues they always commended. "He that is a peaceable, beneficent neighbor," "but he is a Christian."

Albert W. Parry.

Some poets write because they are inspired and others because they are hungry.

# HOW TO GROW OLD GRACEFULLY

How Elizabeth Gady Statton grew old gracefully ought to be interesting to all women. This noted woman celebrated her 84th birthday recently and she says life is as sweet to her as ever. She is without pains and aches, has no regrets or forebodings for herself; all her sorrows are for the troubles of others. Writing on the art of "growing old gracefully," she says: "I attribute my vigorous old age in part to advantageous circumstances, in part to a happy, hopeful temperament, a keen sense of humor, sympathies for all my fellow beings and a deep interest in the vital questions of the hour. "One must have an earnest purpose in life beyond personal ambition and family aggrandizement.

"Self-centred characters do not possess the necessary elements of a high development. If one would have a happy old age the first condition is a sound body; to that end exercise, diet, dress, sanitary conditions are all important. "Nature does not favor all periods of woman's life to make each change one of added health and happiness. Those obedient to her laws rejoice in every step from youth to age.

"Fifty is the heyday of intellectual life. Then the vital forces used in production are garnered in the brain, giving new ideas and adding force, clearness and beauty throughout. "There comes to a woman eloquence of expression and she finds a wider field for her sympathies. She has new interests in the great world, which is the future home of her children. There is now to labor to make it fit for them to live in.

"My philosophy is to live in the present. Regrets for the past are vain; the page is turned; there is to remedy for what is done. As to the future, anxieties are equally vain; the page is turned; there is day will bring forth; what we hope or fear may never occur; the present is all that is ours."

### LIVING IN IDYLIC EASE.

Residents of Pitcairn Island Have Little to Worry About.

One of the most delightful spots on the habitable globe is Pitcairn Island in the South Seas, which is chiefly inhabited by the descendants of the mutineers of the English ship "The Bounty." These people are entirely isolated from the world, with the exception that they live sufficiently near one of the great ocean routes to induce the captains of vessels wishing to make a short haul to make a slight deflection from their course, sight the island, land on it with one of the ship's boats, and get their needed supplies. The island has no good harbor or roadstead, hence in winter weather it is practically unapproachable.

According to the official report, the islanders are under the government of one of their number, who appears to be a man of ability and determination, and are in a contented, though hardly a progressive state. The entire community numbers about 150 members, with a somewhat disproportionate number of women. There are no diseases on the island, and absolutely no medical means of treating them if they were. The local authorities when offered medical supplies said that they neither needed nor cared for them. Bounty. These people are entirely isolated from the world, with the exception that they live sufficiently near one of the great ocean routes to induce the captains of vessels wishing to make a short haul to make a slight deflection from their course, sight the island, land on it with one of the ship's boats, and get their needed supplies. The island has no good harbor or roadstead, hence in winter weather it is practically unapproachable.

The system of control is evidently largely socialistic. From 8 a. m. until 2 p. m. all of the male grown population are engaged in public works of various kinds. After 2 p. m. they are at liberty to do what they care to for themselves, or to enjoy their leisure. They are all devout members of the Seventh Day Adventist faith and the American missionaries of this religious organization are endeavoring to do what they can to build up some slight commerce between Pitcairn Island and Tahiti, believing that it would be of advantage to the people of the former island. These latter appear to be certain ways undergoing a species of degeneration, in consequence, presumably, of too close intermarrying. One evidence of it is the very early loss of their upper front teeth, although, on the other hand, it may be said that when they are engaged in public work they appear to have the strength and endurance needed to do more than most workmen would in this country or in Europe. Another defect, due to extreme isolation, is the corruption of language. There has been a tendency among them to adopt what may be termed a language of their own, made up by the careless and clipping use of English words, so that at the present time it is somewhat difficult for the younger members of the community to quickly understand English when they are addressed in that tongue.

# THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Markets.

Grain receipts were light on the street market to-day, only 1,200 bushels offering. Wheat was steady and barley and oats were easier. Wheat—200 bushels of white sold at 70 to 82c per bushel; 100 bushels of red at 70 to 81c, and 100 bushels of goose at 67c to 68c.

Barley—300 bushels sold at 54 to 62c per bushel. Oats—300 bushels sold at 47c per bushel.

Hay—Was steady, 5 loads selling at \$11 to \$12 per load for timothy and \$8 to \$9 for clover.

Straw—Receipts were nil.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important centres to-day:

	Cash.	May.
New York	87 1/2	87 7/8
Chicago	78 1/2	82 1/2
Toledo	85	89 1/2
Duluth, No. 1 northern	74 3/4	78 3/4
Duluth, No. 1 hard	75 3/4	—

English Live Stock Market

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Cattle are strong at 12c to 13c per lb. (dressed weight); refrigerator beef is steady at 10 to 10 1/4c per lb.

Toronto Live Stock Markets.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	\$1 70	\$2 35
Export cattle, light, per cwt.	1 45	2 05
Do cows per cwt.	3 30	4 00
Bulls, export, choice, per cwt.	4 35	4 50
Butcher's cattle mixed	3 85	4 15
Do choice	3 50	4 45
Do medium mixed	3 40	4 45
Butcher's inferior	2 75	3 00
Feeders, heavy	2 50	3 25
Do light	3 00	3 30
Feeding bulls	2 50	3 00
Alfalfa cows, each	30 00	45 00
Calves, per head	3 25	3 50
Sheep, ewes, per cwt.	2 50	2 75
Sheep, bucks, per cwt.	2 50	2 75
Sheep, butchers, each	2 50	3 00
Lamb, per cwt.	4 00	4 50
Hogs, choice, not less than 160	6 75	6 00
Hogs, fat, per cwt.	6 50	6 00
Hogs, light, under 160 lbs.	6 50	6 00
Hogs, sows	3 50	4 00

Bradstreet's on Trade.

At Quebec business during the past week has been fairly active. Travelers are now on their various routes with a full supply of spring samples.

Business at Montreal has been picking up this week. The travelers are out on the road.

At Toronto this week there has been