UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL.

English Naval Officer Suggests Alliance in the Interest of Economy.

In twelve years the naval expenditure of the United States has trebled, while that of Great Britain has doubled, and under existing conditions the international rivalry for supremacy on the sea bids fair to necessitate still further increase in the annual outlay on the manufacture of fighting ships. Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, of the royal navy, proposes an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States which would enable both countries to effect vast economics by curtailing their annual naval output, without impairing in any degree the guarantee of their national or imperial interests which their navies are intended to provide.

These patrons have no interests which conflict in any matrial way, their policies are identical an dneither power can be successfully attacked except from the sea. Should they jointly agree to come to each other's assistance in the event of either power being threatened by a coalition of three maritime powers they could each afford to reduce the rate at which, as matters stand, they are compelled to add yearly to the strength of their respective navies. Says Lieutenant Bellairs:

"That population and riches are no match in war against such careful organization, we have seen in the case of Russia. It is only the knowledge that the sea barrier is impenetrable which will effectually prevent the expanding Teutonic, Slavonic and Latin races of Europe from contemplating aggression on the American continent. If unable to do so singly, nothing but sea power will prevent them from trying to effect their purpose in combination. They have combined in the past for the partition of Poland. By the Russian declaration of February 26, 1780, Russia, France, Holland, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark, combined to resist the right of search and the same powers were acting together against Great Britain over this question in 1800.

"In 1807 Great Britain had to break Napoleon's compulsory alliance, framed by the treaty of Tilsit ,by seizing eighteen Danish and eight Portuguese battleships and by blockading the Russian battleships. Thus a fresh union of over 140 battleships was nipped in the bud, but such decisive action could not have been taken had not Great Britain been in the plentitude of her naval strength with 212 batleships. We learn that within a period of twenty-seven years there were three European alliances of three or more great powers against Great Britain and all were broken up by the operation of sea power."—North American Review.

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 304

LEAVE BIG VAULTS ALONE.

Bank Robbers Find it Impossible to Break Into Them.

Merchants are robbed, the safes of country banks that carry a surplus of perhaps $10,000 or $20,000 are often riddled by burglars. How is it that the millions quietly reposing within the doors of scores of banks in the larger cities are never attempted? For it is a fact that during the last twenty-five years no attack, successful or otherwise, has been made on any bank vault in the United States in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Most of the bank robberies occurring to-day take place in towns of 2,500 to 7,500 inhabitants. In the larger cities, where the treasure really is, no one ever attempts to rob a bank. Why is this?

Money can protect money. That is the whole secret. The country banks depend on safes costing perhaps a few hundred dollars; a great city bank spends perhaps $150,000 for its burglar and fire-proof vaults. And these vaults are proof. They are absolutely unassailable. The guarding of a bank's money has been reduced to such a science that a burglar, having once taken the proper precautions, never gives the matter a further thought, though he has millions of dollars within his doors.

The fireproofing for a large vault can be constructed for from $10,000 to $15,000. It is the burglar-proof steel lining that brings the cost of vault construction up to the six-figure mark.

Think of a steel door weighing twelve tons or of a hinge alone weighing one ton. When that door consists of ten inches of drillproof steel, plate lapped on plate, do you wonder that even the most daring burglar has never attempted it? Such a great door usually has some four and twenty-two or three inch steel bolts which shoot out automatically in four directions as soon as the door is closed. The entire closing of the door is absolutely water tight. The closing has actually been tested one whole night under water. This closing is one of the "tongue and groove" variety and groove is packed with packing.

This formidable door is furnished with a time lock that can be set for any number of hours and that can not be opened until the hour for which it is set arrives. The door is furnished with perhaps three duplicate timers, so that if two should fail to work there would still be one to open the door.

Inside the great door a massive grating called the day grate gives access to the vault. To this chamber, which, with its four-inch walls of drillproof steel, is worthy of Vulcan himself, only the active officials of the bank have entrance. Here are the tellers' safes, where they keep the money for the day's business.

Here are bags of gold, $5,000 in each, piled up like so many bags of buttons, each bag being securely tied and sealed. Here are packages of bills stacked up like bricks. The ones and twos in $1,000 packages and the tens and twenties in $10,000 packages. The bills in each of these packages have been counted, tied up and sealed by two persons in the presence of each other, so that the bank can guarantee the amounts as given on the labels without recounting. Here, inside the tellers' safes, are compartments where the collateral received for loans to depositors is kept.

But this is only the outer division of the vault chamber; beyond is another massive grating dividing the vault into two rooms. No single official can penetrate to the inner shrine, and one of the two officials necessarily present must be a director of the bank. Here is the holy of holies, where repose the reserve funds of the bank—millions of gold and paper money. The reserve funds are kept in safes on which the locks are timed to open every morning, so that if necessary the bank tellers could have the money at a moment's notice.

The two divisions of the bank form really one chamber with walls of drill proof steel. The walls are drill proof, yet as a matter of fact the up-to-date burglar does not work with drills. A few sticks of dynamite, some nitroglycerin in a bottle, with alcohol, putty, candles, wires, wire nippers and an exhaust pump are the principal items in his outfit. With these tools he often "makes an impression" on a small safe. But a single charge of dynamite heavy enough to open the joints of a big vault would wreck the whole building.

Unlimited time, therefore, in which to work would be necessary to the successful wrecking of a drill proof vault by explosives. For it would be necessary to use a long succession of small charges; to work patiently at plate after plate, and the conditions make this absolutely impossible. The reason such great pains are taken to make all joints water tight is to guard against the introduction of nitroglycerin, which has about the consistency of honey or common glycerin. Nitroglycerin is not effective unless it is inside the safe or vault.

The entire great steel room is made fireproof by being enclosed in brick or tile or cement walls, between which and the steel walls is an air space four or five inches thick. Air is a nonconductor of heat and being interspoised between the brick and the steel wall prevents the later from becoming overheated. So perfect is the protection that even when a building has been destroyed the contents of the walls within have remained unchanged.

CAPTURING COBRAS WITH MUSIC.

The death-dealing cobra is passionately fond of music, and it is through this means that its capture is often accomplished. The men in India who can effect the capture of these deadly reptiles must be possessed of remarkable skill or their lives are the forfeit. When a cobra takes up its abode in the neighborhood of a dwelling house it is customary to send for the professional snake charmer. One of them strikes up a tune near the place where the snake is supposed to be located. No matter what the creature may be doing, it is at once attracted by the sound of music. It emerges slowly from its hiding place, and strikes an attitude in front of the performer. There it is kept engaged with the music while the other man creeps up behind with a handful of dust. At a convenient moment, when the cobra is standing motionless, the man suddenly throws the dust over the head and eyes of the snake. Immediately the cobra falls its length upon the ground and remains there for one short second—but the second is enough. With a movement like lightning the man seizes the body of the prostrate serpent just below the head. In great anger the cobra winds itself round and round the arm of its captor, but to no purpose, for it cannot turn its head and bite. If the fangs are to be extracted at once, the captor presses his thumb o nthe throat of the cobra and thus compels it to open its mouth; the fangs are then drawn with a pair of pincers. If, however, he wishes to keep the snake intact for the present, the musician comes to help him, and forcibly unwinds the coils and places the body in a basket, all but the head, which is firmly held by the other man. He presses down the lid to prevent the cobra from escaping, and suddenly the capt or thrusts the head in and bangs the lid.

A very expert performer can capture the snake single handed, though it is highly dangerous. While playing with one hand he throws the dust sideways with the other, and captures the snake with the same hand. The whole action must be like a flash of lightning, for a half-second's delay or the merest bungling in throwing the dust or catching the snake would prove fatal to the operator.

A Spring Awakening.

It needs not the advent of the spring poet to remind dealers in an endless variety of the necessities of life that the backbone of the winter is broken, and that within the next few weeks there will arise a pressing demand for goods the sale of which has been at a standstill for six months or a year. The merchant whose name is never in the newspapers, and the location of whose store is known only to his next-door neighbors, will hardly get a look-in on the spring trade unless he turns over a new leaf at once and takes the public into his confidence. The time to begin is now.

The Most for the Money.

The loser of a gold watch or a valuable piece of jewelry or a roll of bills never seeks to recover his property by sending out circulars, or hiring sandwich men to parade the streets, or plastering blank walls with flaring posters. He advertises his loss in the newspapers. Common sense tells him that he can reach the greatest number of people with least expense in that way. It is for precisely that reason that the newspaper is the best means of commuication between producers and distributors on the one hand and consumers on the other. It gives the advertiser more for his money than he can obtain through any other channel of publicity.

Glass Skates.

The young man's skates were made of glass. They glittered like diamonds in the cold winter sunlight, says the Minneapolis Journal. He skated upon them very skilfully.

"Glass skates," he said, "beat steel ones. They slip along better than steel; you can skate on rough ice better with them. Another advantage is that they never need sharpening. Ground sharp in the begining, they keep sharp as long as they last. A third advantage is that they don't rust.

"They are very expensive, though. To make a glass hard enough for skate runners is an expensive process. Hence, till the process becomes less costly, glass skates won't be common."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Tommy — Pop, what does it mean that riches have wings? Tommy's Pop —It means that rich people can fly from their poor relations.

Married life may be one grand, sweet song, but it isn't everyone that can sing it.

INDURATED FIBRE WARE

There is nothing in the market approaching the quality of

EDDY'S

make of this ware. See that EDDY'S name is on the bottom of each pail and tub.

THE above picture of the man and fish is the trade-mark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS
TORONTO, ONT.

50c. and $1.00. All druggists.

Elucidations.

Fads—Other people's hobbies.

Allowance—A sum of money we spend before we get it.

Pessimist—A person who is perfectly happy only when he is perfectly miserable.

Hush-money—The kind that talks most.

A distant relative—A rich one.

Bargain Counter—A place where women buy things they don't want with money they do want.

Weather report—One that is not always verified.

Honeymoon—The brief period before the novelty wears off.

Notoriety—Something that doesn't last so long as fame, but brings in more money.

The simple life—The existence led by people who invest in get-rich-quick schemes.—J. J. O'Connell, in Watson's Magazine.

HE MEANT EVERY WORD HE SAID

Ex-Reeve's Rheumatism Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Was so Crippled that He Could Hardly Get Around and could Get No Relief from Doctors or Medicines.

Dresden, Ont., March 13.—(Special.)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Rheumatism slick and clean." Mr. W. G. Crage, the well-known merchant and ex-reeve of this place, was the speaker, and he evidently meant every word he said.

"It was the inflammatory kind of Rheumatism I had, and it crippled me up so that I could hardly get around to do my work in my store. I had the best doctors and everything in the line of medicines I could hear of, but nothing even gave me relief.

"Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and six boxes cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are right they will strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood and the Rheumatism will go with it.

Mr. Witte's Wife.

A story is current in London that the Czar suspects M. Witte's wife of conspiring against the throne. Mme. Witte was born a poor peasant girl, but was of a remarkable type of beauty. She married a tradesman and went to St. Petersburg, where Witte saw her. Her husband was induced to allow her to get a divorce, and Witte afterward married her. Later she was concerned in the enormous speculations of Adolph Rothstein, President of the Imperial Bank of Russia and organizer of the Russo-Chinese Bank, and was exiled from Russia by the Czar. She is now at Nice. Rumors have been in circulation that Mme. Witte has been implicated in the plot to shake off the rule of autocracy, and is in part responsible for the present turmoil in Russia.

Cured the Baby.

Mr. and Mrs. James Manion, of Beach street, Stapleton, S. I., have succeeded where physicians failed in curing their infant son, James, jun., of tuberculosis. The child, born one year ago, was a very puny baby, and the attending physician informed the parents that it could not live. When a few months old, consumption developed, and the physician said that the only hope for it was plenty of fresh air. In accordance with these instructions, Mrs. Manion at once began the fresh air cure. Day and night, even during the blizzard, the child has been kept in the crib on the porch of the Manion home, home, covered up to the chin with blankets, being taken in when the family were about to retire. The result is that the child is now strong and robust, the consumption has disappeared, and physicians now say it will live.—London Free Press.

WHEN LAKES ARE IN BLOOM.

Curious Appearance of Water Due to Blossoming Water Plants.

Anyone who has ever been at any of the lakes in the middle and north of the United States will know that a certain time of July or August they are said to "flower." Fishermen are particularly well acquainted with this fact, for at such times very few fish can be induced to take the hook. In some lakes nothing can be seen when they are "flowering" except by the natives, who know from the appearance of the water. But in other lakes the water becomes quite thick and yellow, seeming muddy or tawny in some parts and clear gold in others.

This "flowering" of the lakes is just what the name denotes, although many of the inhabitants of lake shores do not know what it is and cannot explain it except by the vague statement that at a certain time of midsummer the lakes "seem to work." The "flowering" is a real flowering. It is due to the blossoming of a water plant, which lives under the surface all year long till the time for flowering, when it rises towards the top and throws off myriads of small golden yellow spheres which fill the water.—Boston Traveller.

DOLLS IN BABYLON'S RUINS.

Children of Ancient Greece Amused With the Playthings.

The first dolls of which there is any knowledge were found among the treasures unearthed from the ruins of Babylon. They are small figures in terra cotta and ivory, beautifuly carved and must have been fascinating playthings for the little Assyrian children.

The little girls of Syria had mechanical dolls. The arms and legs were moved by pulling strings much after the fashion of Jumping Jacks.

The dolls the classic Greek children played with were made of wax and clay decorated with bright colors. One kind had movable limbs and its clothes were made to take off and put on. Every doll had a bed of its own. These dolls represented gods and heroes, but whatever they meant to represent, they were dressed with loving care by the little Greeks.

As these children married when they were very young they played with their dolls until just before their wedding day. Then they made a sacrifice of all their toys, dolls and clothes included. They dedicated them as a pious offering to some deity. If the little girl died before she was grown up her dolls were buried with her.

Thus it happens that the kind and fashion of dolls which comforted these ancient children is known. All the specimens which are kept with so great care behind glass doors in various museums were taken from some tiny tomb.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

A Letter From Home.

(Pittsburg Post.)

(In case the Osler idea is adopted.)

Dear Jim, the crops is doing well,
The calf is big enough to sell;
I've traded off the brindle cow
And we ain't got but one just now,
The hosses all is fat and sleek
Except that Bob is rather weak.
But still that isn't nothing queer,
We've had him nigh on 20 year.
I think I'll put the bottom field
In corn and oats; it orter yield
A heavy crop. The land is rich
And just the thing fer oats and sich.
There is no news to speak of, Jim,
Miss Susie Jones is just as trim,
As when you saw her in the fall.
The folks are well. I guess that's all—
But stop, I 'most forgot 'bout Dad;
I 'xpect the news'll make you sad.
You know that Dad was getting old,
Just 60 years had o'er him rolled,
And so, I much regret to say,
We chloroformed poor dad to-day.
And that's 'bout all the news until
I write agin. Your brother, Bill.

The Candidates.

(Chicago Chronicle.)

Who is it always wears a smile,
And has a look devoid of guile,
And hands out taffy all the while?
The candidate.

Who is it goes from place to place
With hope writ large upon his face,
And kisses infants with good grace?
The candidate.

Who is it has a gladsome hand,
And speechifies to beat the band,
And on his rival loves to land?
The candidate?

Who is it mixes in the fray,
Responds to touches every day,
And gives such bad cigars away?
The candidate.

Who is it gives until he's broke,
And finds at last it is no joke
When all his hopes conclude in smoke?
The candidate.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Comforting Comparison.

(Washington Star.)

"Don't you feel foolish peddling these nonsensical toys?" asked the man of severe ideals.

"Yes," answered the street fakir. "I feel rather foolish. But what do you think of the people who buy 'em?"

A heavy gale prevails all along the British coasts.

There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean. 1B

JOKING OSLER.

The Medical Record indulges in good-natured banter at the expense of the distinguished Dr. Osler, whose recent assertions that men do their best work before reaching the age of forty, and should be retired—not chloroformed—at sixty, have attracted more attention than they deserved. He has merely proceeded to elaborate his old-time witticism, remarks the Record. And, it continues, the subtle humor becomes apparent when we remember that Harvey was born in 1578, and published his work, "Exescitatio de Motu Cordis et sanguinis," in 1628, when he was fifty years old; that Lister was born in 1827, and was close on to fifty years of age when he began to convert the medical world to the principles of antiseptic surgery; and that, while Koch was born in 1843, and was within one year of forty when he discovered the tubercle bacillus, even the least appreciative of his admirers will admit that he has done some good work since 1882 . These are only a few instances. The list might be continued indefinitely.

Dr. Osler states his theory, applied to a career in his own profession, thus: "The teacher's life should have three periods—study until twenty-five, investigation until forty, profession until sixty, at which age I would have him retired on a double allowance." Now the Medical Record thinks that maybe this portion of the address was not meant for a joke at all. "The last paragraph quoted certainly contains the suggestion of a hint to the Oxford House of Convocation that in four years from now (Osler was born fifty-six years ago) the retirement of the regius professor of medicine (on a double allowance) would be the correct thing." That is probably an accurate diagnosis of the case.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Twenty Tons of Klondike Gold.

(Detroit Tribune.)

Twenty tons of gold have been produced by the Klondike proper, the district within a radius of fifty miles of Dawson, since Jan. 1st of this year. In other words, the output of the Klondike since the first of this year is $9,200,000. The royalty collected on the gold by the Canadian Government for the year is $230,260. The banner year in the camp was in 1900, when the output was placed at $20,000,000. Since that the cream of the richest claims has been taken and lower-grade areas are being worked.

Definite information is to hand that negotiations are progressing favorably for the appearance of "Dan Patch," the famous racing stallion in Canada this year. Last year "Dan Patch" lowered the world pacing record, previously held by himself, at Memphis, Tenessee, from 1.56¼ to 1.56 flat.

The most remarkable part of this performance was a fact which shows the wonderful vitality of the animal. Six weeks previous to the lowering of the record, "Dan Patch" was taken so seriously sick at Topeka, Kan., that his life was despaired of. He was soon able, however, to be removed to International Stock Food Farm and under the careful care of Mr. Savage, his owner, he was quickly re-conditioned to the form necessary to perform the feat of lowering his own world's record.

Horse lovers in Canada will be glad to learn of the prospective chance of seeing this wonderful beast. He is a magnificent black. A fine color print of him can be had for the asking by any farmer or stockman writing the International Stock Food Co., Toronto, and stating the number of head of stock he possesses.

Lounging Outside the Church

(Louisville Courier Journal.)

Waiting Swain—Let's walk down to the river and back.

Second Ditto—Gosh, it'll take us an hour! We hain't got time.

Waiting Swain—Yes, we have. The parson has just said, 'One word more and I am done.'

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Testing the Wedding Presents.

(Modern Society.)

Pearl—Oh, we had a delightful wedding and received so many silver presents.

Ruby—That was nice. And did your father give something in silver, too?

Pearl—No; he gave us a bottle of acid to test the other presents with.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Then He Went.

(Chicago Daily News.)

They were lingering in the hall.

"Just one kiss, darling," he pleaded; "then I'll go."

"For goodness' sake give it to him, Maude," exclaimed a hoarse voice from the head of the stairs, "or he'll stay to breakfast."

ISSUE NO. 12, 1905.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for Children Teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

LADY WANTED; MONEY MAY BE earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 215 W. 125th street, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

YOUNG MAN; MONEY MAY BE EARNed; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 215 W. 125th street, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES —WHEN IN NEED, SEND for free trial of our never-failing remedy; relief quick and safe. Dept. 100. Paris Chemical Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED, ENGINEERS, ELECTRICians, firemen, wiremen, and machinists, to send for Spangenberg Steam and Electrical Engineering; 648 illustrations; 1,635 questions and answers; best book ever published; 40-page pamphlet sent free. Geo. A. Zeller, St. Louis, Mo., U. S.

FREE, A HANDSOME FOUR-BLADED knife, or beautiful ring, to anybody selling twelve packages of the Novelty Needle Case at 15c each. Sell like hot cakes. Write immediately to K. Coleman, 31 St. Mary street, Toronto, Ont.

D. H. BASTEDO & CO.
77 King Street East - Toronto
35 years in the fur trade.
FUR MANUFACTURERS.
$40,000 worth of Fine Furs, clearing at lowest prices in Canada. Send for catalogue. RAW FURS. We are paying highest New York prices. Send for price list.

DEAR SISTER:
If you will send me your name and address I will send you something you should know all about. Send no money. R. S. M'GILL, Simcoe, Ontario.

Municipal Clocks.

An extensive system of municipal insurance and municipal time for the entire city has been organized in Glasgow.

All over the city electrically controlled clocks, regulated at short intervals from the stellar clock at the observatory, have been fixed. A monster regulating clock, also controlled from the observatory, has been placed in the town hall, and this in turn controls the public clocks within a certain radius. The Corporation hope to erect about three hundred clocks at various points in the city, and also control the timekeeping in offices and large private houses. Within five years Glasgow transformed its tramways from horse to electric without adding a penny to the rates. Although the fares have been considerably reduced, the yearly profits have increased by nearly $500,000.

FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

An increase of business to the extent of 2,177 policies for $3,010,499.50, and of assets to the amount of $285,97.952, making a total of $2,148,733.37, exclusive of guarantee capital, were the features of the twenty-third annual report of the Federal Life Assurance Company at the shareholders' meeting in Hamilton on Tuesday. The surplus shown was $1,055,837.81, and the surplus to policyholders, exclusive of uncalled guaranteed capital, $185,837.81. During the year 82 policies matured to the amount of $37,040, of which $12,585 was reinsured. The company's funds have been carefully invested in first-class bonds, mortgage securities, and loans on the company's policies, amply secured by reserves. For the past two months the business done has been in advance of that of the corresponding period in 1904. Mr. David Dexter was re-elected President and Managing Director, and Lieut.-Colonel Kerns and Rev. Dr. Potts, Vice-Presidents. The detailed statement will be found in another column.

Salaries Paid to Mayors.

Replies to letters sent out by City Clerk Doherty have been received, and show the salaries paid mayors in cities about the same size as St. Thomas to be as follows:

Brantford—$500 per year.
St. Catharines—$300 per year.
Windsor—$600 per year.
Peterboro'—$400 per year.
Belleville—$200 per year.
Guelph—$300 per year. This has been paid for twenty years, prior to which time $200 per year was paid.

MAPS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Write L. Drago, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, New York Central Railway office, for map of New York City. Sent free on receipt of 1c. stamp.

Saw Where It Came From.

Nikola Alexivanovitch is a 10-year-old Russian who has lived on North Paulina street since he was 3 years old. Last summer he was take nto the country by the Salvation Army for a two weeks' outing. The farmer at whose farm he was stopping thought that the city boy would be glad to get plenty of fresh milk, but was much surprised the first morning the boy was there to observe that he drank none for breakfast.

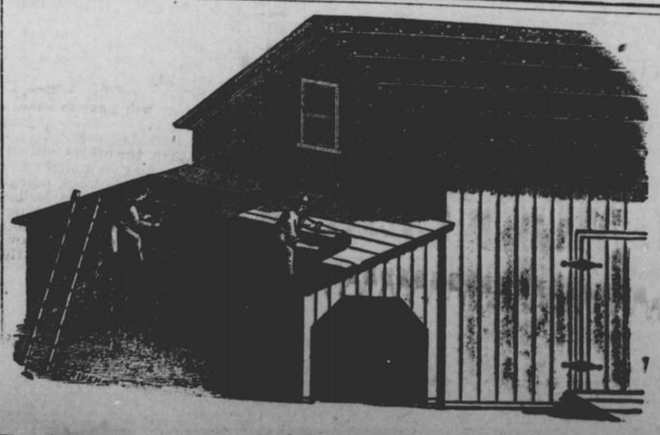
"Don't you want some milk?" asked the farmer.

"No," replied Alexivanovitch. "You can't get me to drink any milk. When I am at home I like to drink milk, but my mother buys it from a man who gets it out of a nice, clean can. But you get your milk from a dirty old cow. I know, because I saw you do it."

When Alimony Ceases.

Black—Westley seems to be celebrating to-day. Is he going to be married again?

White—No. His ex-wife is.



USE MICA ROOFING

For Flat or Steep Roofs. It is waterproof, fireproof, quickly and very easily laid, and cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.
211 Rebecca Street, Hamilton, Canada.

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TORONTO