

IT IS PURE!

This is the Paramount Feature of

ROSE LADY

Free From Dust and All Foreign Substances.

TRIAL FOR LIFE

Resistance on her part was perfectly vain; expostulation was equally useless.

At the same moment the heads of the horses were seized, and the driver, as if struck with panic, sprang from the box and fled.

"This is deliverance! Oh, thank heaven!" cried Lady Etheridge, nearly swooning under the strong reaction of feeling.

The carriage door was then opened, and a tall, dark, military-looking man, holding a torch in his hand, appeared, and, bowing respectfully, hoped that the young lady was uninjured.

"Who is this lady whom we are engaged in deceiving?" she asked. "She is the Baroness Etheridge of Swinburne, in her own right. There, now confound you, if you ever breathe that tongue which will have tied a knot around your neck."

"I thank him very much," replied Lady Etheridge, very glad to be alone. "Captain Roberts drove off. As they left the spot Lady Etheridge caught a glimpse of two men leading away the horses that had brought these deliverances; and with a pang of unfeigned dread, she thought they had very much the air of the ruffians who had first attacked her carriage."

Nursing baby? It's a heavy strain on mother. Her system is called upon to supply nourishment for two. Some form of nourishment that will be easily taken up by mother's system is needed.

Scott's Emulsion contains the greatest possible amount of nourishment in easily digested form. Mother and baby are wonderfully helped by its use.

with anxiety of her servants and longed to reach her journey's end that first night, and send relief to them. In the thick part of this wood the carriage at length drew up before an old-fashioned, gloomy looking country house.

"Well, Jones, your master has been in bed hours of course." "Yes, please your honor." "And the housekeeper, of course." "Yes, please your honor."

"Mr. Howlet is ill, and must not be disturbed to-night. In the morning, the housekeeper, and the housekeeper is getting up, and will attend to all your comforts for the night."

"I feel very grateful; but, oh, my poor coachman had made exposed to this storm!" exclaimed Rose, sorrowfully. "Be comforted, madam; it is most probable that before this hour some passenger upon that frequented road has discovered and released them; indeed, I think it quite certain to be so, because a rumor was rife along the road that a carriage had been waylaid and robbed, and a lady had been carried off. It was the rumor that led us to challenge the suspicious-looking vehicle in which we found your ladyship a captive. Now, how could such a rumor have got off float so soon if your servants had not been discovered and released?"

"Oh! heaven grant that they may be!" said Lady Etheridge, fervently. "The appearance of the housekeeper now interrupted the conversation. She was a tall, stout, coarse, and florid woman, of fifty years of age, whose scarred face and overdone form did not add to the respectability of her office."

"I shall endeavor to do so, madam, would you choose to take refreshments before retiring?" said Mrs. Thomas, addressing Lady Etheridge. "No, thank you. I need rest more than anything else," replied her ladyship. "Then I will show you at once to your room," said Mrs. Thomas, lighting a bed-room candle, and leading the way.

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"I am in the house of a magistrate," I will summon assistance!" cried Rose, in terror, as she rushed from her chair. "This chamber is provided with no bell ropes, and it is besides, far from the street, and it is not to be alarmed; I will advance no nearer to you than I am now. Listen to me: You said that you were in the house of a magistrate. You are in a honorable woman ever entered and departed without leaving her honor behind."

"Oh, Heaven of heavens! what shall I do? where can I turn? where can I trust?" exclaimed Rose, in the extremity of distress.

A FOREST'S HISTORY.

Many Trees Start, But Few Survive—The Survival of the Fittest Well Illustrated.

In all forestry work it is very necessary to bear in mind the history of a typical forest. The way in which nature starts a forest may sometimes be observed on an area that has some years before been visited by a fire which burned all the trees, or by a severe storm, which blew them all down. Then seed from near-by trees fell on this area; some of this seed germinated, but only a fraction of the seed that fell, for nature is very lavish in this regard.

The First Years. A year or two after the fire or wind-storm, if the tract is visited, many little seedling trees will be found. For a few years every one of these little seedlings will have a chance to grow as much as it likes. It will have to meet many dangers from frost, for instance, or from drought, or from too much moisture—and naturally many of the little trees will die from such causes.

But after some years, as the trees become taller and spread out more, a time comes when the crowns of a tree come to touch one another. (The term "crown" is a general word, meaning the branches and foliage of the trees.) This tends, by shading the soil, to keep the light and heat away from it, and is beneficial; the moisture is kept from evaporating, and, moreover, the soil is made richer now by the leaves and twigs which fall from the trees, and decaying, form new leaf-mould or humus.

The effect on the trees is very noticeable. They begin to grow in height much more rapidly. Growth sideways is, of course, hindered, and the entire strength of the tree is concentrated on growing upward in order to keep alive, and the tree that can grow fastest in height is the one that finally survives the rest.

The reason for this is that a tree, like every other plant, absolutely needs light for its healthy growth, for without light it cannot make food for itself. It is of no use for the tree to grow out horizontally, in trying to get to the light, for there it is cut off by its neighbor. So it must grow upwards, and, if possible, it must get behind the trees, these latter shade it, and so keep it back, and, perhaps, kill it out altogether. The same effect can be noticed on the lower branches of any of the trees, from which the light is cut off by the upper parts of the tree. These, after a few years, die, and are finally blown off by the wind, knocked off by other branches, or are broken off in some other way.

The Fastest Growers Survive. As the fastest growing trees get the most light, they have the best chance for development. First they grow above the other trees, and so they get the chance to spread out sideways at the top. So they shade these neighbors and keep them back—perhaps finally killing them altogether. This process goes on for years and years, and in the end only a small proportion of the trees which originally started in the race will be alive.

Examples From Nature. A good example of this is seen in the case of the poplar in the Turtle Mountain forest reserve in Manitoba. Study of this tree by officers of the Dominion Forestry Branch showed that, while in the age of ten years, the average number of poplars per acre is four thousand (4,000), at eighty years of age there had been reduced to three hundred (300). At forty years of age there had been 850 left, and at sixty years of age, 425 remained.

The white pine in New England was studied similarly by the United States forest service. They found that where there were twenty-two hundred (2,200) trees per acre at ten years of age, there were only two hundred and sixty (260) at sixty years of age. At thirty years of age almost half had died out, the number remaining being 1,090; at forty years 690 had been left, and at fifty years four hundred (400).

Close Planting. Foresters, in planting trees, take a lesson from the foregoing facts. The trees are planted very close together—five feet apart each way, for instance. In a few years—six to eight probably—the crowns of the trees will meet and shade the ground. The great majority of these trees die, of course; the forest keeper would do so. But such close planting is far the cheapest way of preserving the moisture in the soil and of enriching it through the formation of new humus. Besides, trees grown so closely as this will be far taller and straighter than if they had more space.

The Beginning of the End. Trees that tower above their neighbors are known as "dominant" trees, while those which are killed out or badly stunted are known as "suppressed" trees. Those between these two extremes, which manage to live on in pretty good health, though they do not keep up to the dominant trees, are known as "sub-dominant" trees.

Finally, however, growth in height comes to an end; the chief reason for this is that the tree is no longer able to pump up water so as to give a proper supply to the crown. The tree continues to live, but it is no longer able to grow.

CURRENT COMMENT

That terribly fatal explosion of the French battleship *Tonn* at her dock at Toulon will cause people to "Remember the Maine." Now if there were but some active politicians interested in producing hostility against some neighboring power history might repeat itself further.

British statesmen are still troubled over the Deceased Wife's Sister matter. Marriage with her is legalized in Great Britain, when it has been solemnized in Canada or any other British colony where it is lawful. Now a bill is presented to legalize such marriages when contracted "within the realm or without." And it got its second reading by a vote of 263 to 24.

Mr. E. G. Stevenson has accepted the position of Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Foresters, and will take up his residence in Toronto. Mr. Stevenson's choice was favored by the late Dr. Oronyatekha, and it will be heartily approved by the Order at large. He is a veteran Forester, and a gentleman who has the respect and confidence of all who know him. That the Order will prosper under his chiefship and the individual members will give him loyal support is not to be doubted. He is a leader of the safe sort.

The Inland Revenue Department has issued a bulletin giving the results of analysis of 49 samples of tomato cut-up. Of these only 18 were found to be unadulterated; 18 samples were not marked "mixture," and their manufacturers are therefore liable under the act, and 23 samples are reported "adulterated." Some of the samples are not only dyed, but contain preservatives such as boric, benzoic and sulphurous acid. It seems to us that the Department would do well to advertise the results of these analyses. It would tend to inform buyers and dealers as to what is offered them. It would work for purity of foodstuffs.

The petition of the people of Jamaica to the British Government for help is a pitifully worded document. It states that it is estimated that seven hundred persons were killed in Kingston by the earthquake, that many were maimed for life, many widows and orphans left unprotected and humbler classes reduced to poverty, many out of work. Escaping government and municipal buildings, the damage to buildings is set at £2,000,000, a total made up of buildings burned, £300,000; private buildings damaged, £200,000; churches, etc., in Kingston, £200,000; merchandise and personal property burned, £500,000; churches outside Kingston, £200,000; other buildings in other parishes, £200,000. The following part of the appeal strikes home, and cannot be very well ignored:

The stream of sympathy in the great country unimpaired by our recent neighbors gave promise of increasing in volume till later it should become a broad river bearing succor for the distressed. But your petitioners having observed with the liveliest satisfaction the dignified attitude of His Majesty's Government in relation to the generous offer of the American Government to aid the sufferers in money or otherwise, and that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in His Majesty's Government has intimated in courteous terms of grateful appreciation that there will be no justification for calls upon the generosity of other nations.

Having dammed up the stream of benevolence that began to flow so generously from other countries, especially from the United States, Britain is in duty bound to see that Jamaica does not unnecessarily suffer in consequence of the earthquake. If voluntary subscriptions from the British people are inadequate to meet the case, the Imperial Parliament will have to open up its purse for the benefit of the colonists.

There are millions of people starving in Russia and China, yet hardly a word is being said about it in the public press. Distance lends enchantment to the view. It also condenses the effect of a great calamity, so that people in Canada can talk and read about millions being on the verge of starvation without getting unduly excited. Bring these calamities nearer to our own door, and the whole country would be roused to fever pitch and all sorts of methods employed to send relief. Yet these people are as truly starving and in need of relief as though they were our next-door neighbors. It is calculated that there are at present five million Chinese living on charity, getting a cupful of rice a day to keep them alive. Their crops were swept away by the rains immediately after it was harvested. They have no seed, and the next harvest is five months distant. These people have left their homes and are living by the thousands in concentration camps. In Russia it is stated thirty million are confronted with an entire crop failure and have no seed grain. Thousands if not millions of these people are dying. Their Governments know it, but are unable to help them to any extent. If Christian nations do not come to the rescue millions of lives will be lost.

Power From the Planets. Stellar Influence Measured by Scientists of the Naval Observatory. Among the earliest ideas of mankind concerning the stars was the popular belief that they exercised some mysterious power over the inhabitants of the earth. This notion gave rise to astrology, whose superstitious practices still find votaries even at this late date. The advance of science long ago put an end to such fanciful notions in the minds of well-informed people, while in place of the old notions about the influences of the stars new conceptions, not less wonderful in many respects, have been formed.

Of late years, experiments have been conducted which, if they are to be trusted, reveal a distinct electromagnetic power exercised by the stars. Using a reflecting telescope of two feet aperture to concentrate the stars' rays and a sensitive electrometer to note their influence, two scientists of the naval observatory at Washington believe that they have been able not only to detect, but to readily measure the electromagnetic force of both stars and planets.

Carelessness About Firearms. A few days ago at Brockton, Mass., a five-year-old child blew a man's head off with a shot-gun; at Bangor, Me., a small boy killed his infant sister with a lead bullet. In similar occurrences have recently been reported from other places. Ninety-nine percent of gun accidents might have been avoided by the exercise of a small symptom of common sense of a small symptom of common sense. The children referred to in the house is next to criminal carelessness. To keep a loaded gun in the house where there are children is idiotic.—Washington Star.

Raising the Mile of Pennies. The congregation of the Presbyterian church at Sayre, Bradford county, is trying to collect a "mile of pennies" as a part of the church's building fund. The members of the congregation have narrow strips of paper, each a foot in length. The length is divided in inches and one inch is covered with glue. Those to whom the strips of paper are presented are requested to mow the grass and cause every penny to adhere to the strip. Each foot will hold exactly sixteen pennies. Thus a mile of these strips completely filled will add \$664.96 to the building fund.

