

DEATH.

the Chicago

(Metropolitan). King... Rockefeller's... millions are... in labo... to the... The... try. And to... it is sub... taxation... for the... old king... with courts... organized... manly life... simply... industry... It might... as our

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THE SILO AND THE CORN CRIB.

On many farms, when the silo comes in, the corn crib goes out. Drilling in seed at the rate of half a bushel per acre, takes the place of hill planting in check rows. With early corn, grown in hills or drills, rigidly thinned, and properly cultivated, well-earred stalks will enrich the silo content. Ideal silage is supposed to combine the high nutritive value with succulence. But we are not so sure that we can afford, without losing more than variety in diet, to discard roots and corn in the ear. Once a man gets the silo habit, he does seem to grow averse to dry-curing fodder, and husking corn, and caring for both. The labor problem carries him, and after the grain harvest he appears to become busier than before; so the surplus corn remaining after the silo is filled is slashed down, shocked up, and all fed to the cattle unhusked. But then, after all, for feeding hogs, horses, cattle and poultry, what better adjunct have we than a long, airy crib, packed with well-hardened ears of corn? It has made savings-bank deposits grow, and helped to pay for the heavy Canadian farmers who throw a few ears of corn in the feed box, with about half or two-thirds the usual quantity of oats, generally have sleek-looking horses, cattle and hogs. Give the hen a clean and comfortable house, wholesome food and pure water, and she is a money-maker for farmers.

A FACTORY PATRON'S THRIFTY CALVES.

How to raise good calves, is one of the most difficult problems the cheese factory patron has to solve. The potbellied ruts commonly produced by a diet of grass and sour whey, with such contributory factors as hot sun and flies, are almost enough to discourage a stockman from patronizing a cheese factory, and drive him the length of adding buttermilk to the duties of his hard-working wife. Where the whey is pasteurized and the tanks kept clean, so that each day's whey is pumped into the patrons' cans sweet, and containing its due residuum of fat, it makes fairly good feed for calves that have got a good start on milk. Sour, putrid whey, as too often delivered, should not be fed to young calves at all. The temptation to send every pound of milk to the factory should be resisted. Whole milk may be expensive calf food, if the youngsters are given all they want, but if calves are to be raised at all, a little milk fed to them will realize better returns than if sent to the factory. It means the difference between thrift and stunting, which is usually the difference between profit and loss.—Farmers' Advocate.

POULTRY POINTS.

An old-time theory said that hens without the attention of a male would lay just as well, but not so apt to become broody, as those mated. Our records show they will lay as well, but unmated flocks are not broody-proof by any means. The past season our unmated birds, with a few exceptions, became broody as usual, while two-year-old hens were the last to show any signs. Old hens make the best mothers, but the pullets are the better layers. Shells, but not the eggs, will be accessible to the fowls at all times. The laying stock in one coop should

THE ART OF CANNING FRUIT.

Material — Currants, one quart; sugar, four cups; vinegar, three-fourths pint; ground cloves, one teaspoonful; ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful. Directions — Wash and stem the currants, then measure and arrange proportions as given. Put the vinegar into the kettle with the sugar, stirring until dissolved. Add the fruit and spices and boil slowly two hours, or until a jelly is formed. When done to sterilized glasses and finish same as jelly. Raspberries and cherries are delicious in this manner, and all are nice served with meats. RASPBERRY ROLYPOLY. Mix together one pint of sifted flour, half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful sugar and one teaspoonful baking powder, and rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix with sufficient sweet milk to make a soft dough, turn out on a floured board, then roll out in a sheet one-half of an inch thick. Spread thickly with black or red raspberries, sprinkle with a spoonful of oil, pinch the ends up like a jelly roll, pinching the ends up in the middle. Lay on a greased plate and steam for half an hour, then place in a hot oven for 10 min-

CORNS CURED.

You can painlessly remove any corn, blister, hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scar, contains no acids, is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balsams. Fifty years in use, it is guaranteed. Sold by all druggists in 25c bottles. Refuse substitutes.

POTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR.

CANADIAN PEAT.

Interesting Report on Deposits Issued by Department of Mines. The importance of the peat fuel industry to the central portion of Canada, where coal fuel is non-existent and its importation so comparatively costly, requires no demonstration. The mines branch of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, issued a year ago a report on "Peat and Lignite, Their Manufacture and Uses in Europe," with the object of giving to Canadians as complete a review as possible of this industry in those countries in which it has been most successfully carried on. This report is now followed by a bulletin entitled "The Investigation of the Peat Bogs and Peat Industry of Canada During the Season of 1908-09," by Erik Nystrom, M. E., peat expert. This bulletin comprises twenty-five pages of text, and includes six large scale maps of the following peat bogs: 1. The Mer Bleue, near Ottawa. 2. The Alfred peat bog, about forty miles from Ottawa. 3. The Welland peat bog, about six miles north of Welland. 4. The Newington bog, on the New York & Ottawa Railway, and about forty miles from Ottawa. 5. The Perth bog, a mile and a half from Perth. 6. The Victoria road bog, about a mile from Victoria road station on the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The bulletin contains a descriptive report of each bog, showing the location, area and structure, and giving an estimate of the available supply of peat fuel with records of analyses, calorific values, etc., and should be of particular interest to those engaged in or connected with the development of Canadian peat resources. A fuel testing plant is now being erected at Ottawa, in which the value of peat for the production of power gas will be demonstrated, and the department proposes to carry on a very thorough investigation of this subject. Copies of the above bulletin and report on peat may be had on application to Dr. Haanel, Director of Mines, Ottawa.

FREE DETAILS of latest Scientific Cures for All Stomach Troubles and Indigestive Disorders, which may be applied at home, on application to "The Canadian Diet," Dr. Howard Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NEW CHANCELLOR.



DR. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, German philosopher and statesman, who succeeds Prince Von Buelow as Chancellor, the office created for Bismarck.

RECIPE FOR KEEPING COOL.

Say to yourself aloud, slowly and convincingly, the following: "I am seated in a wicker chair on the northwest corner of a country porch. The breeze is from the northwest. At my elbow is a table. On this table is a tall glass containing a cooling compound. At regular intervals I raise this tall glass to my lips. The drinking of it falls pleasantly on my ears. I am about to light a cent cigar and send for more of the cooling compound." Repeat this formula until chilled through.

Giving Dad Away.

"I, what does yer dad work at fur a livin'?" "He don't work at nothin'. He's a 'policeman' at one of the railroad depots." Asparagus in abundance grows wild in Poland.

Friendship's Tributes.

Elmeralds—Mildred has such a speaking countenance! "Gwendolyn—Yes; it seems to be always saying 'I've never been kissed'!" A woman will sacrifice all for the man she loves, but she begrudges her sister-in-law her worn-out gloves.

STREET CARS.

Made Wholly of Steel; Trial to be Given in Chicago.

The Chicago Railway Company is conducting an experiment in building street cars entirely of steel that is interesting the street railway men throughout the country. Fifty of these all steel cars are about to be put into service. The first ones received from the builders are now at the shops being fitted and finished. They are all steel in reality, and not a piece of wood is used in them excepting a wooden strip on the step, wooden hand grips for mounting, a running board on top for the trolley bases, and the doors, which will probably be made of steel in its future. Steel is used even for the window sashes, frame work of the seats, and the panel finishing at the sides and top.

The building of this lot of steel cars was recommended by the board of supervising engineers, of which H. B. Arnold is chief engineer. The fact that steel cars are used universally in subways, the constantly increasing cost of constructing cars in which wood is used, and the possibility of getting longer service and decreasing the depreciation and cost of maintenance of the cars, are some of the important questions that make the experiments with all-steel cars interesting.

Because of greater safety in case of fire, collisions or derailment, the all-steel car is the only type now used in subways. It also has many advantages for use on surface lines, and rapid strides are being made in its use for that service also.

CHOICE FROM THREE THINGS.

The increasing scarcity of good wood is an important factor in determining the economy in the use of steel cars in place of those which wood is used. There is a choice between three propositions: First, the use of good wood in building cars, which, at the increasing cost of timber, will soon make the cost of the car more than that of a steel car. Second, the use of cheaper or inferior wood in order to keep down the cost of construction to the present standard, but which would hasten deterioration and depreciation. Third, to build cars of steel entirely, which would cost a small percentage more than a good type of car, such as the type the railways have put into service during the last year, with the expectation that the increased cost of power alone for operating the cars would be offset by increased length of service, lower maintenance, and in the saving of power that could be accomplished by decreasing the weight of the cars and thus decreasing the total load.

To decrease the weight of a steel car is a choice between three propositions: First, to build cars of steel entirely, which would cost a small percentage more than a good type of car, such as the type the railways have put into service during the last year, with the expectation that the increased cost of power alone for operating the cars would be offset by increased length of service, lower maintenance, and in the saving of power that could be accomplished by decreasing the weight of the cars and thus decreasing the total load.

The necessity of this will be appreciated when it is understood that the cost of power alone for operating the cars is estimated at about 2 cents per ton per mile per year. Consequently, if the weight of each car is reduced by 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, there would be a saving of from \$50 to \$80 per year for each car. If there were 1,000 cars, and each of the companies operating in Chicago have many more, the total saving per year would be from \$50,000 to \$80,000 per year on power alone.

GREATER SAFETY IN NEW CARS.

It is expected that steel cars will provide a greater degree of safety to the public on surface lines. In case of a collision or derailment there will be no smashup. Often in collisions the side of the car is smashed in or the tongue of a wagon penetrates into its interior, and the occupants are injured by splinters and broken pieces of wood. Such accidents cannot happen with cars made of steel.

Destructive Rats.

According to a recent report of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, rats destroy annually \$100,000,000 worth of American grain. It is estimated that one rat will eat 60 cents' worth of grain in a year, while of oatmeal it will consume \$1.80 worth. Rat-proof construction, especially the use of concrete foundations, is urged, as well as some rational method of disposing of garbage and storing food.

ACHING IN THE STOMACH.

Bilious Headache, Sluggish Liver, Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills Cured.

"From using a cheap remedy recommended by an unscrupulous druggist, my condition was made much worse," writes Miss Minerva E. Michie, daughter of a well known citizen of Portland. "I suffered so terribly with indigestion and biliousness that the very sight of food made me shudder. It was two years ago my health began to fail. At first I had constipation, liver sluggishness and occasional headaches. My appetite was variable—I wanted too many sweets—then I lost all desire to eat and had constant aching in the stomach, attacks of dizziness, pains between the shoulders, stifling feeling after meals and felt I wasn't going to recover. "The moment I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills I felt better. After I had taken a few pills my chest and back were relieved of pain, and my head felt clear and no longer was full of blood and rushing noises. I kept on using Dr. Hamilton's Pills and slowly but surely my appetite returned and I gradually regained strength, color and spirits. Today I am as well as ever and attribute my present splendid condition entirely to Dr. Hamilton's Pills."

If you are troubled like Miss Michie (and most people occasionally are) no medicine will do you so much lasting good as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Beware of the druggist that asks you to take anything in place of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which alone can help and cure you, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1 at all dealers or the Catarthozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

After making a most careful study of the matter, U. S. Government scientists state definitely that the common house fly is the principal means of distributing typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox. Wilson's Fly Pads kill the flies and the disease germs, too.

Sugar Trust Director.



John E. Parsons, "uncle of the sugar trust," who is under indictment for conspiracy in the famous Segal case, is one of the oldest corporation lawyers in the States. He is father of Congressman Herbert L. Parsons, Republican leader in New York. Parsons is accused of loaning Adolph Segal money as a means of wrecking Segal's business later by the trust. Segal was the trust's individual rival.

SOCIETY QUESTION.

What Should be the Social Status of a Hangman?

An American paper puts the question, What should be, in a civilized country, the social status of a hangman? This has been asked before now, but is surely a somewhat idle query. Nevertheless, the position of the executioner has undoubtedly varied at different periods and in different countries. In France, "Monsieur de Paris," as the representative of la haute justice was called, seems usually to have been held in some esteem, and students of French history are familiar with the tradition that the executioner Tristan was one of the favorite gossips of that powerful, eccentric Sovereign Louis XI. At a very recent execution in France, the manipulator of the guillotine, Diebler, was cheered both on entering and on leaving the town. In Russia at the present day an executioner would scarcely be received on the same terms, but the mission of the law officer is not to be blamed for the law's unrighteousness. Dr. Mercier discusses the subject in the chapter entitled "Wrongdoing," in his treatise on "Criminal Responsibility." The hangman does not merit execration as such if he fulfills his duty in a proper and seemly manner. It was rightly held to be misbecoming when an executioner, some years ago, pretending to lecture on his business, exhibited his ropes, straps and white cap, and attempted to show how a victim was "worked off"; but this was an abuse of the hangman's office and position. Dr. Mercier says: "No doubt a hangman deserves a certain satisfaction from turning off his victims in a workmanlike manner—the satisfaction that we all derive from dexterity and success in whatever undertaking—but, though we look askance upon this occupation, we do not regard him as a wrongdoer so long as his primary motive is to earn his wages, to carry out the contract he has made, or to perform a public duty. But the man who should hang another merely to gratify his own desire, merely to obtain gratification by so doing, or to obtain his victim's clothes, or in any way to obtain satisfaction to himself would do wrong." The case of the hangman is, of course, an especial one. We should not, as Dr. Mercier says, care to eat with him, drink with him, or shake hands with him; but, though we may and do look askance upon his calling, we cannot fairly class him with the bravo who hangs in the dark to satisfy the private vengeance of the person who has hired him. We feel, or should feel that the hangman, though he works for hire, does not work solely for hire. He undertakes to kill of a certain wage some person whom society as personated by the law, has decided must be slain for the welfare of the community. The hangman who acts thus is merely giving effect to the wish expressed by society—in fact, and to this extent, co-operating with society.—Law Times.

OLD SALT SCOFFS.

Recalls Days When Sailors Were Hardened to Endure Ail.

(Montreal Herald.)

He sat on the wharf and chewed his quid in true sailorly style, and his eyes, two barquentines raised their lofty masts, gaily decked out with flags, and hung with ropes immemorial, a puzzling make to the eye of the untrained land lubber. The decks were deserted or nearly so, for all who could get leave had gone ashore to celebrate—also in true sailorly style—their arrival in port. But he sat there quietly and complacently, working his jaws, gazing out at the great steamship, which lay beside the wharf wharves not far away, while the only two sailing vessels to arrive in Montreal during three years were at anchor close by. The sight of the huge steamers, and the contrast between them and his own small ship, in a city which had not seen for many, many years, unobscured his tongue and brought a reminiscence upon him. The offer of tobacco, even though it was but chopped hay to his own strong brand, made him even more communicative.

His language was inimitable; but, even in ordinary English, his accent, with its quaint accent, what he said was interesting. He would not go ashore bent on a good time with the others—not he. He was too old for that kind of thing, and he would still be sitting down on the sixth spar, in a howling gale, and reef his sail with the best of them.

NEVER INSPECTED MODERN BOAT.

He had never been on a modern passenger boat, and so he accepted readily the invitation to visit one. Amusement at times held him dumb; as the reporter told him of the comforts of the modern sailor; then he burst into a series of exclamations of disgust, as he expressed freely his opinion that such methods would develop "molly coddles." There will never be sailors like there used to be, thinks he. The old days, with the captain in supreme command for weeks, and the rough and ready life of the open sea, when hard knocks and rough living were the usual thing, were what he longed for. That was what hardened and made men of him, and it was what had made Great Britain supreme on the sea.

But it took the sight of special hospital on a ship to really rouse him and commence him yarning. Hospitals and doctors on land were a thing he never could understand. When he was young the men shipped, and if they got sick they were generally hammered till it was more comfortable to be well. If rough treatment had no effect in restoring them they were allowed to lie up for a while; but if they got well there was always rough work for them to make up when they regained their feet. If they did not recover it was "Davy Jones' locker," and that, quickly and one may rest as peacefully, seen in a hammock, with a chunk of lead tied to one's leg, as in the stateroom vault ever erected.

Two ETERNAL MEDICINES.

Black draughts and salts! Everything, all kinds of suffering, all kinds of thought, should shrink before their potent power. He had seen a man, who accidentally dropped a marling spike on his hand, go to the "old man," his hand streaming blood from a gaping hole. The "old man" glanced at it, "Hum! hum! a bad case, but a dose of salts will do you a world of good." So the man had salts for three days, till his stomach gave out, and, to avoid them longer he swore he was better; "Salts check the bleeding, he put on Canada Balsam, barked it roughly, and kept on at work, as best he could. Tooth-ache, raging tooth-ache, broken limbs, headache, biliousness, and every complaint received either one or the other remedy, and if one bottle was empty the other could be usefully employed. If a man was nearly drowned, it was not gentle artificial resuscitation, but black draughts and salts for him. Fever and cold were treated alike by skippers.

Ever since men began to kill each other, which was very soon after selfish interests began to class a good share of their leisure time has been devoted to the elevating pursuit of inventing instruments for that killing. From the time when the early prowler in the primeval forest discovered that, by trying to end of a stick the stone desired to crack the skull of his enemy, he could make the crack more surely deadly, his inventive genius, sign as it is of his high rank among the creatures, has been busy over this problem. How to strike, with fatal effect upon his foe and with safety to himself has been his study and he has given birth to many an idea tending more and more from age to age to enable him to do this work by mechanical contrivance.

A MURDEROUS GUN.

A Weapon That Reloads Itself Automatically.

It is curious that cruties still appear in the weapons which the geniuses of centuries have labored to perfect and that our eye should be opened at this late day to almost ludicrous imperfections in our most cherished killing machine, the rifle. Yet it is only a few years since the smoke of black powder was done away with and comparatively a matter of days since young Mr. Maxim produced his sound-choking flame-suppressing device. And now comes news from Sweden that an inventor there has found means at last to stop the kick which has made some shoulders from the time of the first blunderbuss be discharged, and has constructed a weapon that will drop men so fast that a single marksman may dispose of a regiment in an hour. Eleven hundred and twenty-five shots to the hour from a gun that is carried in the hand and fired from the shoulder is a high record. If the gun is smokeless and kickless, it is convenient to handle and but little trouble to operate. Swedish Mr. Sjogren has made a distinct subtraction from the demands of the rifle from the standpoint of the user, for his new gun has made this record and has the new feature. And the weapon has already taken rank with the most approved and will doubtless become a part of the armament of many of the world's armies.—From "Making the Kick Reload the Gun," in the Technical World Magazine for August.

MOTHERS WHO HAVE DAUGHTERS.

Find Help in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winchester, Ind.—"Four doctors told me that they could never make me regular, and that I would eventually have dropsy. I would boast, and suffer from breaking-down pains, cramps and chills, and I could not sleep nights. My mother wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking one and one-half bottles of the Compound, I am all right again, and I recommend it to every suffering woman."—Mrs. MARY DEAL, Winchester, Ind. Hundreds of such letters from girls and mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for them have been received by The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass. Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences and be restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by its use. If you will like special advice about your case, write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

PROSECUTOR OF SUGAR TRUST.

reporter, and there said good-bye. Even that ship was not pleasing to him, it was far too comfortable for the young fellows. J. K.

PROSECUTOR OF SUGAR TRUST.

U. S. District Attorney Crim will have the job of convicting the sugar trust and its directors on charges of conspiracy in the federal courts of New York City. Crim is one of the youngest district attorneys in the United States.

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School of Mining. The following Courses are offered: 1—Four Years' Course for Degree of B.S. 2—Three Years' Course for Diploma. a—Mining Engineering. b—Chemistry and Metallurgy. c—Mineralogy and Geology. d—Chemical Engineering. e—Civil Engineering. f—Mechanical Engineering. g—Electrical Engineering. h—Power and Public Health. i—Surveying. Per Calendar of the School and further information, apply to the Secretary, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

SHOE POLISH. shines instantly at the first rub or two of the brush or cloth. Will not rub off. Is waterproof. Softens and preserves the leather. No substitute even half as good. 10c and 25c Tins.