Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

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A PARADOX OF EMIGRATION.

An Unexplained Circumstance About the Proportion of the Sexes.

The publication of articles on the subject of European immigration into the Republic of Venezuela has called attention again to one of the curiosities of emigration which has never been clearly explained and remains therefore something of an enigma. It is well known that the foreign immigrants into this country from the northern nations of Europe—Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Scandinavia—have like the early colonists from the same countries been pretty evenly divided between the two sexes. The emigration from the southern countries of Europe on the contrary, Spain, Italy, Greece and Portugal, has been chiefly male, and to this fact perhaps more than to any other is due the intermarriage of emigrants and natives in South and Central America and the general absence of such marriages in North America, particularly in the United States and Canada. The emigration from Ireland, for instance, for many years has been more largely made up of female than of male emigrants, while from Italy, on the other hand, the proportion for a period of more than twenty years is male 75; female 25.

The total number of emigrants to the United States from 1845, the first year of large emigration, to 1895 (a period covering half a century) was in excess of 16,000,000, and more than 40 per cent. was female, whereas the large Spanish and Italian emigration to South Africa has been almost exclusively male. As this matter is not one of early occurrence, but continues at present (the census figures resuming their old dimensions since the improvement of the times) it might be supposed that the number of women in those European countries from which there is and has been practically no female emigration would be

MUCH LARGER

than in those countries which have suffered a steady diminution through the emigration of persons of both sexes. But the contrary of this is shown by the figures of the Almanach de Gotha.

In Italy, from which there is very little female emigration, the number of female inhabitants is actually less than the male inhabitants—in the ratio of 98 to 100. In Greece the ratio is 99 to 100. In Roumania it is 98 to 100. On the other hand, in Great Britain from which the emigration of women has been continuous, they outnumber the men in the proportion of 104 to 100. In all the other countries of Europe from which there is and has been a large female emigration a majority of the inhabitants are women. In Russia the proportion is 102 women to 100 men, in Germany 104 women to 100 men, in Sweden 106 women to 100 men, in Switzerland, 104 women to 100 men, and in Denmark and Austria 103 women to 100 men. In France and Belgium the equality of proportion between the sexes is very evenly preserved. Thus in France there are 1004 women to 1000 men, and in Belgium the difference is smaller, there being 1001 women to 1000 men.

A still more peculiar manifestation of the same paradox, if it may be so considered, is found in the official reports recently published in England of the emigration from that country during the last quarter of a century. In 1860 48 1-2 per cent of the population of Great Britain was male and 51 1-2 per cent. was female. Between 1860 and 1870 the female emigration was the larger, yet by the census of 1871 the female population increased the more rapidly. From 1870 to 1880 the male emigration was the larger, but the female population increased the more rapidly.

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Certain in its effects and never blisters. Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Box 33, Cherry Valley, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 24, '94.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books advertised. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an enlarged hock and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle of it on hand all the time.
Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

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Canton, Mo., Apr. 5, '93.
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Gentlemen—I used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. Have no more Horse Supplies. Have recommended it to my friends and they are much pleased with it.
Respectfully, S. E. NAY, P. O. Box 218.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

CURRENT NOTES

Looking at the long line of newspaper hidden faces in the cars and public waiting rooms, one wonders why the habit of reading should be so general and the habit of thinking so exceptional. Everybody wants to read the news yet the vast majority of readers are content to accept the opinions of their favorite paper as to its importance and bearing on existing conditions. Very few deliberately think out the subject clearly and thoroughly for themselves. Indeed, to the average man thinking for thinking's sake seems unendurable, a sheer waste of time, like any other waste to be guarded against. Even enforced or holiday leisure must be filled full of some kinds of activity, the physical pleasure of release from grinding everyday pursuits being quite overborne by the pain of thinking. The fact that it is a time providentially given in which to take one's bearings in life to think out what is worth having, and whether there is not something higher and more satisfying than the meagre rewards one strives for here, is rejected largely because of the dread of thinking about it.

The feeling is a general one, but one does not cease to wonder why it should be general. Why is reading so easy, and thinking so repellant. The newspaper is not a part of the physical body, and ability is a part of its mental endowment. Children think a good deal, but grown men lose the capacity by disuse, and in their spare moments find comfort only in the newspaper or magazine. They do this, too, in the full knowledge that their thoughts on many subjects are superficial and confused, and despite the fact that many of these subjects are clamoring to be thought out. Many of them know also that merely from a business point of view the habit of thorough and consecutive thinking is of the greatest value, a solid acquisition of capital. Letting the mind drift aimlessly from one subject to another, at the suggestion of this word or that external circumstance, only weakens it, while through meditation and concentration on certain lines of thought a powerful intellectual instrument is secured. Mere reading without thinking is of little benefit. It is the things that one thinks that abide and become substantial possessions which can never be taken away.

No doubt much of the objection to thinking arises from the want of a habit which might be acquired with a very little attention and practice, and when acquired would give far more pleasure than conversation or reading. Let the beginner select a definite subject, one, say, of especial interest to him, and deliberately set his mind at work to think it out to a final conclusion. Most men have some special taste upon which consecutive thought might not be difficult, or something in their own affairs which needs to be straightened out by determined attention to it. If not, the confused thought they already have on many subjects might be followed out or set in order, the useless ones being thrown aside, and the intellectual bureau tidied up for the reception of more permanent possessions. When other things grow tiresome, there is always that delightful plateau in Spain upon which castles may be built, and the building of which is always so delightful a process. For an excursion in Spain often gives a fresh appetite for homely fare. The point is to definitely choose a subject for thought, and then to regularly think it out. After a time the habit will become fixed, and thinking be a delight instead of a pain.

A good many finely spun theories with reference to the "problem of the poor" are constantly promulgated by students of sociological questions. While it is a fact that thousands of dollars are yearly frittered away in schemes of indiscriminate almsgiving that are utterly without system or plan, this fact should not be allowed to act as a deterrent influence against yielding to the impulses of benevolence. The submerged tenth presents a condition and not a theory. The problem that confronts the charity agencies of large cities at the beginning of every winter is how to raise the means necessary to feed the hungry and alleviate the suffering of the unfortunate. As long as the human mind is imperfect and the human understanding is not always equal to the generous impulses of the heart, our machinery for the disbursement of alms will be more or less defective and much money will be diverted from proper channels.

To make the gift of material charity of real permanent value to the recipient there must go along with it the gift of personal interest and the development of kindly relationships. The social adjustment that is necessary to improve the condition of the poor depends upon good will and friendly co-operation. A system of benevolence that does not include education and healthful social amusement and recreation is incomplete and imperfect. The disbursement of things to gratify material wants accompanied by no efforts to improve the mental and moral condition of the beneficiaries and no evidences of friendly inquiry into the causes of their poverty is a charity scheme that begets pauperism. The benevolent machinery that satisfies itself with the mere distribution of physical necessities is cold and unfeeling and will never eradicate the causes of pauperism.

RUSSIA'S LAND BANKS.

Much Value in Time of Need, and are Lenient to Creditors.

Within the domains of the Czar are to be found thirty-six mortgage banks, established for the single purpose of making loans on land. Three of these banks have the right to make loans anywhere in the empire; the others are confined in their operation to particular provinces. No province is entitled to more than two land banks. The last statement shows nearly $600,000,000 loaned on land, and nearly $200,000,000 on buildings, and that over 40 per cent. of the farms of private persons are mortgaged to these banks for less than one-half their value.

The net result of operations shows the business to be profitable. The best business is done in the cities and towns, where loans are made on buildings secured by insurance. The banks are authorized to issue bonds of ten times their capital, but not in excess of the amount loaned on real estate. The bonds are issued at par. The whole assets of the bank are liable for their redemption. Loans may be paid in bonds, but as they are usually at a premium, the borrower usually pays in cash and keeps the bonds as an investment, if possible. The banks are usually lenient to creditors, and as a well-organized system appear to be of much value in time of need.

Ten banks are operated under carefully drawn regulations, and are subject to official accountants' inspection at stated intervals. The mortgages are made to run from one to sixty years. The rates of interest, time of paying interest and installments and principal are fixed by law, as are all compensations to officials, distribution of profits, etc.

Keeping Up His Gait.

Mr. Bleecker (of New York)—Men are not marrying so much as they used to.

Mr. Parke (of Chicago)—I don't know about that. I've been married three times in the last four years.

AGRICULTURAL

The Old Farm.

The dear old farm! Its every rod
Is fraught with memories sweet to me;
Each spot recalls some bygone hour
Of joyous childhood, gay and free.

Here nature seemed to speak herself,
In hill, and stream and sunny field;
In them I find companionship
The crowded city cannot yield.

What are its shallow joys to me,
Its pomp and show, its sordid wealth,
Given in exchange for heaven's pure air,
For boundless freedom and rugged health?

Let him who loves the sickly shade
Behind the counter scrape and bow;
To me it seems a better thing
To feel the sunlight on my brow.

And to the one who falsely scorns
The manly farmer's honest toil,
Degrading deems the work that gains
A living from the generous soil—

I'll point him to some famous names,
Our country's pride and glory now;
Of men whose youth did not distain
To wield the ax or drive the plow.

But let the farmer know his worth,
Lofty and bold his mien should be,
His will full strong, and clean his mind,
His duty and opinions free.

Thus careful thought and industry
Work wonders with the fertile sod,
His labors high approval win
From man, from conscience and from God.

The Philosophy of Hoeing.

Few who have had considerable experience in the work of the garden will be disposed to question the utility of the hoe in the production of various crops, however much they may differ in their estimate of the measure of its usefulness.

Unlike some other implements the use of the hoe is not limited to any particular purpose; it is able to render services of a varied character, and some of these services would appear to be not fully appreciated. By some cultivators, it is believed to be of value chiefly for the assistance it is enabled to render in the repression of weeds; but valuable as it undoubtedly is for that purpose, it is equally useful as a means by which the soil may be aerated and the moisture conserved.

In a season of drought, like the one through which we have passed, it is of importance to conserve the moisture in the soil as far as possible, and there are two means by which the evaporation from the surface may be checked. One is to mulch with partly decayed manure, refuse straw, or any other vegetable matter in the preliminary stage of decay, and the other the maintenance of a loose surface.

We fully appreciate the advantage of liberal mulchings, but in a summer like the past few cultivators can obtain sufficient material with which to mulch the whole, or, indeed, any considerable portion of the quarters under crop, but all who have a hoe may, by keeping it in constant use, obtain the advantages, but in a lesser degree, to be derived from a coating of vegetable matter.

To be in a position to fully appreciate the value of the hoe in conserving moisture, it is necessary to take into consideration some of the physical properties of soils, and the changes that take place in them under certain conditions. Soils, in a moderately fine state of division, have the power by means of capillary attraction, to draw up water from below the surface, as is proved by what takes place when a flower pot filled with soil is placed in a saucer containing two or three inches of water. The water arives to the surface of the soil, and when this becomes hardened from any cause, it is acted upon by the full power of the sun and evaporation proceeds at a very rapid rate. In the process of drying under the influence of the sun, strong loams and clay shrink materially, and presently the surface commences to crack, and if the drought continues the crevices extend two or three feet below the surface.

When this is the case, the evaporative moisture is enormously increased, as the moisture escapes in the form of vapor from the sides of the crevices as well as from the surface, the plants are deprived of much of the moisture with which, under more favorable conditions, they would be supplied, and the roots are injured, some by direct exposure to atmospheric influences, and others by being deprived of the necessary volume of air, the compressed state of the soil consequent on its being dried preventing the air passing readily through it.

A layer of loose soil will effectually prevent cracking, and materially assist in checking evaporation, and there is no means by which the surface can be so readily loosened as by the hoe. Much of the time that is taken up in watering crops in some gardens might be more profitably employed in loosening the surface soil, and in seasons like the past the constant use of the hoe should be regarded as not less essential than in seasons when weeds are abundant.

Short Furrows.

In growing wheat the grain is rarely used upon the farm, so that the straw is all that is left to be returned to the soil and the most should be made of it. While its manurial value only is not great, it may be the means, by being carefully used as an absorbent, of adding largely to the quality of good fertilizer.

A mere accident "spurt" or monstrosity should never be given the dignity of a premium at our annual fairs, for it is not in any way an agricultural triumph. Let all the premiums be given as a reward for earnest, intelligent effort toward raising the standard of our products. There would follow greater interest and better results.

There is no business or profession which requires so bright an intellect and so deep study to fully comprehend as that of agriculture. The fact is really now beginning to be realized. So many conditions and circumstances confront the farmer from day to day that scores of points must be considered before a step can be judiciously taken.

The majority does not appreciate what vegetable matter in the soil does for us, in the way of moisture, in the time of drouth. If one or two crops of vegetable matter are plowed under during the summer and fall, the succeeding crops are much surer if the year is a dry one. We know that success in growing any plant depends much upon the amount of moisture in the ground.

The world moves. Old methods have passed away. We do not stop now to count the grains. We do not plant in the moon any more. We are not satisfied with a full pail of milk, if it contains but little butter. Two blades of grass must now grow where but one formerly grew. Improved machinery and advanced methods now hold sway over the agricultural world.

Merchants know that the average man will buy more if he runs an account than if he pays cash. There is something in paying out hard-earned dollars which makes one pause and consider whether a purchase is a necessary one. Neither will the buyer on time scrutinize prices so closely. Remember, farmers, that a single failure of crops is liable to make such a debt very burdensome.

Plant broom corn seed when the ground is dry and warm, and on good land which is free from weeds. Let the rows be three and a half feet apart, and the hills two feet; if in drills, leave the plants three or four inches apart. Too close plantings will not allow full development of the plants, while too much room makes the brush coarse and of inferior quality. Give clean cultivation.

To sow or not to sow wheat was once only a question within the bounds of the local grist mill, but it is now one in which India and the Argentine Republic figure as prominently and certainly.

One year we experiment with wheat as a feed for swine, and the next wonder how we can afford to buy it for seed. Really, the greatest need of the farmer is more markets for his crops, rather than more crops for market.

Spirit of the Age.

Do you desire the peace of Europe? Chorus of Great Powers—That depends on which of us gets the biggest piece.

THROUGH SIBERIA ON A BICYCLE

E. L. Jefferson of London Planning a 3,500-mile Ride in the Spring.

Mr. R. L. Jefferson, now residing in London, is arranging for a 3,500-mile tour on a bicycle. He has already made a trip to Constantinople and Moscow on wheels. The feat he now contemplates will completely overshadow all previous expeditions. The Siberian wilds have been crossed by horsemen and travellers, who have been content to stow themselves away beneath the furs on a sledge. But no man has yet attempted to pierce the solitudes of Siberia alone and mounted upon the iron steed of modern invention.

He intends to start early in May, as the Siberian summer extends from May to July. He will take a steamer to St. Petersburg, and proceed to Moscow by train, as no useful purpose would be served by his riding on a bicycle from London, for he has already covered the ground. When he was last in Moscow he discussed the difficulties of the journey with several of his Russian friends. The first difficulty will be the question of the machine. He is having three bicycles specially built for him. Each will be of the pneumatic shod pattern. They will not be too light, for a puncture or a breakdown would be most undesirable. Should either occur he will be able to repair the machine himself. To provide against the event of a bad smash-up, he will send two of his machines to the town of Tomsk, the capital of the province of that name, and situated on the great trading highway of Siberia, from whence they can be sent by train or sledge.

When he starts from Moscow he will try to follow the great

SIBERIAN HIGHWAY

and the route mapped out by Jules Verne and followed by his hero, Michael Strogoff. Following this route he will pass through the following towns: Kazan, Perm, Tinmen, Omsk, Kolivan, Tomsk, Kansk, and Irkutsk. The last is the residence of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, is a town about twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and enjoys a very healthy climate, though in winter the cold is so severe as to freeze mercury. Here Mr. Jefferson's bicycle ride will end. The greatest danger of the journey will be the wolves; but Mr. Jefferson thinks that a good loud bicycle bell will frighten them away, even as the sleigh bells do. There is, of course some fear from the various predatory bands whom he may meet upon the Steppes. Of these the Kurds and the Cossacks will be the worst, and as he gets as far north as the province of Tomsk he will meet with the Tartars on the western slopes of the Ural mountains. But he has been told that if he rides on quietly and takes no notice of any one of these predatory hordes they will not interfere with him. But, although he has selected the great Siberian highroad, he will, if necessary, leave the beaten track and make a bee line for his destination by the compass. When asked about the rivers, he said that he anticipated no trouble in this respect, for they are all bridged. Nor will he have any difficulty regarding food, for, as in British India, there are in Russian Siberia Government posts, where a traveller can obtain both food and protection for the night.

The distance from Moscow to Irkutsk is, roughly speaking, 3,500 miles, and he will allow himself three months for the journey. Upon arrival at Irkutsk he will be on the borders of China, where he hopes to join a caravan and proceed to Pekin. From Pekin he will travel to Shanghai, where he will embark in a steamer for home. In the event of being unable to travel through China, he will return on his bicycle to Tomsk, or if he can obtain a vehicle, a sleigh, for example, he will journey by this means, and then take the train at Tomsk for Moscow. He does not expect to be troubled by Russian officials in Siberia to the same extent as he was during his bicycle ride from Constantinople to Moscow. His journey will be purely one of pleasure, but at the same time he hopes to add considerable to the geographical knowledge of the country through which he will pass.

ODD FACTS ABOUT TEA.

Tea-Culture and the Evils of Tea-Drinking—The Poisons in Tea—Its Growth in Ancient China.

An interesting fact regarding the temperance question that seems to have received little or no attention is this: The opponents of alcohol, with hardly an exception, are slaves of the teapot, finding in it the stimulus for worn-out nerves, and the solace that alcohol brings in a different way. Thus the definition has been given to tea, "the testotaler's intoxicant."

Undoubtedly the demand for tea is the expression of a natural and healthy desire. For ages, in three different continents, men have used the leaves or seeds of plants to brew beverages whose active principle was identical. From this it has been argued that that principle was intended by the economy of nature to be of service to humanity. But on the other hand, it is undeniable that in the subtle and potent drug that lurks in the tea there is a danger that is to be avoided because of its charm, seemingly so innocent. The people who can't get along without a dish of tea every day are not less numerous than those who must have a drink of liquor.

In the case of alcohol the system itself gives warning when the limit of prudence has been reached. Its effects are readily perceptible at every stage, but in the case of the drug at the basis of tea, can be taken into the system innocently and in dangerous quantities, the drinker having no idea that he has passed the line of peril to his constitution.

Tea quickens the heart's action, gently and agreeably. It stimulates the nerve centres pleasantly and renovates the intellectual faculties, stretching them to

A DANGEROUS POINT.

Meanwhile tannin, another chemical principle in tea, slowly impairs the coat of the stomach. All this time the drinker of the beverage is unaware that his nerves are being shattered and his digestion ruined, and that the slow poisoning has long been going on.

During the latter half of this century tea drinking has increased enormously throughout the civilized world, and strangely enough, during the time nerve weakness and irritability have largely increased. Over-sensitive nerves and impaired digestion are already most prevalent in civilized countries. In England the consumption remains steady, tea imbibing being a thoroughly formed national habit. It is rapidly getting more and more an American custom.

Along towards the commencement of the Christian era the mandarins of China began to make a decoction from the leaves of a Corean plant. This afterwards became known as tea, and the secret of its preparation was kept in China for over seven hundred years. It is interesting to note in this connection that beer was invented several hundred years prior to this. Caesar's soldiers having learned to drink it in one of the campaigns in Gaul. Japan learned the mystery of tea early in the eighth century, when Chomno Tenno, the Mikado, entertained a deputation of Buddhist priests from Corea. From that time on tea culture and tea drinking spread through the islands of Japan, and later the tradesmen never would think of attempting a sale without offering their prospective customer a cup of the scented beverage. It was at about this date, too, that the custom of five o'clock teas first came into vogue, notwithstanding that it is generally believed to have been an English innovation.

Tea found its way into Europe through the caravan routes to Russia early in the seventeenth century. In 1657 tea was first served on an English table. A curious and almost unknown fact is that the first export of British-grown tea to England was of the crop of 1837. It came in with Victoria.

Another Brute.

Mrs. Winks—Did you see this article by Labouchere on English and American women?

Mr. Winks—No. What does it say?

It says, "English women do not know how to dress."

Maybe not.

But American women have a natural taste for clothes.

That's so—and not much else, some of 'em.

WONDERS OF WOOD PULP.

Paper Tiles for Roofing Considered Better Than Slate.

The demand for pulp for other purposes than paper-making is likely to increase largely the next few years should the various branches of industry which are cropping up meet with the great success which sanguine inventors and patentees anticipate, says a Norway correspondent. Whatever opinion may be expressed with regard to these new ventures there are already a couple of manufacturers who seem to have struck out in the right direction in the making of marketable goods where pulp is the chief factor as raw material. One of the undertakings which deserve to be noted is the "Fjeldhammer Brug," started by the go-ahead and enterprising Mr. H. Bache-Wug and managed by the well-known Christiania firm of Ambrosius Hansen. This mill began operations about two years ago, making roofing tiles, and is now shipping to different parts of the globe a product which has gained a reputation for its superior qualities over other slates in the market. "Norway tiles," as they are termed are made from wood pulp, which under very high pressure is formed into thin cakes of sizes like the ordinary roofing slates. After a chemical treatment, which is the inventor's secret, the tiles become hard like brick, and attain a deep black appearance which lends itself admirably to give a soft tone to houses with prominent roofs and gables. It is claimed for the "Norway tiles" that they possess every advantage of the best slates in the market; their composition makes them light and durable, and they are not so liable to breakage as ordinary slates; they are not subject to any expansion or contraction, and when a roof is once covered with this material it will stand for a good many years

WITHOUT ANY REPAIR

whatever. The price of "Norway slates" is very low, and compared to what other roofing costs admits of a saving of 35 per cent., an item of no small importance in our days, when competition is so keen. Prominent architects who have had the opportunity to examine "Norway tiles" pronounce them superior as to quality, appearance and price, and the insurance companies appear favorably disposed, and stamp the tiles as a very desirable and safe roofing material. The new mills at Embretsfos, Thursfos and Skien are covered with "Norway tiles," and from information gathered the proprietors of the mills are very well pleased with the new roofing.

An enthusiastic advocate of wood pulp for building material as a substitute for stone is Mr. G. D. Rice, who has made the subject one of close study and investigation, says the New York "Sun." His conclusion is that it possesses the needed elements of a durable constructive substance, being at the time devoid of some of those features which detract from the value of stone and brick. He summarizes some of the qualities presented by this new factor in building as consisting in its being light in weight, exceedingly hard, a poor conductor of heat and sound, and sufficiently elastic to meet all the usual requirements for the purpose; it is tough, though a nail can be driven into it, and it can also be drilled, while the other necessities of a stone substitute as enumerated, together with resistance to frost and heat, with ability to stand strain, and so on, are said to be met, besides the important item of saving the cost of transportation. It is urged further that the difficulty of procuring perfectly square stone blocks, except at high rates, is thus overcome, for the pulp blocks, being cast on a square mold, are necessarily uniform. Differing from stone and brick, which absorb so much heat in summer, the proposed material is claimed to be cooler in summer, while in cold weather it prevents dampness, so common in stone.

BISHOP, RECTOR AND CURATE.

These Three Ecclesiastics Have Each Spoken Cordial Words in Favor of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

One of the most cordial endorsements of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has come from the Bishop of Toronto. But he has not stood alone in his praise of this medicine. He was followed by men like the Rev. John Langtry, and the Rev. W. H. Wade, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., and falling into line with the Rev. W. R. Williams, Mr. Langtry's popular curate, the Rev. H. B. Gwynne, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church, Hamilton, has been of the latest to endorse this wonderful remedy. It never fails, and is so quick, in case of cold in the head and catarrh, and is the current panacea for Hay Fever. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. S.G. Detchon, 44 Church St., Toronto.

Very Polite.

She—Oh, Mr. Sorney, I am so grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in writing so promptly to tell me of poor Harry's accident!

He—Pray don't mention it; I was very glad to have the opportunity of doing it!

OVERWORKED HIS HEART.

And Would Have Been a Dead Man but for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The whole trend of present day living is in the direction of the grave. Where our fathers lived so that they might prolong life, the people of the present day live so that they may shorten it. It is all hurry-hurry and the result is that a large percentage of the men and women on the stage of life to-day are overworking what at any time, and under any circumstances, is the hardest worked organ of the body—the heart. So long as people will persist in this method, the best thing they can do is to keep a remedy like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart, close by. This remedy is a heart remedy only, but is almost miraculous in its effects. In all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relief is secured within thirty minutes, and there are scores and hundreds of people in Canada who testify that had it not been for the prompt use of this medicine they would have been in their graves to-day.

"Do you know Bilk?" "Know the infernal scoundrel? Why, he——" "Ah, I see, you do know him."

Tribunals fall to the ground with the peace they are no longer able to uphold. —Burke.

VITAL TO PERFECT HEALTH.

If in Doubt, Use South American Kidney Cure.

The average man or woman cannot trifle with that slight pain in the back, that may be thought only a result of cold. More than likely it is the warning note that kidney trouble has taken hold of the system. It is simply amazing the extent to which kidney disease is common in Canada. The wise man will take time by the forelock, and in using South American Kidney Cure drive the disease from the system in its incipient stages. Fortunately, if it is too late to do this, this remedy is strong enough to battle with the worst case of kidney disease. It is another instance of doing only one thing, but doing it well. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney cure. It does not make any other claims, but no other remedy can meet it on its own ground.

Making Him Carry It.

What in the name of Jupiter have you sewn up all the pockets of my overcoat for? asked Mr. Wilson.

My dear, said Mrs. Wilson, I have an important letter to my milliner that I want you to post.

More About the Great Remedy Which Relieves Rheumatism in a Few Hours and Cures in One to Three Days.

William McKenzie, Esq., of the G. T. R., Thamesville, Ont.: "About two years ago I was completely laid up with the rheumatism and called in our family physician who attended me for weeks without benefit. At last I secured a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure, and obtained relief in a few hours. Two bottles enabled me to resume work. It is the quickest acting remedy in the market, as one dose convinces of its great worth.

WATER NOT POPULAR.

A Medical View of Its Use Three Centuries Ago.

It needed a very bold man to resist the medical testimony of three centuries ago against water drinking. Few writers can be found to say a good word for it. One or two only are concerned to maintain that, "when begun in early life it may be pretty freely drunk with impunity," and they quote the curious instance given by Sir Thomas Elyot in his "Castle of Health," 1541, of the Cornish men, "many of the poorer sort, which never, or very seldom, drink any other drink, be notwithstanding strong of body and like and live well until they be of great age." Thomas Cogan, the medical schoolmaster of Manchester fame, confessed in his "Haven of Health," 1589, designed for the use of students, that he knew some who drink cold water at night or fasting in the morning without hurt; and Dr. James Hart, writing about fifty years later, could even claim among his acquaintance "some honorable and worshipful ladies who drank little other drink, and yet enjoy more perfect health than most of them that drank of the strongest." The phenomenon was undeniable, but the natural inference was none the less to be resisted. Sir Thomas Elyot himself is very certain, in spite of the Cornish men, that "there be in water causes of divers diseases, as of swelling of the spleen and liver." He complains oddly also that "it flitteth and swimmeth," and concludes that "to young men, and them that be of hot complexions it doeth less harm, and sometimes it profiteth, but to them that are feeble, old, and melancholy, it is not convenient." "Water is not wholesome cool by itself for an Englishman," was the version of Andrew Borde—monk, physician, bishop, ambassador, and writer on sanitation—as the result of a life's experience. And to quote the "Englishman's Doctor:"

Both water and small beer, we make no question,
Are enemies to health and good digestion.

But the most formal indictment against water is that of Venner, who, writing in 1622, ponderously pronounces "to dwellers in cold countries it doth very greatly deject their appetites, destroy the natural heat and overthrow the strength of the stomach, and consequently confounding the concoction . . . The cause of cruditions, fluctuatings and windiness in the body."

THE BREAD OF THE WORLD.

What This Important Food is Made of in Different Countries.

In England and America wheat bread is within the reach of all and scarcely a thought given to the fact that only a small portion of the earth's inhabitants enjoy it. It is only during the last century that wheat bread has come into common use. A hundred years ago wealthy families in England used only a peck of wheat a year and that at Christmas, eating oatcakes during the remainder of the time.

The German "pumpernickel" is a rye bread with a curious sour taste, but after eating it awhile one acquires quite a taste for it. It is less nutritious than that of wheat. In the poorer parts of Sweden the people bake their rye bread only twice a year and store it away, so that eventually it is as hard as bricks.

Farther north still barley and oats become the chief bread-corn. But in the distinct north is where man is put to thought to provide himself with bread. In Lapland, if a man trusted to grain he would starve, so the people eke out their scanty store of oats with the inner bark of the pine, and after grinding this mixture it is made into large flat cakes which, after all, are not half bad.

In dreary Kamschatka the pine or birch bark by itself, well ground, pounded and baked, constitutes the whole of the native bread food. Bread and butter is represented by a dough of pine bark spread with seal fat. In certain parts of Siberia the people not only grind the pine bark, but cut off the tender shoots, which procedure must give the bread an unpleasantly resinous flavor.

In Iceland the lichen is scraped off the rock, made into bread puddings and put into soup. In Russia and China buckwheat is pressed into service. It makes a palatable bread, though of a dark violet tinge.

In Italy and Spain chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for bread and soup-thickening. Millet furnishes a white bread in Arabia, Egypt and India. This grain is credited with being the very first used in breadmaking.

Rice bread is still the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

In the Indian archipelago the starchy pith of the sago palm is made into bread and in parts of Africa the natives use a certain root for the same purpose.

RIFLES OF THE WORLD'S ARMIES.

They Are of Many Models, but of Almost the Same Weight and Length.

The Manser rifle, the standard arm used by the German infantry, is used also by the Turks, the Belgians, the Spanish and the Argentines. The standard American rifle is used not only in the United States army, but also in the Danish and Norwegian armies. The Mannlicher rifle, in use in the Austrian army, is used also by the Dutch, the Brazilians, the Chilians, the Roumanians, and the Peruvians. Most other nations than these have a rifle of their own: the French, the Lebel; the Russians, the Mourzin; the English, the Lee; the Italians, the Carcano; the Swedes, the Remington; the Swiss, the Schmidt; the Japanese, the Murata; and the Portuguese, the Kropatschek, the heaviest in use among the armies of the civilized Governments and the longest as well.

The standard measurement of a modern rifle is about fifty inches, although the exact length varies somewhat. The rifles in use in the United States and in the English army are a little below this standard, and a German rifle is 53.8. The French rifle is a little longer, with bayonet added it is 72 inches long. In respect of weight there is not a great difference among the rifles used by modern Governments, nine pounds being the standard. The Portuguese rifle weighs ten pounds; the Italian eight. The general velocity of the shot fired is 2,000 feet a second.

A Man-Power Ambulance.

John Carter, an Englishman, has invented a perambulator, which its inventor calls an ambulance, consists of a stretcher laid on a two-wheeled truck, and provided with handles, somewhat after the manner of a push cart. One improvement over the prevailing system obvious. The motion of the vehicle is very easy. The patient rests on a double set of springs, which do away with the jarring so disagreeable in horse ambulances. The arrangement is styled the "Salvator." It has no pins, buttons, springs or catches to get out of order. Everything is automatic. The readiness with which it is handled is of signal advantage in cases where minutes are precious. The hood may be drawn down thus screening the patient's head from view, but is so arranged that he is not deprived of a constant supply of fresh air. The perambulator is provided with surgical instruments, which may be needed in the emergency, besides stimulants and drugs.

French Red Tape.

A woman will be drafted for service in the French army next year, for the reason that at her birth she was erroneously registered as a male child. Though the officials are cognizant of the blunder, red tape makes it essential for her to present herself for military duty.

His Quest.

And so your friend has been to Africa, she said to Derringer Dan.

That's what he has, ma'am.

Looking for diamonds?

Yes, ma'am. Diamonds er clubs er spades er any old gold he happened ter feel the need of at the time.

Woman singers are to be excluded from Roman Catholic Church choirs in Paris.

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SINFUL HABITS IN YOUTH

LATER EXCESSES IN MANHOOD

MAKE NERVOUS, DISEASED MEN

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EDITORS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS

TESTIFY.

Men and Women in all Walks of Life Tell of the Remarkable Cures Wrought by South American Nervine Tonic.

SIX DOSES WILL CONVINCE THE MOST INCREDULOUS.

EDITOR COLWELL, OF PARIS, ONT., REVIEW.

Newspaper editors are almost as sceptical as the average physician on the subject of new remedies for sick people. Nothing short of a series of most remarkable and well authenticated cures will incline either an editor or a doctor to seriously consider the merits honestly claimed for a medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials of wonderful recoveries wrought with the Great South American Nervine Tonic were received from men and women all over the country before physicians began to prescribe this great remedy in chronic cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervous prostration, sick headache, and as a tonic for building up systems sapped of vitality through protracted spells of sickness.

During his experience of nearly a quarter of a century as