GROUSE SHOOTING SEASON ON THE SCOTTISH MOORS.

Mrs Farquharson of Invercauld. Duchess of Buccleuch. A study on a Scottish grouse moor.

The afternoon off.

Duchess of Montrose.

London, Aug. 28.—Grouse shooting n the Scottish moors is on and in a ort time London will be almost de erted by the "Upper Ten."

The rush to the north for the open g of shooting has set in with its ual severity, and the termini of the reat Northern, Midland and London d North-Western railways have, dur g the week, witnessed busy scenes of parture for the moors. The exodus is year was not so large as some ve thought it would be, owing to the n that parliament was sitting, and me legislators with whom it is al st a religion to begin shooting on e 12th, had to defer their devotions a period when the whips cease from oubling.

Reports as to the prospects of ort differ, and, judging from the counts in a lugubrious newspaper re, the birds and those who general shoot them are suffering alike from predatory budget. The anxiety re rding their future—for it is suggest that grouse moors will cease to ist under the land clauses—has ap rently produced a strange new dis se, a kind of wasting sickness, long the grouse.

t is obvious, too, that, with the spect of having to pay a half any in the pound in respect of the e value of undeveloped land, few landlords can afford to rent shoot ings. So the sick grouse will have to wait until some philanthropist takes pity on their miserable condition and puts an end to their suffering. All the same, we may expect the usual supply of grouse in the London markets. As a rule, they make an appearance much earlier than is compatible with having been shot on the 12th, but as the act says that they must not be exposed for sale until the 12th and does not lay down when they shall be shot, this is not surprising. And in addition to this is the fact that many birds are kept in cold storage from year to year, and emerge on the 12th at better prices are obtainable than later in the season. Last year the first legitimately shot birds arrived in London from Yorkshire during the afternoon, and were dispatched to King Edward at Marienbad, a precedent that will probably be followed this year.

Practical Education.

Washington Post:

More and more the educational authorities of our cities are turning to the task of fitting the young for some special purpose in life. Every boy has some individual taste or preference, and if that can be properly directed and his education shaped along the line of his preference, thus fitting him to follow it, there will be fewer failures to record. Before securing a vocation for his boy, the parent too often prefers to wait until the youth has finished his education. This is a mistake. It is while he is securing his education that his bent should be discovered and developed. Otherwise, when the time comes for him to enter actively on the duties of life, he is puzzled to know what profession or vocation to take up, and after he decides he finds himself without the requisite training to fit himself for his task.

Easy Corn Curing.

Get a box of Peck's Corn Salve today, apply it as directed and a few days hence all your corns will be entirely removed. In big boxes, 15c. at J. B. McLeod's drug store, corner King and Brock streets, (Wade's old stand) and corner Princess and Montreal streets.

He's a poor dentist who is unable to make a good impression.

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The new Fall and Winter Fashions for men are shown to advantage in the Semi-ready Tailoring styles now on view.

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Suits begin at $15 in value—and go as high as quality goes in the tailoring world—from $30 to $35—the values that retail tailors consider too expensive.

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Please send me, free, a copy of your book, "Cooling Drinks and Frozen Desserts."

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A BUDGET OF MANY THINGS

CAN THESE BE THE ASHES OF THE FOUNDER OF BUDDHISM?

Peculiar Superstitions About Animals—Graft and Blackmail in New York—Much of Europe May Become Arid is the Latest Prediction.

The report comes from New Zealand that when the women were allowed to vote fifteen years ago only one in every five inhabitants had a bank account, with average deposit of £36. Now one person in every three has a bank account, averaging $352. The advocates of equal suffrage in this country and England are calling attention of anti-suffragists to these facts as the latter declare that votes for women mean ruin to business prosperity.

Peter Lightfoot's clock, in the northern transept of Wells Cathedral in England, brought from Glastonbury Abbey, was constructed in 1322. Last century new works were put in and the old works bought by South Kensington Museum. These were repaired and still keep excellent time. The external figures remain at Wells, and "Jack Blandiver" kicks his heels each quarter of an hour to strike the time.

The Palolo is a remarkable marine worm that exists in vast numbers in the Polynesian seas, where it is highly prized as food for the natives. Once each year it visits the Samoan, Fijian and Gilbert archipelagos to spawn, always at the last quarter of the moon in October. A Japanese marine worm, Meresponica, also regulates its breeding by the moon, and at the new and full moon in December, it appears in immense swarms in the Kagoshima Gulf and adjacent rivers, covering the water to a depth of five or six feet. In two hours it disappears.

That much of Europe will become an arid desert in a few centuries, unless steps are taken to prevent it, was the prophecy of a distinguished French scientist. Herr Walser, a German, has been lately trying for a more accurate idea of the desiccation from the records of bodies of water. He finds that hundreds of European lakes have entirely disappeared. In the Canton of Zurich alone the 49 lakes of 1660 have become reduced to 76, while about half of these have been diminished in size. German and Russian lakes also, as well as those of Western Asia, give evidences of a drying up of the land.

The parish of Upper Eldon, in Hants, England, is unique. It boasts a population of ten. The church stands in the farmyard of one of the two houses of the parish, and the farmyard is also the village cemetery. The building dates from the eleventh century, and contains a reading desk, communion table and rails, five pews, but no pulpit. The living is of the annual value of $180, but there is rarely an incumbent. Occasionally a clergyman will visit the district. The bell will then be rung, and the parishioners will attend an impromptu service.

The largest annual pension in the world is said to the Duke of Richmond, of England, who receives $95,000, and it passes from father to son. It was granted over three hundred years ago. Earl Nelson has the next largest, receiving $25,000 per year, payable in perpetuity to whom the title of Earl Nelson shall descend. The Duke of Wellington's annual pension is $20,000 a year for life. Lord Rodney's pension is perpetual. The amount of the royal annuities, excluding that of the King's grant, which is $1,925,000, is £65,000.

The "Rock of Moses" lies in a wild valley, at the base of Jebel Mosa, the Mount of the Law, in the Peninsula of Sinai. The rock is twenty feet high, slightly inclined, a rough and the extravagant give most occasion for indentation running over each side, intersected with slits, and the stone is worn away in places as if from running water. The Koran refers to this rock more than once, and hence arose the reverence of the Bedouins. From the Middle Ages it has been visited by Christian pilgrims, who have carved rude crosses in its side.

The round towers of Ireland, tall, slender and circular, found in various places, are about 120 in number and vary in height from 100 to 120 feet. They were built between the ninth and twelfth centuries, for religious purposes, always in the neighborhood of churches or monasteries. These stone towers also served as places of refuge in times of danger, and, after the introduction of bells, were used as bell towers. Three similar towers are also found in Scotland, at Brechin, Abnerthy and Eglishay in Orkney.

The Public School League in England for Imperial Land Settlement was started two years ago by the Headmasters' Conference, which appointed a sub-committee (including Lord Strathcona, Hon. T. A. Brassey, and Dr. Parkin) to draft a scheme for placing English public schoolboys in Overseas Dominions. Canada has been selected first as a field for operations since it offers the greatest number of openings, and two boys have arrived. The lads, to be carefully selected, are to be sent for a year's work to specially chosen farmers, will not have to pay anything, but will obtain board and lodging in exchange for work. At the end of a year they can attend one of the agricultural colleges. If, however, after a year's trial at a farm a boy should decide on some other career, he will be able to go to one of the Canadian universities.

The wealthy auctioneer who reduced the inheritance of a daughter to an annuity of $500 because she had become a Socialist, reminds one of the old-fashioned "cutting off with a shilling." Why a shilling rather than nothing? Blackstone explains. The Romans used to set aside wills as deficient in natural duty if they disinherited or totally passed by any child of the testator. But the smallest legacy was accepted as evidence that the testator had not lost his reason or his memory, as the law otherwise assumed he had. Hence the groundless belief in England that a father could not disinherit his child without a shilling, although the English law knows no presumption of insanity or forgetfulness in such a case.

The natives of the Island of Bali in the Dutch East Indies have peculiar superstitions about animals. Dogs are never destroyed, and, much to the annoyance of European residents, increase to an unlimited extent. According to Balinese ideas, dogs are the reincarnation of their poorer brethren buried after death instead of being cremated, which is the more luxurious method of getting rid of the dead. To kill a dog, therefore, is as great a sin as killing a poor fellow creature. The tiger, the natives believe, is also the reincarnation of another caste of the community, and nothing will induce them to shoot it.

From 1669 to 1898 Crete was governed as a Turkish vilayet, except from 1830 to 1840, when it was under the rule of the Viceroy of Egypt. In 1898, after a long insurrection, the powers intervened and made the island an autonomous state, but subject to Turkey and paying tribute. For the last fifteen years the powers have granted to the King of Greece the right of appointing a high commissioner and Greek military officials there. In 1908, after Austria's annexation of Bosnia, Crete announced her intention of throwing over Turkish authority altogether. Turkey opposed this, and hence the recent trouble.

Some good clergymen are speaking severely to and about women because of their frivolity and aspiration to do men's work. The situation is natural, in a way. The noise maker the newspaper publicity which too many accept as being evidence of movements of opinion. There are myriads of women, however, who do their duty in quietude, sometimes in the home, sometimes in the shop, sometimes in the public service, and never court attention to themselves or their fantasies. These are the important ones.

Sir Lauder Brunton, the celebrated physician, has made the statement that "Half the people killed by falling into the water are not drowned in the ordinary sense of the term: They die of shock." Shock was also the cause of nearly all the deaths under anæsthetics. Asphyxia, due to a spasm of the larynx by a drop of blood, was also a frequent cause of death in such circumstances. He himself was nearly drowned in a swimming bath because a single drop of water got into his nose, and caused a spasm of the larynx.

In India, near the frontier of Afghanistan, there has just been discovered by British archæologists a Buddhist memorial mound, from which was taken an ancient bronze casket, sealed within a stone receptable, and containing, as it is believed, some of the ashes of the founder of Buddhism. There is a tradition that when Buddha died his body was cremated, and the ashes divided in eight parts among his disciples. Each of the portions was preserved beneath a great mound or monument. Some of the monuments have been obliterated and forgotten.

Mountain-climbing, always a strenuous, and frequently a dangerous, sport, offers many rich rewards on this continent to the increasing number of those devoted to it. A writer in the National Geographical Magazine points out that in Canada there are several lofty peaks, rivaling those of Switzerland in magnificence, the summits of which have never been reached by civilized man. The loftiest of the Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson (13,700 feet), still awaits a conqueror, and the same is true of the highest summits of the Selkirks.

When the great city of Chicago selects a woman as the head of its public-school system, the world receives an impressive reminder of the splendid opportunities which have opened for women in the educational field in recent years. Moreover, as that particular woman has been teaching since 1862, it is evident that there is no "dead-line of fifty" for women, any more than there is for men of the right kind.

Ten years ago a busy lawyer in New York was annoyed by delay caused by a fog hindering the ferry boats crossing the Hudson River. He began to plan some device by which the difficulty could be avoided or overcome, and also to persuade others to join him. As a reward, New York has gained two tunnels running under the river, capable of carrying 500,000 passengers per day.

In one day in each of five cases tried in the Toronto Police Court a man was charged with assaulting his wife. Some of the cases were brutal, and the liquor traffic was behind the most of them, as it is behind ninety per cent. of such cases. The punishment for wife beating is not severe enough to check the cowardly offence, which is growing under the bad influence of imported examples.

General Bingham, New York's chief of police until recently dismissed by Mayor McClellan, has in a magazine article asserted that $100,000,000 changes hands annually in graft and blackmail in the city, and that two thousand of the policemen are grafters. The President of the Board of Aldermen replies that General Bingham lacks tact. Of course that is a highly conclusive refutation.

Here is a concrete illustration of what the evil "graft" can do. The Spanish soldiers in Morocco are being shot down by Mauser rifles, which are carried thither from the West Indies after Spain retired from Cuba and Porto Rico. The Governor of Melilla sold them to the Riff tribesmen for his own personal profit. Now his fellow countrymen must pay the bill.

One of the most beautiful things in the world is an old person who, made better by experience, more indulgent, more charitable, loves mankind in spite of its wretchedness and adores youth without the slightest tendency to mimic it. Such a person is like an old Stradivarius whose tone has become so sweet that its value is increased a hundredfold.

Miss Florence L. Lattimer, who has charge of the children's branch of the $10,000,000 fund set apart by Mrs. Russell Sage for the improvement of living conditions in the United States, is investigating conditions in Ontario. "I have been amazed at the co-operative organization which you have in operation in Ontario," is her verdict.

A Trial by Rice.

They have peculiar methods of trying suspects in Bengal. One of these, "Trial by Rice," has been recalled to memory in the Wide World Magazine. After a priest had been consulted as to an auspicious day, every person suspected and those who were usually near the place at night were summoned and made to sit in a semicircle, and a "plate" (a square of plantain leaf) was set before each. Then a priest walked up and down chanting and scattering flowers. These said flowers, by the way, must be picked by a Brahmin, and must be those facing the sun. Then a clerk went to each man with two ounces of dry raw rice and told him to chew it to a pulp. Then commenced what looked like a chewing match. After ten minutes had elapsed they were told to stop and eject it into the plantain leaf. All did so easily with the exception of three men; the rice had in two cases become slightly moistened, but not sufficiently, and they had much ado to get rid of it. The third man had chewed his into flour and it came out perfectly dry. One of the three men promptly begged for mercy, confessing everything, and stating that man number three, who had acted as a kind of flour mill, was the chief instigator. It is a curious fact that fear, arising from an evil conscience, prevents saliva coming to the mouth, which the result described.

The Very Good Old Days.

Chester, whose pageant has added to the attractions of English life, is a city of many memories. It played a prominent part in the Civil War. But its most enduring traditions centre round the ancient cathedral. Judging from the description in a local paper of a confirmation, it would appear that in 1820 the town was not conspicuous for its piety:—"On Monday morning last the Lord Bishop confirmed in our cathedral 966 males and 1,131 females, the youth of this and neighboring places. The spirits of the confirmees rose to the pitch of fun. In the churchyard, the boys and young men amused themselves with pelting one another with sods, and the graves were robbed of their verdure to supply the missiles. In the cathedral, cushions and prayer-books were flying about in all directions, and some wags—having picked up bits of tin in the street (the sweepings of a neighboring tin shop)—and with straw and tow manufactured tails, they ingeniously attached them to the capes of the boys as they went up to receive the Bishop's benediction. Some of the clergy who attempted to keep the boys in order found it necessary to strengthen their arguments by applying the logic of fists."

A United Presbyterian preacher, Rev. Dr. James Crowe, died in Philadelphia last month, aged 86, with the distinction of having married 2,500 couples, of whom one only were subsequently divorced. He had been pastor of one church over fifty years.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, STOMACH CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SEASICKNESS, SUMMER COMPLAINT and all LOOSENESS OF THE BOWELS

MAY BE RAPIDLY AND EFFECTUALLY CURED BY THE USE OF

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

The medicine with a record of cures extending over 65 years. You don't experiment when you buy it.

MRS. JOSEPH MATCHETT, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "It gives me much pleasure to write you of the wonderful benefit I have found in your medicine. Last summer it saved the lives of my three little ones. They all took the summer complaint and were very sick with it. The baby would take fits, and after trying many remedies, which were of no use, I suggested we should try Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. After giving them one bottle I found a great change, and now my little ones are as well as ever. We have never been without it since, and I have recommended it to my friends."

MRS. S. A. HARRISON, Napanee, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure to send you this testimonial of what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done in our family. My daughter's little girl, three years old, took summer complaint and was nearly dead. After all other remedies failed I thought of your remedy. The first dose gave relief and the third cured her. My son had diarrhoea and a few doses stopped it right away. I advise all mothers to have a bottle of 'Dr. Fowler's' on hand all the time. It is a grand medicine for young and old, and I cannot recommend it too highly in all trouble where the bowels become too loose. A few doses will check the trouble at once."

Refuse Substitutes. Price 35 cts. They're Dangerous. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Few Specials to Clear This Month

3 Pieces Parlor Sett only $15.

Mission Dining Room Sett, early English finish, 6 Leather-seated Chairs, Round or Square Table and Buffet for $55. Brass Beds, 2 inch posts, $18. Some smaller sizes only $13.50.

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