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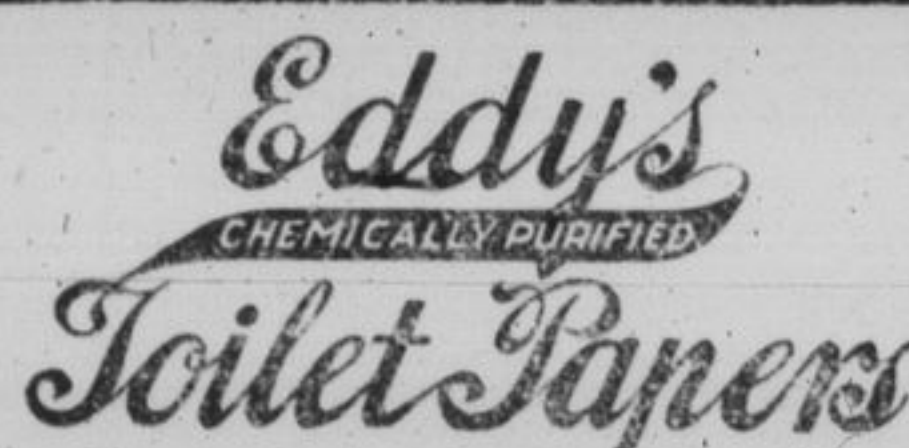
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## A CITY OF ELEVATORS

### FORT WILLIAM IS THE GREAT-EST IN THE EMPIRE.

City at the Head of the Great Lakes Now Has a Vast Storage Capacity and There Seems to Be No Limit to Its Growth—First Elevator Was Built in 1883, and Only Held a Half Million Bushels.

It is when the first of the new wheat crop arrives at the head of the lakes that Fort William's status in the British Empire must, in at least one respect, surpass that of any other city in the King's domain. Wheat, and as system of terminal elevators, unsurpassed in this or any other country, has caused Fort William's fame to spread in districts where this cereal is grown for a livelihood and in those in which a stalk of wheat would be a source of wonderment. It is scarcely forty years ago that there was not sufficient wheat grown on the North American continent to fill the huge elevators now complete under construction at the head of Canadian lake navigation. Here, where the first little wooden elevator was constructed by the Canadian Pacific Railway 26 years ago, can be stored, when the three elevators under construction are completed, the amount, sufficient to feed every man, woman and child in the Dominion for nearly a year.

Fort William's elevators, where the ripening crop of the west will be housed while on its way to the markets of the world, are not only numerous, but a number of them are the most modern that human skill can devise. With nearly a million bushels of wheat pouring into Fort William daily during the autumn months, nothing can deal with the grain traffic but the most efficient and rapid system of caring for and disposing of the wheat when it arrives. And it is the necessity for speed in handling that has developed the great elevator systems, where there will be available this fall a storage capacity of approximately 27,000,000 bushels, including the Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur, or almost sufficient to house one-third of the export wheat grown in the broad fields of the western provinces last season. Like everything else in connection with the grain trade of western Canada, including the growing of wheat, the present system of grain handling is one of gradual growth, and represents in comparison with the methods of fifty years ago, the same advance that there has been in transportation and harvesting.

It was in 1883 that the first elevator was built here. The capacity—500,000 bushels—was considered sufficient to handle the grain of the west for many years to come. The crop of the following year gave the railway company some idea of the possibilities of the prairie provinces under good conditions, and it quickly added two more wooden houses to its equipment on the banks of the Kaministiquia river, these three being known as A, B and C, having a combined capacity of 4,300,000 bushels. The general principle upon which the elevators are built must remain the same, the operation being one of merely raising the grain by endless belts and buckets to the highest portion of the house, whence it is conveyed by carrying belts to another portion of the house or the shipping bins.

The modern elevators are built of steel, reinforced concrete or tile. The first crude attempt at steel tank storage was made by the Canadian Pacific Railway when its fourth elevator, D, was built, consisting of flat-bottomed tanks, holding 1,500,000 bushels, which gave ample storage but offered no facilities for handling with any degree of speed. This style was soon superseded by the more modern tanks, with hopper bottoms on a concrete foundation, and ample room in the lower story or basement for handling and equipment. This method of handling wheat at the head of the lakes has been followed by all the new houses, the only variation being the material of which they are constructed.

Another steel elevator is that of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Canadian Pacific elevator B, the Empire elevator and that of the Consolidated Elevator Co., the latter two owned by western concerns, all are of tile, reinforced by steel bands. Four new elevators, including that of the Grand Trunk Pacific Co., which is the first unit of a 40,000,000 bushel plant, the largest in the world, have been under construction all summer and some will be ready for storage this fall.

One concrete evidence of the great growth in the elevator business at Fort William is the fact that more than twenty-five times as many steamers now load grain here as took out cargoes twenty years ago. There are upwards of twenty steamers which carry grain to Montreal alone.

### The Lake He Was On.

A reader sends us the following, which appeared in a newspaper twenty years ago, says the Warton Canadian:

"An ignorant, conceited fellow got aboard a steamer on Lake Huron. After standing on deck awhile among the crowd and seeing the captain approach, he inquired: 'What is the name of this lake?' 'The Lake Huron,' 'Yes, sir,' replied the man. But the captain going no further, the stranger said, 'Well, what is the name of the lake?' 'The Lake Huron,' answered the captain. 'I want to know what lake I'm on. What's its name?' 'Well, sir,' said the captain, 'the name of the lake you're on is the Lake Huron. Does that satisfy you?' The crowd were now smiling quite audibly, and the man walked on muttering low to himself: 'The lake I'm on is the lake I'm on. That's a polite captain, that is.'"

This is always a heartless world to those who create up their hearts for fear of hurting them. Some never see the difference between giving friendly counsel and hurling advice at one.

## FOSTER AND PUGSLEY.

### They Have Been at War Ever Since They Went to College.

The rivalry of those bitter Parliamentary opponents, Hon. Wm. Pugsley and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, dates back to school days in New Brunswick. Reared in the same county—King's—they set off to college together, both green, but promising country youths. First came Mr. Pugsley on the train going into college," said Mr. Foster once.

They entered the University of New Brunswick in the same freshmen class and all through their academic career, the fight for first honors was between the two youths. They were registered at different schools. Foster was head boy at one and Pugsley at the other. They were yearly rivals for scholarships, for debating, and for all the collegiate honors. For three years Foster managed to nose out his opponent for honors, but in the final year Pugsley won the highest honor. It was with Foster a close second. It was with the class of 1868, they were sent forth by their alma mater, sheepskins under their arms, to face the world.

Pugsley started studying law, Foster went on to engineering. Later the two brilliant young graduates drifted into politics, where their careers have strangely criss-crossed, until now once more are they rivals at Ottawa.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster is at present in the West on a lecture tour. It is seven years since the Finance Minister has been West, and the trip is as much a holiday as anything else. Hon. Geo. E. had a great time meeting old friends. One of the most interesting meetings was that with Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, son of his old chief. A happy two hours they had of it talking over the old days and the better days—for the Conservative party.

There was one interesting meeting which was not on the books. Hon. Robert Rogers had Mr. Foster in tow and they ran into "Bob" Edwards, editor of the Eye-Opener, that spicy publication, which has never had particularly pleasant things to say of Mr. Foster.

"Mr. Foster, Mr. Edwards, editor of the Eye-Opener," Mr. Edwards, Mr. Foster," said the Hon. Bob. Mr. Foster gasped as he looked at the mild-eyed man. All he could get out was:

"So this is the man," and stared.

## WHY THE HATS STAYED ON.

### Princess of Wales' Kindliness Was Misunderstood by the Crowd.

A good many stories have been told concerning incidents which occurred during the famous visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales some years ago. One which has not been much repeated by reporters is related in an article in the October number of The Busy Man's Magazine, entitled "The Protectors of Royalty in Canada," on the work of Canada's secret service.

At Sussex, N.B., when the royal representatives were returning from the capital, it was a bitterly cold October day, and a large crowd was at the station, accompanied by the band, to greet the distinguished party. It was usual, as usual as the car door opened, for the musical bodies joining in the welcome to the Princess of Wales, and a number of persons on the platform of the royal car, at the first notes of the familiar air, as well as all the male members in the waiting throngs, invariably stood with heads uncovered. Just before the door opened on this occasion, the Princess of Wales ever thoughtful of the comfort of those about her, told the gentlemen that it would be unwise for them to remove their hats on the platform, as an account of coming out of a warm compartment to the chilly atmosphere of an open platform would be a danger of them contracting cold. Accordingly, when the band struck up "God Save the King" they kept on their headgear. As soon as the selection had been played a tall, lanky countryman on the outskirts of the crowd yelled:

"Why don't them galoots on the platform take off their hats? Don't they know nuthin'?" And the assembly enjoyed a general laugh.

After the ceremony, as the princess was bidding good-bye to the Mayor of Sussex, she humorously remarked: "Well, you please tell your friends who made the observation, that I am responsible for the gentlemen on the car not removing their hats."

## Studying Native Remains.

Prof. Montgomery of Toronto University returned recently from the West, having spent the summer collecting archaeological specimens for the university museum. For many years he has been carrying on field work in the prairie states, and provinces, making special study of the mounds and other remains of a prehistoric people, who once dwelt there for a considerable period of time. This season his work was a further investigation, and study, of the same race and their movements, and he reports this work as successful and in some respects unusually interesting and instructive. Upon one side of the now drained bed of an ancient lakelet in southern Manitoba, Prof. Montgomery measured an aboriginal wall which had been constructed of stone boulders, and soil. This is about half a mile in length, from four to six feet in height, and about fifteen feet in thickness; its height and width showing remarkable uniformity. The wall was no doubt intended to enlarge the little lake and thus increase the supply of water and also of wild game in that locality where such were greatly needed.

### Fossil Sea Beach.

The base of the great Cambrian system in a fossil sea beach was recently found by Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian institution, during a trip into the higher Canadian Rockies, near the main line of the Canadian Pacific. This fossil beach now forms a bed of white quartz pebble conglomerate 300 feet in thickness. Below this 4,000 feet of strata of an older period was measured and above it 12,000 feet of Cambrian limestone, sandstone and shale.

He who has piety only to save himself has nothing enough to help him nor hurt him. People who brag of what they give the world never take stock of what they owe.

## WHEN KINGS VISIT KINGS.

### How Manuel Will Manage to Pass the Time.

Very elaborate are the preparations which one reigning sovereign makes to receive another as guest. In the first place, the visit is privately arranged, usually at a meeting between the two sovereigns, but if this is not possible, the matter is settled by correspondence, and when the date of the visit has been agreed on, the fact is made known to the public. In some instances it has taken over a year to arrange a visit of one monarch to another, as was the case when the Kaiser became the guest of King Edward a couple of years ago.

Several months before the visit, a complete program of the various public and social events in which the visiting monarch will be asked to take part is sent to him by the king whose guest he is to be. When King Edward receives a king as guest the program is drawn up by the Lord Chamberlain, who is charged with the responsibility of seeing that all the arrangements for the royal visit are properly put in order. The program usually includes a visit of the royal guest to the City, some state banquets, and a theatrical performance at Windsor, and some days shooting over the royal preserves if the visit is made in the shooting season.

When the program is completed and approved of by King Edward, it is submitted to the coming guest, who can make any alteration in it he pleases. When it has been approved by the visiting monarch, arrangements are at once begun for carrying out all the details of the program.

Among the great difficulties with which the Lord Chamberlain is always beset in making the preparations for a royal visit are the "blank days"—days for which no special events have been arranged, but which have been left open at the request of the royal guest. It is of supreme importance in making the preparations for a royal visit are the "blank days"—days for which no special events have been arranged, but which have been left open at the request of the royal guest. It is of supreme importance in making the preparations for a royal visit are the "blank days"—days for which no special events have been arranged, but which have been left open at the request of the royal guest.

The regular routine of the English Court is entirely altered during the visit of a foreign monarch. It is etiquette on such occasions that the customs and usages of the court of the visiting monarch should be adopted at the court of his host, and the language of the visiting monarch is made the official language at the court he visits.

When King Manuel comes to Windsor French will be spoken at the English Court, because few of the English Court officials speak Portuguese; but the menu at each meal will be in Portuguese, and the program of each day's events will also be in the same language.

The chief members of the English royal household will be "attached" to the household of the visiting monarch, by whom they will be received at a special court reception held in morning, as is the custom at the Portuguese Court, and at which all the ceremonies of that court will be observed.

King Manuel and his suite will occupy the state apartments at Windsor. Photographs of the chief reception-rooms are sent beforehand to the coming guest, and if he expresses a desire to have any alterations made in them it is at once carried out. Kings, like other mortals, have to conform to the ceremony of "tipping," and at the conclusion of a royal visit one of the royal guest's equerries bestows a tip on the chief groom of the chambers at Windsor Castle. The tip may vary from \$100 to \$250, and is divided by the chief groom among his subordinates, according to their degree.—London Answers.

### When Royal Women Propose.

When a reigning queen is to be married she must brooch the subject first to her future consort. The same rule holds good with regard to all royal ladies who marry commoners.

Queen Victoria has told how she managed to "put the question" to Prince Albert—how she first showed him Windsor and its beauties and the distant landscape and then said: "All this may be yours." The Queen of Holland, on a like occasion, simply sent a sprig of white heather, begging Prince Henry to look out their meaning in a book of flowers and their meanings. The Duchess of Argyll took the following means of proposing to the Marquis of Lorne: She was about to attend a state ball and gave it out that she would choose as her partner for the first dance the man she intended to honor. She selected the marquis, who subsequently became her husband.

But perhaps the most interesting of all ways chosen was that of the Duchess of Fife. She took the earl, as he then was, to a drawer and showed him its contents. There he saw a number of trifles he had given her at different times, including sprigs of several kinds of several kinds of flowers, now dead, he picked for her at different times. He was much impressed at the sight, nor did it require words on her part to make her meaning plain.

### A Toothache Charm.

An interesting surviving superstitious charm comes from Orkney, where toothache is known as "the worm," owing to the belief that the disease is caused by the presence of a worm in the tooth or jaw-bone. The following charm, called "wormy lines," writes a correspondent, "is written on a slip of paper, which is sewed into some part of the dress of the person affected, and must be carried about the person as long as the paper lasts:

Peter sat on a marble stone weeping, Christ came past and said, "What aileth thee, Peter?" "O my Lord, my God, my tooth doth ache!" "Arise, O Peter! go thy way; thy tooth shall ache no more."

Notes and Queries.

The man who boasts of being able to break a bad habit never stops long enough to take up his own bluff. There is only one test the true church can apply to any man, and that is "Do you need?"

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