SOME INTIMATE GOSSIP

ABOUT THE KINGS AND COURTS OF EUROPE

Switzerland Elects Chief of State From St. Gall—Organization of Small Republic—No Politics In Its National Election.

Switzerland has just elected her new president, who will enter upon the duties of his office on January 1st. He is Col. Arthur Hofmann. e is colonel of St. Gall, that is to say, of the canton which has the largest amount of trade and commerce with the United States.

At present vice-president and chief of the military department, he was previously to that the chief of the department of finance, and before that, head of the department of justice and of zolice. So that he has plenty of experience in the art and science of federal government.

The emoluments of the office of president of Switzerland are not large. Last year they were raised from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum, not, however, without a good deal of opposition in the federal assembly, where there was much denunciation of the alleged waste of public funds for mere purposes of show..

As the Swiss government does not provide any official residence, nor even an equipage for its chief magistrate, and as the high price of living has affected even Helvetia, federal office in the land of the mythical William Tell can hardly be described as lucrative, and the salary of its president seems but a mere flea bite when compared to tfose of President Woodrow Wilson and President Poincare.

Nothing like an American presidential campaign takes place in Switzerland. The election is not decided on party grounds. Parties exist in Switzerland, it is true. In the federal assembly that is a permanent majority of the democrats, and a permanent minority of conservatives, who to some extent correspond to the Catholic centre party in Germany. But this party division never appears during the election of the president. The president may be by race German-Swiss, French-Swiss, or Italian-Swiss, by religion Protestant or Catholic, and in politics either democrat or conservative.

The federal assembly consisting of the two chambers of the federal legislature, namely, the state council and the national council, together elect the president from among the seven members of the so-called federal council. The federal council is elected for a term of three years by the federal assembly. These seven members of the federal council head the seven states departments of the federal administration. They are not permitted to engage in any other calling or business.

They are chosen less with regard to their party, than to their efficiency, and it is this that also guides the federa assembly in the election of the president. Thus, in spite of the democratic majority in the federal assembly, the new vice-president, who was elected unanimously, Dr. Giuseppe Motta, is a conservative and a devout Catholic, in accordance with time honored precedent, he will be elected to succeed Col. Hofmann as chief magistrate of the republic next December, for the term commencing on January 1st, 1915.

As a general rule the election of the president is unanimous. That of Colonel Hofmann was not. The number of members voting against him was too small, however, to cause him to hesitate about accepting the office. There have been cases where a president has refused to accept his election, on account of the extent of the opposition, and in 1881 Fridolin Anderwert was so distressed by the relatively small majority by which he had been elected, interpreting the adverse vote as a lack of confidence in his integrity and capacity, that he committed suicide on the very eve of the commencement of what was to have been his term of office.

Sometimes the presidents of Switzerland are men of great culture, breeding, and even wealth while others, despite their invariable dignity, have not belonged to the same class of society. Thus, the late Sir Horace Rumbold, who was for many years British minister at Berne, and who retired from the diplomatic service as ambassador at the court of Austria, relates in his "Reminiscences," how in calling one day at the house of the then president of the Swiss republic, at Berne, to pay his respects, and to leave his card, he was admitted, in response to his ring, by a motherly looking woman with bare arms, all covered with soapsuds, "Madame la Presidente" having come straight from the family wash tub to answer the bell.

Another president was a very estimable hotel keeper, and during his term of office his son committed suicide at Dijon, in France, where he was learning the hotel business, in the capacity of head waiter of one of the hostelries there. Another president was Mark Ruchet, hailing from Morges, on the lake of Geneva.

During his term of office he used usually to be found at night at some of the modest cabarets at Berne, where sitting in his shirt sleeves he would play the national and extremely innocent card game of Jess, the stake being generally either a cup of coffee or a glass of wine, of the Canton or Vaud or of Nauchatel.

Only twice a year does the president emerge from his relative obscurity. The first time is at the close of the national army manoeuvres, when he reviews the troops—they are all militiamen—seated on horseback, arrayed, not in uniform, but in full evening dress, with a high silk hat. The second occasion is during the national shooting competitions, which are always signalized by patriotic manifestations.

No matter how simple the ways of the chief magistrate of the Swiss republic and of his six fellow members of the federal council, no matter what their little oddities of appearance and of manner, they do not in any way excite ridicule, but are altogether remarkable for their natural dignity.

It was this, perhaps, more than anything else, that so profoundly impressed Emperor William when he visited Switzerland last year to attend the Swiss army manoeuvres, and was afterwards entertained at Berne by the president and the members of the federal council. In fact, so great was their dignity, coupled with their truly republican simplicity of manner, that they compared, not unfavorably, with the great nobles and high military officers comprised in the suit of the kaiser.

ALASKAN VOLCANOES.

Eruption of Mount Katmai Greater Than at First Believed.

The tremendous outburst of Mount Katmai in Alaska last year is now known to have been one of the greatest volcano eruptions of historic times. The eruption of this mountain unquestionably constitutes Alaska a land of volcanic activity of the first magnitude. Only because of the extreme scarcity of the population did the eruption escape being a disaster which would have shocked the civilized world. Yet little has been said about this terrific convulsion of nature, which, it is estimated, blew between 12 and 15 thundred billion tons of material into the air.

June 6, without warning, the Katmai volcano proclaimed itself by a frightful explosion, the sound of the mighty bombardment carrying as far as Juneau, 750 miles distant, and even across the towering Alaska range to Dawson and Fairbanks in the far interior of the peninsula. Following this came a huge column of steam and ashes which rose to a height of over four miles and was immediately seen in the clear atmosphere at Clark lake and Cook inlet, 150 miles distant. Within a few hours this cloud had shed a deluge of pumice over the whole east half of Alaska peninsula, and most of Kodiah and Afognak Islands. Intense darkness accompanied the fall of ashes. Midnight blackness at noon extended as far east as Kenai peninsula, 200 miles distant.

Volcanic dust fell at points 1,000 miles away, and fumes were reported at Puget Sound, 1,500 miles from the explosion. Kodiak Island and other surrounding islands and territory, within a hundred or more miles of the volcano, enjoy an exceedingly fertile soil and mild climate, and are destined, as the crowded world expands into more remote sections, to sustain a population of possibly a million inhabitants. With such a settlement, to say nothing of a dense population like that of Japan or the southern Mediterranean countries, the explosion of Mount Katmai would have been simply terrific in its mark of destruction. The country within 20 miles of the volcano was submerged in from two to three feet of hot volcanic ashes, and on Kodiak Island, 100 miles away, more than a foot of ash and pumice fell, embracing everything in its smothering grip. This material sliding down the steep mountain slopes and piling and drifting in great banks crushed in houses and submerged much territory to the depth of 25 and even 40 feet.

It seems incredible that no person was directly killed by the eruption of Mount Katmai. Had the convulsion been that of Vesuvius or Etna, in Italy, or Asamayama, Japan, or many other active volcanoes, the loss of life would probably have been in the tens of thousands. In the Katmai disaster a few people died from breathing the dust, while the damage to crops and grass and the destruction of game and fur animals were indirect losses.

Very likely it will be years before this volcano can generate enough force for another eruption of equal severity, which is a reassuring thought.

The Oriental Beauty.

If the woman of fashion of London, Paris or New York spent as much time over her toilet as her sister of the far east she would have very little left in which to attend to her social and domestic duties. The oriental belle devotes most of her day to the preservation of her health and beauty. She uses many wonderful cosmetics for coloring her eyes and brows and for beautifying her skin. On arising her hair is dressed by her maid, who massages the scalp with oil made from aloe wood or cocoanut. The eastern woman will never interfere with the color of her hair, for the long silky blue black locks are considered her chief charm.

Next a very hot bath is prepared and in this she remains for two or three hours. In place of soap numberless unguents are used which render the skin as soft as velvet. These delicate perfumes are secret preparations of the bathing woman. The hair of the oriental beauty is beautifully long and soft and she has a way of arranging it which adds a distinct charm. The face is washed over with a milk into which the juice of a lemon has been squeezed.

Being Awake.

Moral reform and improvement are the effort to throw off sleep. Why is it that men give so poor an account of their day if they have not been slumbering? If they had not been overcome with drowsiness they would have performed something. The millions are awake enough for physical labor, but only one in a hundred million to a poetic or divine life. To be awake is to be alive. I have never yet met a man who was quite awake. How could I have looked him in the face?—Thoreau.

Handling a Husband.

There is a happy mean in everything. It is said that a shrewd old woman heard her married daughter say: "If my husband doesn't do such and such a thing, he'll find himself in hot water."

"My child," said the woman, "a man is like an egg. Kept in hot water a little while he may boil soft, but keep him there long and he hardens."

A Coincidence.

"I'm afraid, George," said his fiancee, "that you are going from bad to worse."

"Quite a coincidence," muttered George. "That's what Clara said when I threw her over for you."

NOT AIDED BY CLIMATE

TEMPERATURE HAS NO EFFECT ON DURATION OF LIFE

Hour Set On Human Clock—Food, Special Diseases and Occupation Seemingly Do Not Have Any Bearing On Longevity.

New York Sun.

Strange as it seems, the heat of the tropical deserts and the icy cold of an Arctic winter seem to have hardly any effect upon the length of life, and an extended series of investigations—which has been recently concluded—shows a most amazing agreement throughout the whole world.

In spite of the difference in race in food, in habits of life, the savage in the South Sea Islands has almost exactly as long life as the African pigmy or the giant Fuegians. What is more, in spite of all the skill and science of modern civilization, the average duration of human life is not a whit longer in the United States than it is in a tropical jungle or a blizzard-swept tundra.

The Eskimo lives largely on blubber, the Hindoo eats sparingly of rice, the Andaman Islander consumes raw fish, the modern epicure has "hot bird and cold bottle" yet each one of these changes that diverse diet into just exactly the amount of fuel his body needs to keep it going on an average for the same length of time.

The occupations of men are as diverse as their food, yet in this also the average remains the same. The Norwegians are largely a race of sailors and fishermen, the Swiss but seldom behold the sea, yet as a nation the one is no more favored than the other with length of life.

What is perhaps still more curious is that races and nations afflicted with special diseases do not live less long in consequence. One of the worst scourges of mankind is prevalent in Spain, the hookworm has for long been a perpetual visitor to the American negro of the Southern states, and Oriental nations are afflicted with various skin troubles which would in a short space of time weaken people of other racial stocks so that a large proportion would die. Yet even this fails to alter the general average.

True it is that if people of another racial type visit these several countries they are likely to fall victims to the diseases of which their hosts are practically immune, but, taking the matter by and large, even this question of disease fails to mark a change.

The clock of human life is set at a very definite point, and the tables of mortality, which are made out for one nation or for one period of time, will serve almost universally well. There are certain changes, of course. The infant death rate is far higher in savage tribes than among civilized peoples, but more adults reach advanced years.

More feeble children grow old enough to give birth to still feebler children in civilized than in savage communities, but the result naturally follows that the stock dies out. The rate at which the wheels go around matters a great deal for the individual case, but it makes practically no difference to the race as a whole. The overworked die out, nature determines for herself how fast and how far the human being may go. We may do whatever we pledge in the matter, but the alarm is set and the clock cannot be stopped.

"The Pillar of Light"

On Monday the Whig will begin the publication of another story, one of keen interest and of English development. It is entitled "The Pillar of Light," by Louis Tracey and is one of his best serial stories. It will run for a month or more and promises to be entertaining from start to finish. People who begin it will be loathe to miss a copy of the Whig until the end is reached.

Useful New Invention

Enables Anyone to Play Piano or Organ Without Lessons

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance whatever from anyone.

This new system which is called the Numeral Method, is sold in Canada by the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, and as they are desirous of at once making it known in every locality, they are making the following special free trial and half-price offer to our readers.

You are not asked to send any money until you have tried and are satisfied with the new method. The Numeral Company is willing to send it to you on one week's free trial, and you will not have to pay them one cent unless you desire to keep it. There are no express charges to be paid, as everything will be sent by mail. Simply write a letter or post card to the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, 116A Curry Hall, Windsor, Ontario, saying "Please send me the Numeral Method on seven days' free trial." If you are satisfied after trying it, the Method and fifty different pieces of sheet music will cost you only $5, although the regular price of the Method is $10. You should not delay writing, as the Numeral Company will not continue this special half-price offer indefinitely. Later on the Method and fifty pieces of music will be sold at the regular price.

CAN REDUCE WEIGHT IN BATH.

German Professor Gives Simple and Harmless Remedy for Stoutness.

Professor Franz Nagelschmidt, of Berlin, Germany, after pointing out the poisons that lurk in all anti-fat panaceas, declares that he has for nearly two years employed an electric battery for the reduction of superfluous flesh. This electric battery produces a "foradic" current which sets the little fibres and strands of your muscles in rhythmic, regular, harmonic vibrations. These muscular movements are attuned to the normal rhythm of a resting muscle in such a way that the muscular motions occur without fatigue to the bulk of huge flesh.

Fat, then, according to this "Nagelschmidt electric current" can be turned off and on at will. You may take on adipose or eliminate as much as you please. The only question seems to be one of submitting to the battery.

Another method of reducing fat to a minimum, available for many who cannot be placed in touch with this new electricity, is to artificially produce a current of electricity in your bath tubs. Although it is not so reasonable nor yet absolutely explainable upon our knowledge of the impenetrability of the human skin, yet it is a well-proved fact that if Epsom salts or sulphate of magnesium is added to the water of your full bath, in the course of a few months from fifteen to thirty pounds will be eliminated.

Whether this is a mysterious electrolytic action that is set up between your skin and water, or merely a powerful assault of the salt upon the usually impervious skin has not been positively determined. The fact, however, remains that Epsom salts in the bath tub aids materially in reducing your avoirdupois.

It is evident from these two procedures that corpulent persons need not expend all sorts of money upon every published anti-fat remedy. It is far better to apply these certainly harmless, cleanly and non-fatiguing methods discovered by medical men of acknowledged training than to pick up every catchpenny panacea with no other support than the emblazoned words of an advertising writer.

Prehistoric Relics From Africa.

Central Africa was once the home of a highly civilized people. The latest proof of this comes from Leo Frobenius, a German explorer, who collected and brought back to Berlin recently many specimens of ancient art. Much of this material is not older than the sixth century after Christ, but the various objects were found in the ruins of places from 15 to 25 feet below the surface, and these buildings had been built on the ruins of still older and more pretentious structures. The latter were of solid, well built masonry with court yards and gardens surmounted by roofs of tiles.

Some of the finest specimens of statuary and bas reliefs in bronze, terra cotta and carved quartz come from these prehistoric ruins. They rival in perfection of workmanship the best relics of ancient Egypt, thus proving that in very remote ages Central Africa must have been inhabited by a highly civilized people, and supporting the theory that Africa was the seat of the first high civilization which was transmitted across the Mediterranean to Europe, while the peoples who had founded it sank gradually into a condition of savagery, through what cause we can only conjecture.

Shady and Sunny Side of Japan.

A remarkable difference exists between the climates of western and central Japan, so much so that these districts are distinguished by the two names Sanindo—shady side—and Sanyodo—sunny side—respectively. During the long and rigorous winter of western Japan the central provinces, bordering the inland sea, enjoy dry and comparatively mild weather. The two regions are separated by mountain ranges, and the factors determining their climate conditions are distinct. A Japanese writer says that while the winter climate of central and southern Japan depends on the southwestern monsoons, that of the western coast is directly related to the barometric area of north China.

A Prophetic Dream.

One of the most inexplicable forms of dream is the prophetic one, instances of which abound. The late Lord Dufferin when in Paris dreamed one night that he was in a hearse en route for the cemetery. A day or so later he was entering the lift at a hotel when he recognized the attendant as the driver of the hearse his dream. He stepped back and the lift ascended without him. As it neared the top something broke, and it crashed to the bottom again, killing every one in it.

Hard to Suit.

"Maria," sharply asked Mr. Dorkins, "is that worthless young whipper snapper of a Dick Doogood still coming to see Bessie?"

"What do you mean by talking that way, John?" said Mrs. Dorkins. "He hasn't been here in six weeks."

"Hasn't he? Is the scoundrel trifling with her affections?"

A Lack of Foresight!

The primary teacher asked for volunteers in story telling or singing, and one little girl finally offered her services. She came to the front of the room and after standing quietly for a moment, turned to the teacher and remarked:

"Gee! I wish I had kept still."

Her Revenge.

A lawyer asked a woman in the witness box her age, and she promptly replied:

"Old enough to have sold milk for you to drink when a baby, and I haven't got my money yet."

Don't give yourself away if you have any idea that the world takes a man at his own valuation.

Buy "Limestone City Waltz," 15c. Send to your friends. Five views of Kingston on cover. Composed by member R.C.H.A. band. Dutton's

FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE

WHAT WHIG CORRESPONDENTS HAVE TO TELL

News From Villages and Farms Throughout the Adjoining Counties—Rural Events, and Movements of the People.

Notes From Florida

Florida, Jan. 1.—School meeting was held on Wednesday, with B. Ridden as secretary and W. L. Stormes as chairman. B. Redden was elected trustee. The books which were held by the secretary-treasurer, J. E. Peters, were in good condition. L. Card has finished dressing clover in this vicinity. Mr. Lord arrived home to-day from Keelerville with a number of cattle. J. Wells and family, of Mount Chesney, spent a few days with Mrs. Webb's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Babcock. Miss Helen Wartman, of Ripling, is visiting in the vicinity.

Acclamations at Bath

Bath, Dec. 31.—The following is the result of the nominations held here on Monday: Reeve, Jay Switzer; councillors, James Hawley, Charles Rose, Charles Burley, Walter Mills; school trustees, Dr. H. S. Northmore, Maxwell Robinson, Felix Mellow.

All were elected by acclamation.

Robert Mott spent a few days last week in Belleville with his daughter, Mrs. Manson Smith.

Quite a number of visitors were in the village during the holidays. Amongst others were Miss Margaret Forrester, of Port Rowan, and Miss Edith Forrester, of Queen's University, Kingston, at John Forrester's; Mr. and Mrs. James Keller, at H. Covert's; Walter Nash, of New York, and Miss Ruby Nash, of "Queen's," at Dr. Nash's. Mrs. James Graham spent Christmas with her daugher in Montreal. Donald White and family, of Stirlsville, moved in last week into the house lately purchased from James Shibley.

Wedded at Elgin

A pleasing event took place at the home of Edgar Halladay, Elgin, when their daughter Lillian was united in marriage to A. R. Willows, of Philipsville on Wednesday, December 12th, 1913. While the wedding march was being played by Franklin Willows, the bride, beautifully attired in cream silk, and carrying a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern, entered the drawing room, which was most artistically decorated, upon the arm of her father, by whom she was given away. The young couple unattended, were united in marriage under a very pretty arch of evergreen. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. MacFarlane, Methodist minister, of Elgin. After the ceremony about sixty guests sat down to a dinner table well provisioned with wedding dainties. The number of beautiful wedding presents received evidence the esteem and affection the many friends and acquaintances had for both bride and groom. The young couple left that afternoon for Edmonton, Alta., and other points west.

Village of Lansdowne.

Lansdowne, Dec. 31.—At the municipal nominations Monday, the following were nominated: O. W. Landon and W. Mitchell for reeves; Holland Connor and Geo. Johnston for deputy-reeve; A. W. Burtch, James McNeely, Bruce Shand, and W. J. Thompson for councillors.

The funeral of the late Mrs. William Grier, who died in the General Hospital, Kingston, Sunday morning, took place on Tuesday from her late residence to the Union Church, and the remains were placed in the vault. Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Carp, former pastor here, conducted the service. He leaves one daughter, two sons, five sisters, and one brother. Mrs. Louis Moore and Miss Mary Dillow, Regina, arrived a few days ago for a visit to friends. E. R. Bradley, who has been ill of grippe is able to be back at his office. Van Every, Washington, D.C., is the guest of his step-mother, Mrs. Clendinning. Robert Landon, who is taking a course in O.A.C., Guelph was successful in all his examinations at Christmas. The entertainment given by the Methodist Sunday school on Christmas Eve was a great success. Miss Chatterton, Brighton, is visiting Mrs. W. H. Hutcheson. Prof. and Mrs. Graham, Guelph, spent the holidays with his brother here. A. C. Dixon, Detroit, spent a few days with his brother here.

Among the holiday visitors were Mr. and Mrs. William Sliter, Brockville, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown and Miss Brown, Wells Isle, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stafford, Kingston, Robert Landon, Guelph, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peck, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Fowler, Brockville, William McAuley, Gananoque, William Shaw, Kingston, Jason Lanton, Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Alguire, Athens, Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Ottawa.

Getting Up In the World.

Correspondent London Chronicle.

The Mullingers are one of those old Swiss families concerning whom my friend, Dr. Curti, the distinguished Swiss natural historian and director of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," recently told me the following amusing incident:

Years ago a Mullinger was one of the staff of the Swiss legation at Vienna. On being presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph he bluntly expressed his pleasure at making the acquaintance of his majesty, which pleasure, he added, was all the greater since "in times gone by the Habsburghs were mere retainers of the Mullingers."

"In that case," the emperor is said to have replied, "I think you will admit that my family has got on better in the world (hat es weitergebracht) than yours."

Another resident of Hinchinbrook writes the Whig with regard to the unsanitary conditions caused by the dams of the Napanee river improvement company, covering much the same ground as other writers.

PUZZLES THE TRAVELER.

The Native Names of Various Foreign Cities and Countries.

A person who is starting on a trip around the world must be thoroughly acquainted with the names of the different places in which he is to stop or he will find himself much perplexed on arriving at the same. One would think that London is called London the world over, but such is not the case. Once you arrive in France and London become Londres. To most persons in Canada, the capital of Turkey is called Constantinople, but the inhabitants of the Ottoman empire call their chief city Stamboul, and it appears as such on all Turkish maps.

Rome and Florence in Italy may sound all right to the average Canadian, but once you visit the two cities you discover that they are called Roma and Firenze, respectively. Not one in six of the ordinary inhabitants of Greece call their country by such name. The proper name is Helles.

Most travelers making their first visit to the Holy Lands are startled by the announcement that Jerusalem is called El Kuds, the Sea of Galilee, Bahr Tubaripeh; River Jordan, Sheriat el Kebir; the Dead Sea, Bahr Lut, and Bethlehem, Beit Lahm.

Every person in the Dominion knows what country you are referring to when speaking of Switzerland, but the traveler visiting the little European republic discovers that the inhabitants of the same call it everything but Switzerland. The population of that country is mostly made up of French and Germans with about six per cent. of Italians and those nationalities call it respectively La Suisse, Schweitz and Svizzera.

Three peoples in one country calling that country by three different names may appear bad enough, but the English and other tourists stopping in the capital of Egypt call it Cairo, the French officials stationed there call it Le Caire, and the Arabs, who were there first and should know best, call it Masr el Kahira.

A Japanese has to leave his own country and go to the nearest English-speaking settlement to know he has ever been in Japan at all. Japan, to its own natives is Nihon or Niphon—whichever way you think gets nearest to their pronunciation.

Likewise there is no China and more strangely still, there is no word in Chinese to represent China as a whole. We of the outside always think of that vast republic as of one country and of one people, whilst in reality it is practically a number of countries with a wide divergence of language and race. The natives range from copper to almost white, and vary in religion from Buddhists to Jews, and in language from Siamese and French in the south to Russian in the north.

The best way to express the term China and the one most often used seems to be Chung Kwoh, China proper, but it is to be expected that the new Government will soon adopt a more comprehensive name for its country along with its other modern improvements.

Most Chinese towns with which we think we are familiar are quite something else if we happen to visit them—such as Kuang Chou, for Canton.

Corea calls itself Tsiotsien; the natives of Siam when speaking of their country refer to it as T'hai, and the Persian thinks he lives in Iran.

Strength of Eggshells.

Most people are aware of the power of eggshells to resist external pressure on the ends, but not many would credit the results of tests recently made, which appear to be genuine. Eight ordinary hens' eggs were submitted to pressure applied externally all over the surface of the shell, and the breaking pressures varied between 400 and 675 pounds per square inch. With the stresses applied internally to twelve eggs these gave way at pressures varying between thirty-two and sixty-five pounds per square inch. The pressure required to crush the eggs varied between forty and seventy-five pounds. The average thickness of the shells was thirteen-thousandths of an inch.

Famine Origin of Game.

Herodotus learned from the Lydians that the Greek ball game originated in a prolonged famine in Lydia. For some time they endured it, but at last they invented dice, knucklebones, the ball and all other games except draughts. One day they played these games so as to keep their minds off food; the next day they took food and did not play. This alternation eked out their provisions for eighteen years, at the end of which time, the situation still being desperate, half the population emigrated. One can only suppose that the ball games were not very athletic, otherwise the increased appetite given by them must have undone much of the saving.

An Expert In Handwriting.

Mother was fair, but she wishes to be fairer still. Adorned by nature, she sought further beautification. Loveliness was her great goal.

Invited out for dinner, she stood before the mirror and proceeded to apply the pencil to her eyebrows. This, it may be remarked, is an age of artificiality, and mother had reached this age.

The little daughter stood by and wondered. Finally she asked:

"Mother, what are you writing on your face for?"

Wily Hawks.

Hawks have been seen to follow in the wake of a moving railway train, to swoop down on small birds that were suddenly disturbed and frightened by the noise and therefore for the moment were off their guard.

French Chicken Farms.

The French people are great chicken raisers. A return gives the income derived by them from this industry as $335,000,000.

Sale! Men's $5.00 patent colt boots $3.85. Dutton's.

The people who are always looking for trouble are mightily surprised when they stack up against a fellow who is willing to accommodate them.

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

Here is a Simple, Quick, Effective Way and COSTS NOTHING—Send For It and See.

Those who suffer with it know well the miseries of catarrh. There is just one thing to do—have it cured. It can be done. To prove it to you, send your address and the means of a quick and safe cure will be sent to your home free in every way. The idea in giving it to you free is to prove to you that there is a home cure for catarrh, scratchy throat, asthma, stopped-up feeling in the nose and throat, catarrhal headaches, constant spitting, catarrhal deafness, etc. The Remedy that does it is the invention of Dr. J. W. Blosser, an eminent doctor, who has for over 36 years been identified with the cure of catarrh in all its worst forms.

His discovery is unlike anything you ever had before, as it is not a spray, douche, ointment, atomizer, salve, cream, or any such thing, but a genuine tried-and-true cure that clears out the head, nose, throat and lungs so you can again breathe the free air and sleep without that choky spitting feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It will save the wear-and-tear of internal medicines that only ruin your stomach. It will prevent colds and heal up the mucous membranes so that you will not be constantly blowing your nose and spitting.

If you have never tried Dr. Blosser's discovery and know that you need such a cure and want to make a trial of it without cost, send your address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 158 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Can., and a thorough free trial treatment and also an elaborately illustrated booklet will be sent you at once, free, so that you can begin to cure yourself privately at home.

Now write him immediately.

The ARISTOCRAT of NECKWEAR

IN 50 DIFFERENT SHADES

Watch our window for displays, and when you think of Bengaline in plain shades, think of us.

COLLIER'S

Toggery Shop

The Home Of Neckwear Men Will Wear

Radway's Ready Relief

Jacob Able of R. F. D. No. 1, Millstown, N. J., writes: "For the last three years I have had kidney disease and backache, and I have had it so bad that for eight days and nights I could not get my clothes off. I thought I would try Radway's Ready Relief. I gave my back and hips and sides a good rubbing, and in a short time the pain was all gone. No one in this world knows but God and myself the misery I was in till I USED Radway's Ready Relief."

CURES LUMBAGO

Radway's Ready Relief should be well rubbed over a large surface, until a glow is produced, with a burning sensation. Few cases require the Radway Pills. Some do, when a dose on retiring would be taken.

RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Can.

Marriage Among the Santals.

Among the Santals, a tribe in India, marriage customs vary, but after an agreement has been reached between parents, who usually do the bargaining, the youth's friends after a short interval visit the girl and give her a piece of cloth as a sign of bethrothal. The money is then paid—this is called "the binding down of the thatch"—and a date for the wedding is fixed. The next step is for each party to tie a knot in a string for each day that is to intervene before the wedding day. Then the parties separate, day by day a knot is untied, and when the end of the string is reached the real knot is tied that makes the couple one.

London Tango Crazy.

London is Tango mad. Tango teas, Tango dinners, Tango suppers, Tango hats and Tango dresses are all the rage. Indeed, the general greeting is not "How do you do?" but "Do you Tango?" or, "Are you Tangoing to-night?" Even the little urchins round the barrel organs have been bitten with the craze, and little Polly Jenkins and Maria Biggs may be seen assiduously practicing the steps "down our alley."

Money and Talk.

If money was the only thing that talked some men would have quieter homes.

N. W. Newman will see that all the city money is not expended in any one part of the city. Victoria ward will get its proper share.

One of the greatest paradoxes in the world is an optimist with dyspepsia.