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CANNOT ACCOUNT FOR THIS SKELETON

Winter Found It—There are Many
Conjectures but No Facts.

The mysterious possibilities con-
nected with the discovery of the
skeleton of a man in the woods near
St. Luc, Quebec, have increased with
the discovery, beneath a stump near
where the skeleton mouldered of a
little board of gold, amounting to
\$130. Even after all clues have been
discussed by a jury empaneled by
Coroner Chevalier, however, the
man's identity remained unknown.

The weather and the creatures of
the woods had long since stripped the
flesh from the bones. The material
of the clothes which had once cov-
ered the body, lay in scraps about it
and the watch which the dead man
had worn in life had fallen through
his skeleton and was almost washed
underneath the ground by successive
rains. The timepiece had a French
movement. A set of prayer beads
and a prayer book were the only
other articles discovered. It is as-
sumed from the presence of these
that the man was a Roman Catholic.
The story of the skeleton is a con-
stant topic of discussion in the vic-
inity of the long undiscovered tragedy.
It will pass into history as one of
the weird, countryside tales which
finally developed into masterpieces of
the mysterious.

It is thought very strange that no
body in the vicinity can even guess
at the man's identity. Nobody re-
members having ever seen in the
vicinity anyone who might be he.
The body might have dropped from
an airship, so unaccountable is its
presence in this not very thickly set-
tled district.

PRINCE RUPERT

Prince Rupert, British Columbia,
the new seaport on the Pacific Coast
which has been founded by the Grand
Trunk Pacific Company for the new
terminus of the National Trans-
continental Railway through Canada,
continues to demonstrate the stability
with which the enormous resources
in that part of the world have en-
dowed her. The population of about
five thousand people who have set-
tled there, thus forming the begin-
ning of this future city, have shown
their faith in its future by building
permanent homes and business es-
tablishments in almost every line of
trade and commerce. Not alone is
this faith confined to the citizens of
Prince Rupert, but foreseeing the im-
portant factor she must early become
in the commerce of the world, the
leading banks, viz: The Bank of Mon-
real, the Canadian Bank of Com-
merce, the Bank of British North
America, the Royal Bank of Canada,
etc., have located branches there.
When the first lots in the townsite
were placed on the market and sold
a little more than two years ago the
prices realized exceeded the expecta-
tions of the most sanguine by reach-
ing figures in many cases several
hundred per cent. and in numerous
instances as much as one thousand
per cent. above what was estimated to
be a fair valuation, and ever since
that time have given no cause to
change the confidence then shown.
As reports have just been received
of the sale of an additional section
of the townsite containing about six
hundred lots, for which there was an
increasing demand and which realized
prices of about two hundred per cent.
above what was considered a conser-
vative valuation. The completion of
the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway
through to the Pacific Coast is rapidly
approaching completion, when
trans-pacific steamships will sail from
this new seaport, and in order to be
prepared for the increased accommo-
dation and facilities that will be re-
quired large additional capital ex-
penditures will be made within the
next two years to provide commodious
hotel accommodations and also a dry
dock and ship repairing plant, the
latter of which will be constructed
under a subsidy granted by the Domi-
non Government. During the past
year the principal thoroughfares in
the business section of the city have
been constructed to grade and exten-
sive plans are at present receiving
the serious consideration of the city
council for municipal improvement
in the way of heat, light, power and
water.

GREEK METHODS

Confectioners Join Hands and Buy
Goods in Lump Orders.

A remarkable combination has been
effected among the Greek confection-
ery stores of the city and manufac-
turers are viewing the innovation
with amazement, very strongly tinged
with respect. The Greeks have form-
ed an association by means of which
they intend sending in lump orders
for the goods used in their stores
placing the order with the manu-
facturer who can give them the best
terms. As there are 85 Greek con-
fectionery stores in Montreal, many
of them doing a big business, the ex-
tent of the scheme is large. About
a year and a half ago they built a
church on St. Lawrence Street below
Prince Arthur Street. This was be-
cause they paid for the merchants
there was still about \$15,000 of a
debt, when some of the business men
put together and devised the follow-
ing plan:—They would buy supplies
co-operatively, pocket half the reduc-
tion thus obtained, and use the other
half to pay off the debt of the church.
The plan met with everyone's ap-
proval and a committee was appointed
to get it in operation. They found
it worked so well that they have now
formed an organization and will take
all transportation papers next year.

LARGEST EGG IN THE WORLD

The Aepyornis Surpassed the
Ostrich, the King of
Modern Birds

The largest egg in the world has
recently been exhibited in the Mu-
seums of Natural History of New York
and some other cities. It is the egg
of the gigantic extinct bird called
Aepyornis, which formerly lived in
considerable numbers on the island
of Madagascar. This was a huge
wingless creature, the largest and
most formidable bird of prey that ever
trod the earth. In life it has been
variously estimated to have stood
from seven to twelve feet in height,
possessing massive and powerful
limbs. This great bird surpassed the
ostrich, the king of modern birds, both
in size, herculean strength and build.
The Aepyornis egg is six times larger
than that of the ostrich, having a
capacity of 150 hen eggs. Here are
some of the astounding dimensions of
the big egg: The shell is about one
eighth of an inch thick, the length
wise circumference is two feet eight
inches, and two feet two inches around
the middle. Though termed a fossil
egg, it is not petrified or turned to
hard stone as in the case of dinosaur
bones. It is in a surprisingly perfect
condition, unbroken, and has a yellow
color, although finely pitted in places.
The contents have not been removed,
as they have turned to fine dust, which
comes out when handled through a
small natural perforation on one side.
The Aepyornis that laid this colossal
egg has not been seen in the life of
the present generation of the inhabi-
tants of Madagascar. In former times,
several centuries ago, they were quite
abundant. Several incomplete fossil
remains of the bird have been discov-
ered, but no complete skeleton has
yet been found. These show that the
bird was not only of massive propor-
tions, but short winged, and has been
classed as a distant relative of the
Moas and the Apteryx, fossil birds of
New Zealand. The natives of Mad-
agascar have for many years used
the great eggshells for various domestic
purposes, for carrying water and as
jars for storing and holding food.
Only two or three of these huge eggs
have been obtained by Europeans and
these were usually found in the sand
beds of torrents. The present egg is
said to be one of the largest and most
perfect ever brought into civilization.

DON'T WASH YOUR HORSE

It Removes the Natural Oil From the
Outer Skin

The practice of washing horses, as
a rule, is injurious because it removes
the natural oil from the outer skin and
predisposes the animal to chill, writes
a practical man in the Kentucky Stock
Farm. The application of water to a
horse's skin increases the heat con-
ducting power of his coat and lowers
the temperature of the surface by
evaporation and also by conduction,
in the event of the temperature of the
water being cooler than that of the
skin. Even in the tropics, washing a
horse always takes the gloss off his
coat, no matter how vigorously the
subsequent grooming may be per-
formed. This fact is certainly a
strong argument against the practice
in question. If it is imperative to
wash, and there is not sufficient help
to have the horse rubbed dry, without
loss of time, we may, after scraping
and going over him with two or three
dry rubbers, take him out and exer-
cise him at a brisk pace until he gets
dry. We should then walk him about
until his circulation regains its nor-
mal condition before taking him in.
If we can not give this exercise, we may,
after scraping and driving him, put
on him a good supply of warm cloth-
ing, bandage his legs, and leave him
thus to dry under his rugs, which he
will do in an hour or less. He should
after that be exercised and well rub-
bed down, so as to prevent his getting
chilled. A good plan for getting
horses to dry quickly and safely under
clothing is to cover the animal's back
and loins with straw before putting
on a rug, so as to utilize the low heat
conducting power of air and to give
as little impediment as possible for
the escape of moisture.

CHEAPER CUTS OF MEAT

Butchers should endeavor to correct
the impression of customers that only
the high-priced meats are valuable as
food. On the contrary, the cheaper
cuts are often more highly flavored
and fully as nutritious.
The chuck is one of the cheapest
portions of the beef, but when cooked
slowly in a small amount of water,
either with or without vegetables for
seasoning, is a most excellent dish.
In stewing meat, if too high a tem-
perature is used, it will toughen the
meat until it falls to shreds. The
shank steak sells for 2 to 3 cents a
pound less than the others, but if
properly cooked is just as good. Lay
the shank on a meat board and score
it with a chopping knife. Then dredge
with flour and put it into a
smoking hot frying pan that has been
greased enough to keep the meat from
sticking to it. When well browned over
on both sides, pour over it a little
boiling water and allow it to simmer
slowly for two hours. Season to suit
the taste. A bit of carrot or onion or
bay leaf will add a little flavor to the
meat.

MAN OF THE PAST

Sir James Grant Refers to Some Cana-
dian Planners.

Sir James Grant, Ottawa, addressing
the members of Zethand Masonic
Lodge, Toronto, said in part: "Canada
cannot boast of historic temples, an-
cient monuments or archaeological
developments, but she has a pride in
the men of the past century who,
throughout the country, have taken
an active part in making Canada the
great centre of attraction in the civil-
ized world. In 1859 I entered McGill
University in Montreal as a student
of medicine, and resided with the late
Mr. Allan Macdonald, ex-chief factor
of the Hudson Bay Company in the
Northwest. He was a gentleman of
high culture and refinement of taste,
and was a remarkable example of the
intellectual ability common amongst
the factors of the Hudson Bay Com-
pany." Sir James spoke of the days
he spent with Sir George Simpson and
other Hudson Bay factors at the home
of the late Mr. Macdonald, and how
the conversations always turned to the
wonderful work of the Hudson Bay
Company from the Atlantic to the
Pacific in the fur trade. Mr. Macdon-
ald lost his eyesight two years after
Sir James first met him, and the latter
was asked to take charge of the bulk
of Mr. Macdonald's correspondence,
and Sir James said that in this way
he was in a position to learn a great
deal about the workings of the histo-
ric fur-trading company, and of the
extent of its influence on the future
of Canada's commerce. He said that
in 1863 he delivered in the city of
Ottawa, where he moved in 1854, an
address on the desirability of closer
union between the different Provinces
of the Dominion, and of the early con-
struction of the Trans-continental
Railway. Sir John Macdonald asked
the speaker where he got so much in-
formation relative to these subjects,
and Sir James's reply was that he got
most of it as a result of his close asso-
ciations with the factors of the Hudson
Bay Company.

FUEL FROM POTATOES

In the Form of Denatured Alcohol
They Will be Valuable

Culled potatoes will be furnishing
the power for the gang plow and the
engine on the farm before many more
years go by.
A bushel of culled potatoes is worth
fifty-six cents. Turned into denatured
alcohol they would be worth seventy-
two cents. The process of extracting
the alcohol is not one that every farm-
er can carry on, but the alcohol is
there all right.
Alcohol is produced by the fermenta-
tion of sugar. Potatoes contain starch
that may be converted into sugar
by the addition of malt and then
fermented. The potatoes are steamed
until the starch is cooked thoroughly.
Then the malt is added. When the
starch has been converted into sugar
a yeast mash is added and the sugar
is fermented. What is left from the
potato mash can be fed to cattle. Ex-
periments have proved that the mash
has a high feeding value.
Denatured alcohol is used for heat-
ing and lighting, in chemicals, in var-
nishes, in explosives, and as a fuel
for engines. For some years the tax
laws were such that alcohol was too
expensive as fuel for engines. For
this reason machinery has not been
adapted for using denatured alcohol.
But it is coming into use.
The United States Department of
Agriculture has issued a bulletin re-
cently on this subject. Denatured
alcohol is being extracted from pota-
toes in other countries with success.
A distillery for this sort of work
might be conducted by a farmer's co-
operative association or as a private
enterprise. A plant with a daily cap-
acity of eight thousand pounds of pota-
toes would cost approximately \$12,000.
This is larger, considerably than
would be practicable for a cooperative
enterprise. The plant would have to
be in a potato growing country with
good railway facilities.—Kansas In-
dustrialist.

USING WOOD SCRAPS

Tag Ends Left from Big Work Not
Wasted Nowadays

In these days of high-priced lumber
the utilization of the small pieces of
wood formerly considered of little or
no value assumes considerable impor-
tance. The woodworker gives a num-
ber of uses for these scraps.
Brush manufacturers have made
brush headway in using waste from
furniture factories, but the pieces are
of so many sizes and of such irregu-
lar shapes that success has been only
partial. A small porch chair shop
has been able to draw a considerable
part of its raw material from the
waste of boat factories.
Wheelwrights save the ends cut
from spokes and shape them in lathes
for chisel, gimlet, auger and other
small tool handles. Wagon builders
occasionally make use of scraps of
hardwoods for lining brake blocks.
Bash and blind makers save their
scraps for the match factories, or if
the pieces are large enough they are
worked into corner blocks, rose blocks
and balusters.
Coopers recut broken or defective
staves of the larger sizes and make
bags or smaller vessels of them.
Small headings are economically man-
ufactured in this way. Occasionally
defective staves and headings are
made into corks. Basket makers
save the cores from which veneer has
been cut and saw them into slats
for baskets and crate covers.
Some of the makers on interior fin-
ish work their odds and ends of soft
woods into small boxes and the hard-
wood scraps are made into parquet
flooring. Flaming mills work scraps
and broken pieces, unsuitable in that
form, into boxes for apples, medicines
and other articles and into brackets,
bushings, rose blocks and small or
decorative moldings.

LUNACY STATISTICS

Interesting Figures of the British
Commissioners—Unemployment
as a Cause of Insanity

Some figures of interest to life in-
surance are contained in the thirty-fifth
report of the British Commissioners
on Lunacy. Their returns show that
alcohol is responsible for about 16 per
cent. of the cases reported, while 20
per cent. were traced to unemploy-
ment. One of the commissioners
thinks that lunacy will be largely less-
ened directly some method is found
of increasing the general prosperity
of Great Britain.
It is pointed out in the commis-
sioners' report that in 8.5 per cent. of the
cases has mental stress alone been
the assignable cause of attack, though
it is also explained that prolonged
mental strain has been associated with
nearly every other assignable factor
in the category of causes. In confirma-
tion of the assertion that insanity is
an hereditary disease, the report
states that:—
"Our statistics show—and since
their introduction, upwards of fifty
years ago, have shown—that there is
a family history of insanity in persons
admitted to asylum care amounting,
on an average, in the case of males, to
19 per cent., and of females to 23 per
cent., of the total yearly admissions.
This is probably an under-estimate,
for there is always a considerable re-
siduum concerning whom it is impos-
sible to obtain positive information on
this point."
But the report states that to ignore
the factor of inheritance because three
times the number of insane apparently
come of sane stock would be unwar-
ranted. It is gratifying to note, fur-
ther, that:—
"At marriageable ages—twenty-five
and upwards—the proportion of the
unmarried of both sexes is consid-
erably higher amongst the insane than
it is in the general population, and to
a slighter extent also in the widowed.
Considerably more single than married
or widowed persons were admitted to
care."
It also appears from the report that
the proportions of the sexes certified
yearly as insane are exactly the same,
so far as relation to the number of per-
sons in the country is concerned.
There are, it is well known, more fe-
males than males in the country, and
the estimated proportion per 1,000 in
the general population for the middle
of 1910 are—males, 482.3; females,
517.2.
The proportions amongst the insane
annually admitted to care are prac-
tically identical—males, 484.0; females,
516.0. Concerning readmissions to
care, it is stated that they form from
17 to 18 per cent. of the total admis-
sions, and may be considered to con-
sist mainly of those who, in previous
years, have been discharged as "re-
laxed" or "not improved," and also
of patients who, having left an asylum
"recovered," are admitted with a re-
current attack. So far as asylum sta-
tistics go, the proportion of such oc-
currences is about one-fourth of those
originally discharged as "recovered."

THE USEFUL CEDAR

Used by Indians for Everything
From Canoe to Food.

The Indians made much use of
Western red cedar before white men
became acquainted with the region
in which it grew. From it they ob-
tained food, clothing, shelter, means
of transportation and apparatus for
fishing and the chase. From the tree
trunks the savages made canoes of
all sizes, from the small trough that
carried two men to the enormous
dugouts that transported fifty or
more upon long expeditions in war
and peace. Before the Indians ob-
tained metal tools from white traders
they hollowed their canoes with fire
and with their primitive stone and
bone implements. Some of their dug-
outs are of enormous size, hewed
from single trunks, and with lines so
perfect that civilized men can scarce-
ly suggest improvement. The mak-
ing of a canoe of moderate size, by
the crude means at the Indians' com-
mand in the early days, required
several months of hard labor with
flint adzes that chipped away pieces
of wood not much larger than grains
of sawdust.
The Indians of the region where
western red cedar abounded gener-
ally chose it for such carpentry as
they were capable of doing. Their
choice was due to the softness of the
wood, which meant a great deal to
beams and doors with no better tools
than fire, flint, bone and shell. They
made fully as much use of the bark
as of the wood. With it they roofed,
celled, floored, and papered their
huts. They were long strips of bark
—sometimes thirty feet in length—
into mats, which they used for beds,
blankets, and on ceremonial
occasions. They made clothing of
the same material. They twisted the
bark into ropes for dog harness, lad-
ders, fishlines and snares for wild
animals and nets for catching fish.
The list of uses for the bark did not
end there, for they were able to
make food of it. They beat the bark
to a pulp, baked in cakes, and after
completely saturating it with salmon
oil they pronounced it a palatable
and nutritious article of diet. It is
believed, however, that the food
value of the cakes was derived more
from the fish oil than from the bark.
—Agricultural Report.

SERMONS BOILED DOWN

The best place to feel for the needy
is in your pocket.
The cross Christian is not bearing
the Christian's cross.
Many mistake the worship of our-
selves for the custom of worship.
People who are hungry to be man-
aged make a good many mistakes.
Love may seem to serve kindly, but
the service sometimes the world.
Many a saint would stop to serve
but for fear of losing his life.

DO EGGS SHOW THEIR NATIONALITY?

Experts Say Plans of Origin Can be
Told by Appearance.

To the average man at the break-
fast table one egg is much the same
as another, and it would be difficult
to tell where each egg came from
after an obliging hen had laid it.
It is, however, possible to tell even
the nationality of an egg, according
to certain experts in an amusing case
at Preston, Lancashire. Messrs.
Howard Brothers, of that town, sus-
tained by the Board of Agriculture,
were alleged to have sold eggs falsely
labeled as of Irish origin.
Egg experts let the court into some
of the secret ways of telling the
nationality to which eggs have alleg-
edly been sent. For some unfortunate reason
eggs cannot be identified as to
their country of origin. In other re-
spects they are too easily "identified."
George Michael Hyams, of Liver-
pool, egg expert, said the eggs in
question were Russian, and between
four and five weeks old.
Mr. Riley (for the defence): Do you
believe you can distinguish not only
between Russian and Irish, but be-
tween Russian, Irish, Dutch and
Danish eggs?—Yes.
Counsel handed a number of eggs
to the witness, who described them as
"foreign," "Irish," "bad altogether,"
etc.
John George Parkinson, produce
merchant, of Liverpool, was of opin-
ion that the eggs came from the south
Russia. The shell of a Russian egg
was harder than that of eggs from
any other country, and the appearance
was smooth and glossy.
Eighty-five per cent. of the Russian
eggs imported were unfertile. About
90 per cent. of Irish eggs which ar-
rived in England were unfertile, but
though he kept the eggs in a tempera-
ture of 70 degrees for fourteen days,
there were no signs of incubation.
Neither did they burst or go rotten.
The shell of a Russian egg was thick-
er and harder than that of an Irish
egg, and that was why it would keep
longer.
For the defence Bartholomew Con-
don, an Irish egg exporter, said that
during last year he had supplied the
defendants with a million eggs. In
his opinion the nationality of an egg
could not be told.
The defendants' shopman denied
that there was any label. "New laid
best Irish" displayed on the day in
question, or that he had ever sold
foreign eggs as Irish.
The Bench in the end dismissed the
case.

\$250,000,000 INDUSTRY

The Great Rubber Enterprises of Cey-
lon and Malaya

At the present time it is estimated
that the vast rubber industries in Cey-
lon, Malaya, and other places in the
East are responsible for the employ-
ment of \$250,000,000 capital, and this
vast industry owes its conception to
the enterprise of one man—L. E. Mr.
H. A. Wickham, who, on behalf of
what is known as the Middle Eastern
rubber industry, was recently present-
ed with a cheque for a thousand
pounds and a certificate for an an-
nuity on account of the great services
he has rendered in this particular field
of commerce.
It was Mr. Wickham who, in 1876,
brought from Brazil to Kew Gardens
the seeds from which have sprung the
vast rubber forests of the East. He
was commissioned by the India Office
to introduce rubber from Brazil into
Ceylon; the difficulty was how to do
it. He went to the Topogon Plateau
on the Amazon, a remote locality,
saw the opportunity of chartering a
steamer which happened to be there,
hastily collected, with the aid of the
Indians, his baskets of seeds from the
deep forests, and got them to the
coast. As the Brazilian Government
would have confiscated the seeds, Mr.
Wickham was obliged to smuggle them
aboard—70,000 seeds being packed in
a few crates.
The seeds would not survive the
journey direct to Ceylon, so they were
taken first to London. They arrived
at Kew Gardens during the night, and
were planted out at once. They were
too perishable to risk delay until the
morning. Seven thousand rubber
plants grew from the seeds, and 1,700
of these were sent in miniature hot-
houses to Ceylon. There they grew
into large trees—12 feet in girth—and
gave seeds of their own.
Such was the remarkable beginning
of an industry now responsible for the
employment of \$250,000,000 capital in
the East.

THE FIRST CARPET-MAKING

Carpet-making, as a modern indus-
try, was first developed in France.
That country had large factories and
a monopoly in Europe of the art of
carpet weaving when a rush strewn
floor was the rule even in the Royal
palaces of Britain. But the edict of
Nantes, that great disperser of French
artisans and artistry, caused many of
the carpet craftsmen to cross the
Channel. They settled at Bristol, Ax-
minster, and other places in the south-
west of England. From there the
secrets of the industry spread to
Glasgow, Kidderminster, and the
towns of Yorkshire. These places are
still the great carpet-weaving centres
of Great Britain.

Liverpool Skyscraper

Liverpool's skyscraper, the Royal
Liner building, which has just been
opened, is of seventeen stories, 300
feet high, and weighs 30,000 tons. It
has a clock bigger than Big Ben, Lon-
don; each dial is 25 feet in diameter,
the minute-hand 14 feet long, and of
one point 3 feet wide. The clock never
needs winding, but is propelled by
electricity, being connected with
Greenwich by post office wire. Special
mechanism prevents the hands being
hindered by the wind, snow or rain.

GROOMS LEFT AT THE ALTAR

Strange Instances of Interup-
tions Which Cancelled the
Marriage Ceremony

A recent society wedding sensation,
where the bride failed to appear at
the altar at the eleventh hour, is not
without parallel. Only a short time
ago a lady on arriving near the church
to be married ordered her coachman
to drive her home again. Although
astonished at this extraordinary re-
quest for the bridegroom was actu-
ally waiting in the church, he com-
plied with his mistress's orders. It
transpired afterwards that she had
merely turned back because the crowd
which had gathered to cheer her
frightened her away.
In Bristol, some years ago, a mar-
riage failed to take place at the last
moment, in the most dramatic cir-
cumstances. The bride had been pre-
viously engaged. For some reason
or other the engagement was broken
off, and her fiancé sailed for Canada.
After some time she became engaged
to a local insurance agent. All ar-
rangements were made, and the hap-
py couple were to be married on an
Easter Sunday. A large number of
people were assembled to witness the
ceremony which was just about to
begin when the first lover appeared
on the scene. The bride fainted, and
on regaining her senses she refused
to be married to the insurance agent.
Since then she has become the wife
of her former lover, who has taken
her to his home in Canada.
On the morning that another happy
pair were to be married the bride-
groom, who had a moustache and
beard, determined to be clean shaven
for the ceremony. Why he made up
his mind to do such a curious thing
on his wedding morn is not known.
However, when he was shaved his
friends all congratulated him upon
his improved appearance. The cere-
mony was timed for eleven o'clock,
and punctually to the moment he
appeared at the church. When the
bride saw him, however, she had a
fit of hysterics, and it was not till
some hours too late that she recover-
ed her composure. She then an-
nounced that she would not marry
her lover in any circumstances, de-
claring that he was betrayed by his
mouth, previously hidden by his
moustache and beard, and that he
looked to her to be cruel!
Many will remember the sensation
caused twelve years ago by the stop-
ping of a fashionable wedding at the
very last moment. The bridegroom
was an exceedingly well-known figure
in the world of sport, and the bride
was the widow of a wealthy man.
The curious part about it was that
the lady was the only one who be-
lieved in her lover. Everyone else
knew that his reputation was far from
spotless, but they could not, never-
theless, convince the charming widow.
Everything was ready for the cere-
mony. The church had been pro-
fusely decorated with flowers, and
many well-known and prominent
people had taken their places.
The dramatic moment came when
the couple met at the altar. The
bride noticed that her intended hus-
band was wearing a particularly val-
uable diamond tie-pin. Suddenly she
cried out: "Take me home! Take me
home! I cannot say anything more
now!" To the consternation of all
was stopped. So overcome was the
bride that she fainted and had to be
carried to her carriage. Later it
transpired that this identical pin had
been stolen some months before from
the widow's room.—TIT BITS.

HORSES

Crushed oats are easier digested,
and therefore more profitable than
whole oats.
The driver's aim should be to man-
ipulate the reins with a light but firm
and steady hand.
A roll after a hard day's work is
greatly appreciated by the horse. It
takes the place of extra feed.
The value of salting the work horse
regularly is often underestimated by
horsemen. It is a good practice to
keep the material before them at all
times.
Remember that sudden changes of
food may cause colic. New hay, new
oats, green corn, etc., are often used.
Make the change gradually, and no
harm will result.
A horse that is extremely tired
should not be given a heavy feed until
he has had a little rest. Some feeders
act on the supposition that a large
amount of feed is what is needed to
replace the lost energy. It must be re-
membered, however, that a horse so
exhausted cannot digest food as well
as one that is fresh, and, therefore,
should be fed accordingly.
TIGHT COLLARS
A well-known doctor considers it re-
markable that no one seems to have
laid stress on the fact that such slight
obstacles to the free circulation of the
blood through the vessels of the brain
may adversely influence the health of
those who are in the habit of wearing
tight-fitting neck clothes.
The fact appears to be well known
to veterinary surgeons, who tell us
that neck constriction through badly
fitting harness is a causative factor in
"stagnation" in horses. It seems to be
equally well known that dogs suffer a
great deal through having to wear
tight-fitting collars. In it too much
they are said, to suggest that those of
us who wear our own collars too tight
by fastening may find that grinding
some explanation of symptoms of
colic or other ailments.