Giants of the Mighty Deep

Giants are always interesting, whether they are human, animal or vegetable, and while in ages past nearly all divisions of the animal kingdom boasted giants of far greater size than those of modern times, yet even nowadays gigantic creatures exist in numbers in the sea.

The greatest of these marine giants are the whales. And probably the largest of the whales, as well as the most gigantic of all living creatures, is the sulphur bottom. It attains a length of nearly or quite 100 feet and a weight of 150 tons.

One individual measured 95 feet in length, 29 feet in girth, with a jawbone 21 feet long; baleen (whalebone), 4 feet long; weight of baleen, 800 pounds; weight of entire whale 147 tons, and it yielded 110 barrels of oil.

The sulphur bottom seldom bolts, as the whalers term the action of leaping diagonally from the sea, or breaches, as perpendicular springs are called, but when he does perform in this manner he presents a truly wonderful sight.

While whales are the largest of marine animals, yet certain fish grow to almost as gigantic size. The largest of true fishes are found among the sharks, says the American Boy; and the largest of these formidable fishes are the whale sharks. These huge fish occur in the waters of India, Japan, South America, Panama, California and the West Indies.

The nose is very broad and blunt and the mouth, although very wide, is armed only with very minute teeth. It is a dark colored creature marked with small, whitish spots and is perfectly harmless to man, feeding exclusively on small fish. Its huge bulk makes it dangerous when wounded. This great fish reaches a maximum length of 70 feet.

Probably the second largest shark is the basking shark, known also as elephant shark and bone shark. This species derives its name from its habit of collecting in schools and basking in the sun at the surface of the sea. It reaches a length of 40 to 50 feet and while large is perfectly harmless.

Its teeth are small and numerous and its food consists of small fishes, shrimp, crustaceans, etc. It is ordinarily of a gentle and quiet disposition, but if wounded or injured can readily smash an ordinary boat to pieces with its powerful tail. It was formerly widely hunted for its oil but has become too scarce to hunt with much success.

The man eating sharks, which are so greatly dreaded by many people and are very common in tropical seas, grow to immense size, and with their ferocious character and powerful jaws and teeth, are probably the most formidable of ocean giants.

The basking shark is a most [illegible] species—as in fact all most of the sharks—and spends most of its time dozing on the surface of the sea. When aroused or hungry it attacks whales, porpoises or in fact anything it can find, and bites great pieces from its victims with its knife like teeth.

At such times it seems perfectly oblivious to pain or fright and can be hacked with knives and pierced with spears without paying the least attention or seeming to take any notice. This savage creature reaches a length of thirty-six to forty feet and is fully as large and even more formidable than are the true man eating sharks.

Related to the sharks are the odd saw fishes of the tropics, which are common in the lagoons, bayous and sounds of the West Indies and our southern coast. These fish grow to a length of twenty to twenty-five feet and as they are of no real value they are never fished or hunted to any extent.

In fact the fishermen dread these creatures, for they often become entangled in their nets and rip and tear them to pieces by lateral jerks and and sweeps of the huge "saw" on the nose. This "saw" is a bony elongation of the nose and is armed on either side with large, sharp, strong teeth, and in the largest fish these "saws" grow to be five or six feet long nad nearly a foot wide.

Very different from the saw fish is the sword fish, which is related to the mackerels and is of great value for food and is widely and assiduously hunted or fished on the Southern New England coast, as well as in the Gulf of Mexico and in the West Indies. The sword fish is a splendid creature, often weighs as much as six hundred pounds, and has huge, brilliant eyes, clean, speedy "lines" and a long, horny snout or "sword" with which it can impale another fish or even pierce the strongest oaken timber of a boat.

Many of the mackerel family grow to gigantic size, and the best known of these is the "tuna" or "tunny" or "horse mackerel." This beautiful and valuable fish has long been a source of revenue and food to the inhabitants of Southern Europe, but although found commonly on the American side of the Atlantic, it has never been fished for food, except recently and in the West Indies. It is a powerful, rapid swimming and gamey fish, and on the Californian coast is extensively sought by sportsmen, who fish for it with fly rods. It reaches a maximum length of about fifteen feet, and a weight of nearly a ton.

Almost as large as the tunnies are the jew fishes, which are related to the sea bass, and which are commonly called bass or sea bass by the Californian fishermen. These fish occur throughout tropical American seas and grow to a weight of 500 to 600 pounds. Although a very large and powerful fish and capable of snapping a stout hemp rope or breaking the stoutest shark hook, yet these fish are caught, played and landed by fishermen in California by the aid of a slender rod of split bamboo and a tiny threadlike line.

A fish of a very different character and so striking in form that it will invariably attract attention is the giant sun fish or moon fish. Its shape is almost circular, and this, with its odd fins and lack of tail, gives it a most curious appearance. Its name of sun fish is derived from its habit of spending many hours basking in the sun on the ocean's surface. Its eyes are large, its mouth small, and taken altogether it is among the most grotesque of marine creatures, being apparently all head.

It is found practically all over the world, but it is particularly common on the southeastern coast of the United States and in California waters. It is frequently carried north in the Gulf stream and thus often taken off the New England coasts. The sun fish is perfectly harmless and is so sluggish, stupid and so easily seen that it is readily approached and harpooned. This fish often attains a weight of from 200 to 500 pounds.

Almost as strange in appearance as the sunfish are the great devil fish, "vampire fishes," or "bat fishes," of our southern coasts and the neighboring tropical seas. These grotesque creatures grow to great size, frequently being from twenty to thirty feet across their huge "wings," and four feet in thickness. Such a giant would weigh fully six tons, and yet so agile and powerful are the great creatures that they leap fifteen to twenty feet out of water, looking while in the air like enormous bats.

Their "horns" are really extensions of the fins and are used like hands for holding food and other objects, and in bringing it to the mouth, which is on the under side and has no teeth in the upper jaw. The lower jaw has about a hundred rows of small cobblestonelike teeth. The fish is jet black above and livid white below, and despite its great size is a perfectly harmless creature except when wounded.

These devil fishes should not by any means be confused with the true "devil fish," or giant squid and octopus. These creatures are molluscs and while living mainly in the uttermost depths of the sea, they are now and then found cast upon beaches, floating injured or dead upon the surface of the sea or are found in pieces partly devoured in the stomachs of sperm whales.

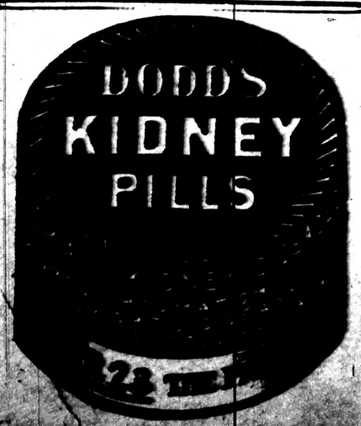
The giant squids of the north Atlantic are enormous animals with a cylindrical body five or six feet in diameter and fifteen or twenty feet in length and weighing many tons. The long arms or tentacles may be twenty-five or thirty feet in length, while the great, staring eyes are a foot or more in diameter.

There are many other giants in the sea besides the fish, whales and squids. Sea turtles of various kinds grow to very large size. The edible green turtle frequently weighs 400 pounds, while the loggerhead grows still larger. Largest of all is the great leatherback turtle of the Southern coast and the Gulf Stream. This great creature grows to a length of eight or nine feet and weighs from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds.

Giant crabs are found in many parts of the ocean, the largest being the giant spider crab of Japan. These crustaceans measure as much as ten feet across their outstretched legs and are used extensively for food, large numbers being canned for export. Oddly enough they are hunted with guns and killed with shot.

The common West Indian lobster really deserves to be classed as a giant, for it often weighs twenty to twenty-five pounds. Our own lobsters, however, often become gigantic and individuals weighing twenty-five to thirty-eight pounds are on record, and several are preserved in various museums. Among shells also giants occur, and the giant clam of the East Indies grows to be four or five feet across and weighs several hundred pounds.

Probably when the uttermost depths of the seas are more [illegible] even more gigantic [illegible]



HANDS COVERED WITH PIMPLES

Itched So Kept from Sleeping. Passed the Nights Scratching. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Stopped the Itching at Once and Entirely Cured.

69 3rd Ave., Ville Emard, Montreal, Que. —"My trouble started with small pimples on my hands, which itched so that it kept me from sleeping, and I passed the nights scratching it. I did not know what to do with myself. I became so discouraged that I did not have the heart to do my work. My hands were all covered with little watery pimples. For three weeks I had my hands done up to keep them from touching the bed, for I teased and scratched so that I made them all bloody on the bed-board. I had suffered for three years like this when I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I decided to send for samples of them.

"As soon as I received them, I applied the Cuticura Ointment and washed my hands with Cuticura Soap at night before going to bed. This stopped the itching at once. I continued to use them, using not quite two boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap, and I was entirely cured. My husband had a burn on one of his hands. He anointed it two nights with Cuticura Ointment and has not felt it since. We have great confidence in Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I assure you I shall tell all who suffer with the same disease about them." (Signed) Mrs. Roger Hebert, Dec. 26, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. For a liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post card to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 31D, Boston, U. S. A.

DIABETES

Sanol's Anti-Diabetes

Is the only remedy which has a record of complete cures. Price $2.00 at most leading Druggists.

THE SANOL MFG. CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

REFUSED THE PRINCESS A JOB.

The Crown Princess of Germany takes the greatest interest in women and their work. Apropos of which there is a story that she once applied in person on behalf of a protege of hers to a leading firm of dressmakers for the post of a model.

"I came," she said, "because I saw your advertisement, and I thought—"

The manager laid his hand on her shoulder.

"My dear girl," he said, "I am sorry, but it is no use. You are not quite good looking enough. Still, you have a pleasant face, and I'll tell you what I'll do. Come again in a month's time and then I will see if I can fix you up as a junior saleswoman."—New York Sun.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

THE DANGER ZONE.

(London Advertiser.)

The cloud in the horizon is the long-standing jealousy between Russia and Austria. Underlying it are causes beside which the so-called German peril, which haunts a section of the British people, is a mere chimera. The fundamental fact is the great racial cleavage between the Slav and the Teuton. If there is to be an Armageddon it will be in eastern, not in western, Europe. Pan-Slavism and Pan-Germanism—there is the future conflict.

Minard's Liniment Cures, Colds, Etc.

CURVES.

'Tis the day of the curve.
You thought it was not?
Well, you simply must think again.
The hip is the only curveless item.
And most hips refuse to be altogether
Consider any garment and you'll see it is all curves.

Coat corners are rounded off or sloped almost invariably.

Revers as a rule are in the shawl or some other curving effect.

Indeed, hats, draperies and most other things are more or less curved.

animals will be discovered for with all our modern methods and appliances we have been able only to scrape the bottom here and there, and creatures that are at all agile or able to move about can readily escape any trawl or dredge devised by any man.

HARD SOAP WITHOUT BOILING.

In a stone jar or iron pot dissolve one can of lye with one quart of cold water, stirring with a stick. Allow solution, which will immediately become hot, to cool. Melt six pounds of grease, tallow or lard, clean and free from salt, and when entirely melted allow to cool sufficiently to bear your hand in it. When grease becomes of this temperature, and not before, stir in the cooled solution of lye until the mixture is thoroughly combined and drops from the stirrer the thickness of honey. Stir thoroughly but no longer than necessary. Pour into wooden box lined with muslin. Cover with blanket or carpet and set in a warm place for two or three days; empty out and cut to convenient shapes.

If soap is streaky it has not been stirred thoroughly. Cut small and reboil with one quart of water. Pour into box again and proceed as before. —Eldora Lockwood Dow in Woman's World for January.

FOR THE HAIR.

There are charming things.
Kris has oceans to choose from.
The coquettish posey is liked by girls.
Juliet caps remain among the favorites.
A Rhinestone dotted Psyche comb is marked $7.50.
The flexible Rhinestone bands may be had for $1.75.
Handsome gold or silver lace is made into Oriental-looking caps.
Indeed, all sorts of dainty evening and boudoir caps are ready to figure in the Christmas budget.

Lumbago Cured Every Ache Gone

Thousands Still Suffering That Can Be Quickly Cured by "Nerviline."

THE CASE OF HAROLD P. BUSHY.

"Three years ago I discovered that a man subject to lumbago might just as well be dead as alive." These words open the sincere, straightforward letter of H. P. Bushy, a well-known man in the plumbing and tinsmithing business.

"One attack came after another, and lumbago got to be a chronic thing with me. I could scarcely get in a day's work before that knifing, cruel pain would attack my back. I used a gallon of liniments; not one of them seemed penetrating enough to get at the core of the pain. I read in the Montreal Witness about Nerviline, and got five bottles. It is a wonderful medicine—I could feel its soothing, pain-relieving action every time it was applied. When I got the disease under control with Nerviline, I built up my strength and fortified my blood by taking Ferrozone at meals. This treatment cured me permanently, and I urge everyone to give up the thick, white, oily liniments they are using, and try an up-to-date, penetrating, pain-destroyer like Nerviline.

"Please publish my letter the world over. I want all to hear of Nerviline."

Don't be cajoled into receiving anything from your dealer but "Nerviline." Large family size bottles 50c., trial size 25c., all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

UNCONSCIOUS CHILD HUMOR.

Mamma—If your dollie has been naughty why don't you give her a spanking?

Small Sadie—Cause I don't believe in that kind of nonsense.

Teacher—Tommy, can you tell me what causes darkness?

Tommy—Yes, maam, the gas companies.

Teacher—Why do you think they cause it?

Aommy—Cause they need the money.

One day small Elmer had been very naughty and his mother sent him for a switch with which he was to be punished. Soon he returned and said:

"Mamma, I couldn't find a switch; but here's a stone I'll let you throw at me."

"Oh, look what a pretty kitten, mamma!" exclaimed little Harry, while visiting at the home of a neighbor.

"Yes," said his mother, "and just think, Harry, it never cries."

"Well, why should it?" rejoined Harry. "Nobody ever tries to wash its neck and ears."—Chicago News.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure cold in the head in twenty-four hours.

It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,
J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Periodicals issued in raised letters for the blind are to be carried through the United States mails free.

According to the United States Geological Survey, 22,840 men have been killed in coal mines in the last 17 years, and nearly 50,000 have been seriously injured.

A penguin oil industry is to be established at Marquarie Island, about half way between Tasmania and the Antarctic continent. This island, twenty-five miles long and five wide, is estimated to contain probably eighty million penguins, so that the stock seems almost limitless.

Artificial milk made from the soja bean is a testimony to the ingenuity of the Japanese, and it is said to correspond very closely with ordinary condensed milk. The beans are first soaked, then boiled in water. Presently the liquid turns white; sugar and phosphate of potash in proper quantities are added, and the boiling continues until a substance the thickness of molasses is obtained.—Argonaut.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

WHY WE CAN SEE SMOKE.

Smoke is not composed of gases only, but of solid, or perhaps partly liquid, particles, which are mixed with the gases and carried along by them. It is these particles of matter that are visible to the eye, and not the gases themselves.—From "Nature and Science" in January St. Nicholas.

For Sewing and Reading The Rayo is recognized as the best lamp made. It gives a clear, steady light, soft and mellow; the ideal lamp, according to best authorities, for all work requiring close attention of the eyes (far superior to gas and electricity).

The Rayo Lamp

Lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and trimmed. Inexpensive. Economical. Made in various styles, and for all purposes.

At Dealers everywhere. **THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited**
TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, WINNIPEG, ST. JOHN'S

THE BEST WAY.

A Handful of Useful Household Hints.

To test vinegar—pure cider vinegar scorches smells like scorched apples, and when evaporated slowly to crystals, gives off an odor like baked apples. The residue from the evaporation, if distilled vinegar, gives off an odor similar to burned sugar. If it is made of wine, the odor will reveal it.

To clean net curtains, put them to soak at night in clear water, using no soap or cleansers; in the morning the dirt will disengage it. When clean, boil them in water into which a little borax has been put to soften them.

To keep aluminum bright, rub it with a polish made of 20 grains of borax dissolved in water, to which one-third as much ammonia as water has been added. The mixture should be kept in a corked bottle and well shaken before using. When much blackened, this ware brightens by being placed in an oven and kept there at moderate heat for a couple of hours.

To make a beneficial and most palatable syrup for colds and sore throat, grate the yellow rind from one lemon and squeeze out the juice, letting it drop over two heaping teaspoonfuls of sugar. Add the juice and grated yellow rind of one lemon and let it stand about 20 minutes, then strain through a cloth. Care should be taken not to grate any of the white rind, and no water should be used.

To stop a violent fit of coughing, drink slowly, hot milk into which a tablespoonful of glycerine has been stirred.

To set colors in laundering, soak pink, green, aniline reds, lavender, purple and blue in a tub of water into which two ounces of alum have been dissolved. Dark blue, gray and black may be set by soaking them in salt water.

To keep books from yellowing expose the pages to the sunlight occasionally.

A couple of tablespoonfuls of borax in the water in which they are washed will remove the leather stains from the feet of light-colored stockings.

To overcome difficulty in peeling potatoes, wash them and put them in unsalted water to boil. When parboiled remove the peel—the skins come off easily, and then put them in boiling water, seasoned with salt, and finish cooking them. This not only saves trouble and time, but if quickly done adds to the mealy qualities of the potato.

To restore black goods that have taken on a grayish hue sponge them with alcohol.

To wash lamp chimneys use a string dish mop, which will go into globes too small for the hand's entrance and reach all portions of the glass easily.

Forty years in use, 20 years the standard, prescribed and recommended by physicians. For Woman's Ailments, Dr. Martel's Female Pills, at your druggist.

SMOKING OF HAMS AND BACON.

If there is no smoke house, barrels or dry goods boxes may be used for small amounts of meat. Much more care is necessary, however, when there is no smoke house.

The best fuel is green hickory or maple wood in connection with clean cobs and sawdust. Corn cobs alone may be used and are better than soft wood.

The meat should be taken from the brine three days before hanging, washed carefully and thoroughly dried. They should be hung so that no two pieces touch. A slow fire should be started and the meat warmed gradually. It should never be allowed to go out. Never hang meat to smoke, when it is frozen, as smoke will not penetrate it. With an even temperature and a heavy smoke, twenty-four to thirty-six hours will sufficiently smoke the meat.

The hams and bacon may be kept for some time in the smoke house, if cool and dark. A dry, cool cellar may be used. For long keeping, wrap them in paper, then in canvas or burlap and bury them in a grain bin or other such place where the temperature will be uniform and the flies excluded.—Eldora Lockwood Dow in Woman's World for January.

HAVE YOU A PAINFUL CORN?

What any corn needs is the soothing influence of Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor, which in twenty-four hours lifts out every root, branch and stem of corns and warts, no matter of how long standing. No pain, no scar, no sore—just clean, wholesome cure—that's the way Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor acts. Get a 25c bottle.

CLEANLINESS IN RESTAURANTS.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

There are in Toronto 89 Canadian, 50 English, 32 Greek and 21 Chinese restaurants, besides others of a nondescript character. Some of these are bright and clean, but some are reported by health inspectors to be quite dirty. There is no good reason why as much control should not be exercised over the sanitary standards in the restaurants as over the condition of the milk they handle. If we have regulations to ensure the cleanliness of bread in handling, of milk in transmission, of fruit exposed on stands, why should there not be more effective supervision of kitchen cleanliness in the restaurants.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a cold in one day. Cures Grip in two days. 25c.

LOOKS LIKE SUBSIDY.

(Buffalo News.)

The subject of canal tolls will not down. The President was reluctant to sign the bill last summer by which coastwise vessels were free from tolls, and yet he was able to persuade himself on the whole that the argument in favor of such tolls is sound, but every day brings fresh protest against it.

Even newspapers that tend to be sensational in other respects, incline now to look at the exemption in a cooler way and to argue that on the whole the benefit of the exemption is reaped by one or two corporations that do not need that practical subsidy.

No one need run away from the proposition because it is called a subsidy. Words do not hurt so much as things in some cases, but it begins to be felt, as the News predicted at the time of the passage of the bill, that th law which breaks a solemn treaty obligation is one that is of doubtful wisdom. The longer the Panama Canal Bill is considered, the more doubt is raised about that clause of it which accords free passage to the coastwise trade.

It is impossible to put the law beside the treaty and not see that the later document contravenes the former. It ought not to be a difficult thing to decide what to do in such a case.

"Pa, what does it mean when you say that a man hasn't the courage of his convictions?" "That he has opinions, but isn't willing to bet money on them."—Detroit Free Press.

Lots of blue blood is improvised. average last night was 26 2-3; Morn[illegible] inester's 14 11-14. The game we[illegible] teen innings.

[illegible] 1913

[illegible] WANTED.

W[illegible] LETTERS FOR KNITTERS [illegible] and Creelman machines. Apply K[illegible] Hosiery Co., Limited, Kingston, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE, 175 ACRES TOWNship of Nichol, County of Wellington, known as the Crabbe farm, two miles from Fergus, brick dwelling and kitchen, bank barn. Terms, one-half cash, balance on mortgage, six per cent. Apply to Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, London, Ontario.

CURING MEATS.

Meat should never be salted until the animal heat is out. The curing process should begin from twenty-four to forty-eight hours after slaughtering. This length of time insures perfect cooling and freshness. It should not be allowed to freeze.

Secure a clean, tight barrel, if a large amount of meat is to be cured. A molasses or syrup barrel does nicely. A small amount of meat may be cured in a stone jar. Often a housekeeper has an opportunity to buy cheap a piece of meat too large for one cooking. This may be cured for later use.

Salt, sugar and molasses are the safe preservatives. Borax, boracic acid, formalin and salicylic acid are considered by most authorities on the subject to be injurious to the health. The patent preparations which are on the market for preserving meat should also be avoided. Saltpeter is used to give the meat a bright color. It, too, is considered harmful.—Eldora Lockwood Dow in Woman's World for January.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"THE BOY AND THE MAN."

Every boy wishes to be a man, but the measure of a man is not that of age, nor strength, nor stature, nor possessions, nor position. That which makes a man is a quality of spirit; it is courage, honor, integrity of character, and the resolute purpose to know what is true, and to do what is right. The central quality of manliness around which all others must be built up is that of a sense of honor.—President John Grier Hibben, in January St. Nicholas.

THE POULTRY REVIEW

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

SUBSCRIPTION . . $1.00 PER YEAR

Brimming over with useful information for beginners and old hands. Makes a very acceptable and instructive Christmas gift. SAMPLE COPY UPON REQUEST.

HERBERT HALL, 405 Mary St., Hamilton, Ont.

TWO ESSENTIALS.

The essential things which d[illegible] one individual from another. [illegible] one man a higher pla[illegible] lows and another a lower. [illegible] First of all, perseverance [illegible] to keep everlastingly at it; and, secondly, imagination or vision—the ability to see beyond the present moment and to understand that the work at hand reaches beyond the present moment, and so is worth while.—Gifford Pinchot in January St. Nicholas.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheri[illegible]

LEAD PENCIL[illegible]

Getting Scarcer and [illegible] able Daily.

It is said that Amer[illegible] furnish the only wood known [illegible] good lead pencils can be made [illegible] connection with this informa[illegible] learn that American cedars are [illegible] ing scarce. The pencil industry [illegible] one, and, curiously enough, perha[illegible] is said to be bigger to-day than it [illegible] before the day of typewriters. A[illegible] tory in Germany turns out ann[illegible] 300,000,000 lead pencils made out [illegible] wood of the cedar tree of America.

The forest service of the U[illegible] States, which is a bureau of the [illegible] ricultural department, makes a [illegible] of means to preserve the tree s[illegible] and it is not to be supposed tha[illegible] has overlooked the cedar, fragr[illegible] useful and beautiful. The hickory [illegible] a subject of anxiety to the forest [illegible] ficials, and so is the chestnut. These two species are named because just at present the fear of their extinction is greater than that which concerns itself with two other growths. The hickory and the chtstnut have been attacked by new enemies, and in one case nothing definite is known about the ravages, nor has any adequate means been found to put an end to its ravages.

The cedar, it is understood, has as its chief enemy a lumberman's axe. The demand for the wood of the tree is so great that the growth cannot keep pace with the market. It is known, however, that finally the lumbermen have come to realize they can secure their trade product in such a way as to help the cause of reproduction. Most of the States of the Union have passed laws to protect their forests. Law can enter a private domain. A farmer, for instance, is n[illegible] allowed to shoot game birds out [illegible] season, even though they are f[illegible] in his own fields. The State of [illegible] to take a notable example, has [illegible] which tend to make the owner [illegible] ests have a care for the future.

Cedar is worth something [illegible] the giving of its wood to the [illegible] makers. Its berries furnish for [illegible] breakfast tables of thousands of [illegible] ful wild birds. When a robin [illegible] find a suitable cedar swamp, [illegible] plenty of cover and plenty of berr[illegible] it will stay in the north all winte[illegible] and care nothing for the cold. Ther[illegible] is something more than sentiment, however, attaching to the tree-saving cause. Hard business sense suggests "consuming our trees and having them." The lumbermen to-day exercise care in "taking out" a tree that was known to the industry in [illegible] past. Sense and sentiment are [illegible] partners.—Chicago Post.

Minard's Liniment [illegible]