FORESTS OF CANADA

Recent Additions to Dominion Forest Reserves.

The amended Dominion "Forest Reserves and Parks Act," which was finally assented to on June 6, 1913, added over ten thousand five hundred square miles to the existing area of Dominion Forest Reserves, making a total of over thirty-five thousand eight hundred square miles of reserved forest land in the Western Provinces under Dominion jurisdiction. Of this reserved area, three thousand seven hundred and eighty-two square miles are found in Alberta, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two square miles in Saskatchewan, and four thousand one hundred and eight equare miles in Manitoba. Over two-thirds of the total area is found in Alberta, owing to the fact that practically all the eastern slope of the Rockies has been set apart as a forest reserve, not only to perpetuate the supply of timber, but to preserve and equalize the flow of the large prairie rivers which have their sources in this reserved area.

Mere figures are of little value except for purposes of comparison. In the latest report of the United States Chief Forester, the area of national forests under reservation is given as two hundred and fifty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five square miles, an area over seven times as great as that of the Dominion Forest Reserves. And this, in spite of the fact that the area bearing merchantable timber in the United States is considerably larger than that in Canada, making less pressing the need of reservation. Moreover, the area fit only for bearing timber, technically known as the "absolute forest soil," is considerably greater in Canada than the United States, making justifiable a policy of reservation on an even more extensive scale than that followed in the United States.

These western reserves are created by the Dominion Government as cited in the act, "for the maintenance, protection and reproduction of the timber growing thereon, or which man hereafter grow thereon, for the conservation of the minerals and the protection of the animals, birds and fish therein, and for the maintenance of conditions favorable to a continuous water supply." To accomplish these ends the reserves must first be protected from fire, and under the direction of technical foresters and supervisors, fire-lines are being cut or plowed, trails are being cut, telephone lines and look-out stations installed, "caches" of tools distributed in accessible places throughout the reserves, and efficient patrols established.

Nor is the timber so protected allowed to die of old age. The foresters determine at what diameter in each section the maximum production is attained, and when the trees reach this size they are granted free, or for a nominal sum, to homesteaders who apply to the forest officials for cutting permits. Care is taken not to allow over-cutting, for it is the forester's aim to crop the forest perpetually and at the same time increase its producing capacity by proper methods of management.

Thus, by this policy of forest reservation, instead of denuded hillsides, drifting sand and barren rocks, and muskegs, these areas will in time be covered with great tracks of forest owned by the people and supplying their wants, not only now, but to all future time, when countries with less foresight will be in the throes of a timber famine.—Department of the Interior, Forestry Branch.

BARGAINS IN STOCK

Won't interest the man who is nursing a bunch or sore corns. Give him a bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is painless, takes out the corn, cures in one day. Beware of substitues for "Putnam's," it is the best, 25c. at all dealers.

Cruelty to Animals.

It is gratifying to know that the friends of animals in Chicago are active and that accusation made against employees of the Chicago College of Medicine are to be investigated in the minor court.

One instance is that an animal, having undergone vivisection, was kicked downstairs, was picked up moaning in its agony and was chloroformed by humane individuals. Dr. Odeon Borque, the superintendent of the hospital, admits that this happened and that the employee was cautioned not to do so again.

One of the principal arguments brought by the physicians in charge of animal experimentation with the scalpel is that they cannot control the young and callous medical students. If these are guilty of such cruelty they should not be allowed to pursue their studies. What moral right has a medical college to turn loose on the world as a practitioner such a creature as this who would cut an animal to pieces and kick him into an alley while still alive?—New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Proverb Against Proverb.

A wealthy lawyer and a downtrodden litigant were conversing together. The lawyer had not always been wealthy; the client had not always been downtrodden. In the elevators of life they had passed each other, one going down, the other going up, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. And now they were quoting proverbs at each other.

"A fool and his money are soon parted!" sneered the attorney.

"Lawyers' houses are built with fools' money!" came back the client.

Which showed the man who heard this bit of repartee the truth of the statement that those who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. A few more might be added, but this will do for the present.

Bathing Suit Chic.

Mohair continues good.

Diagonal fastenings figure.

Even the slit skirt has appeared.

Bloomers may be made in the suit fabric.

Combinations, woven in bloomer effects, are liked.

Collars, cuffs and belt may be in a contrasting color.

One girl wth a plain black suit wears a futurist figured cap and sash.

URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM

I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism, acute or chronic—no matter what your condition write to-day for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE.
JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 450, Brockton, Mass., U. S. A.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Not Yet Republican, Says "Century" Writer.

James Davenport Whelpley, author of the "Century" Trade of the World Papers," is not optimistic about the immediate success of a Chinese Republic. In the March "Century" he says: Something has happened in China recently. Abroad it is called a republican revolution, but the Chinese themselves know better. The form of absolute monarchy, ruling by almost prehistoric methods and conventions, has been overthroyn. Less than five per cent. of the population were really concerned in this overthrow. A handful of idealists hope against their own best judgment for an elective representative form of government to succeed at once; but it will not. This is really the only thing which cannot come about.

There may be a new emperor, a military dictator, a divided country, each part governed as its strong people may decide, or the present provincial Government may evolve into a more or less wise and disinterested oligarchy, compelled to give the people a fairly good regime by reason of the simple fact that, if it does not, its day will be brief. This latter form of government has prevailed generally throughout the modern world when violent misfortunes have come to long-established rulers, and usually masquerades under the names of a republic, as in the case of many states of Central and South America. This is probably what will happen in China, but with many modifications, for the country is vast and its problems are many, and the relations of the communities north, south, east and west most complicated.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 3, 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.

An Easy Way to Can Fruit.

(By Caroline Coe).

An old English woman watched me can some cherries one day and, as I took the hot cans from the pan of boiling water, she said:

"Let me show you a new way. Have the cans dry and perfectly clean and clear. Wring a heavy towel out of ice water.

"Wrap every part of the can— sides and bottom. Set this on a china plate, put a silver knife inside the can. When you first begin to fill the can with fruit pour it in slowly up to about one-quarter of the height of can. Fill can, put on top and seal tight. Have two towels in process, so each may become perfectly cold." I have used this method for years and find I break no more cans than in the old way.

JUST A SMILE.

Smile a little, smile a little,
Sing a happy song;
Life is full of thorny places,
And the road seems long.

Smile a little, smile a little,
Make some one feel glad;
Earth is full of stony places,
And some heart is sad.

Smile a little, smile a little,
Life is bright as gold;
Make of earth a glorious heaven,
And be blest threefold.

Smile a little, smile a little,
Be for earth a leaven;
And perhaps you'll give some soul
Just a glimpse of heaven.

—Christian Herald.

WHERE YANKEE POLICE SHINE.

(New York Herald)

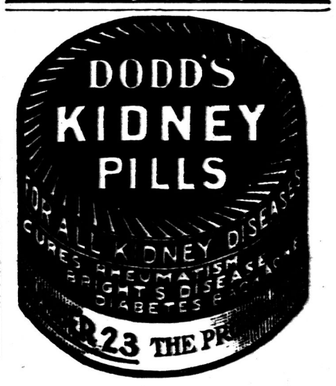
American police officers do not take kindly to the suggestion of the London constabulary that policemen use shields to ward off shots fired by criminals or madmen. They perfer generally, it seems, to trust a pistol and a club, backed by a stout heart and an alert mind.

"American policemen think quicker than do the English constables," is a suggestion advanced as to why the shield would be a superfluity here. That possibly is true. It is unquestionably true that the American police are "quicker on the trigger." Perhaps some device that would tend to restrain a policeman's fire would on occasion be beneficial.

EVERYDAY RELIGION NEEDED

(Woodsock Sentinel-Review.)

In a word there are many people who so associate their religious duties and experiences with church-going on Sunday and with pulpit clothes and manners that they find it awkward when called upon to act a Christian part in a different environment. For this reason, and perhaps for other reasons, it might be well for the pastors to lay aside their pulpit clothes from time to time just for the sake of accustoming the people to religion without the familiar Sunday associations. Those who still insist that religion should be kept apart from politics, business and social affairs will continue to insist on the pulpit balcks; but there is a growing tendency to make religion a matter of everyday life and to break away from the restrictions that would confine it to the church and the Sunday school.



FRUIT MARKS ACT

The Recent Amendments and New Regulations.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner has just issued a circular giving the recent amendments to the Inspection and Sale Act, with the new regulations. The amendments chiefly concern imported fruit.

Hereafter the words "Packed by" must precede the name and address of the packer as marked on any close package of fruit intended for sale.

A new section is added empowering the Governor-in-Council to make regulations regarding the branding, marking and inspecting of imported fruit. Persons violating such regulations are liable to a fine of not more than fifty dolars and costs, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. The packages of fruit not properly marked may be confiscated.

In virtue of the amendment new regulations have been passed, and were published in the Canada Gazette of June 28, 1913. According to these regulations every importer of fruit must have all grade marks found on closed packages containing imported fruit erased or obliterated when such marks are not in accordance with the Act or the new regulations. This must be done when the packages are being taken from the railway car, steamship, or other conveyance in which they have been brought into Canada. The importer must place on the end of such packages the proper grade marks, the correct name of the variety of fruit, and his own name and address.

Copies of the circular may be obtained, free of charge, from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or from any Dominion Fruit Inspector.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S Liniment in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

[Signed]

W. S. PINEO,

"Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

GERMAN DISCIPLINE.

Even the Boys Respect Law and Order.

One of the things which apparently escape the attention of most scribbling travellers in Germany is the double line of fruit trees along the public roads. There are several thousand miles of these trees on either side of public roads in northern Germany. Most of them are apple trees.

You know what would happen to those apple trees in any American State? Boys would pick the fruit green, too impatient to wait for it to ripen, and likely enough they would break down the trees getting the fruit. What happens in Germany? The public authorities sell the fruit crop to contractors at from $200 to $500 per mile and apply the proceeds of the sale to the upkeep of the roads. Boys do not steal the apples. Nor is it necessary to maintain a policeman every 100 feet to prevent such mischief.

Why are the German boys so much more respectful of property rights than American boys? Is the difference racial? I hardly think so. It's a difference of training probably. I'm inclined to believe the universal military training, with its constant strict insistence upon obedience to law and order and the strong element of moral training in the public school curriulum, added to the knowledge that offenses against public property will be promptly and severely punished accounts for the safety of the public orchards which line the roadways of Germany.

Respect for the law and for other people's rights seems to be ingrained in the German character.—Frank Putnam in National Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

NOT SO

How often have you heard it said,
"That Marriage is a lottery."
That one may draw a prize or blank
In this game of uncertainty?
But marriage is no lottery,
For if a blank you draw
You cannot throw the same away
And then forget it evermore.

RULERS OF THE WORLD.

(New York Sun)

Whatever of real modesty inspires the arrests of women charged in various parts of the country with devotion to the latest mode in dress nobody knows. When mere man intrudes in such matters the knowing wonder who is striving for free advertisment. Fashion is not made or unmade through legal processes, and what the style decrees woman will wear regardless of police, courts, mayors and penal codes.

As for the gowns beslit and sheer, under which no longer are worn those garments once considered essential, their rule will be of short duration. Woman are not fools. They know as well as other philogophers that their charm lies in self-concealment, not in self-revelation. A glimpse of ankle is more provocative than a large area of calf, no matter how creditably moulded. A hint, a suggestion, a tantalizing suspicion: these are women's most affective weapons. And she knows it, knows it in the unfathomed wisdom that men call intuition. She requires no school master or ma'am to teach her some things.

Therefore the disclosures of to-day may be confidently set down as a short lived whim, soon to pass. Almost before they are here they will be gone, restoring woman to that vantage ground of secrecy she has for a brief space so imprudently sacrificed. We shall not long be privileged to say that we are shocked.

Soft metal, such as zinc, lead and tin, will gradually absorb a plating of copper, silver or gold which may be placed on its surface.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery nad stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the tablets prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CAPT. GEO. ANTHONY.

Whaler Who Rescued Fenian Prisoners Dead.

The death has occurred at New York of Capt. George Anthony, who in 1876 rescued six Fenian prisoners from Fremantle, Western Australia was then a penal colony, and they had been banished there by the British Government.

Capt. Anthony carried off the prisoners on board the whaling vessel Catalpa. In 1875, John Denvoy, the whilom organizer of treason in the British army, conceived a scheme of obtaining a vessel, and carrying off six Irish political prisoners, who had been transported to Western Australia in connection with the attempted revolution of 1866-7 by the Fenians. The barque Catalpa was purchased by the Clan-na-gael men, and sailed from New Bedford on April 29, 1875, under the command of Captain George Anthony, a native of Nantucket. In order to avert suspicion from the real designs of the vessel, the Catalpa cruised for nearly a year as a whaler and did not arrive at Bunbury until March, 1896. Five days later the Catalpa anchored near the Rockingham shore, and the following morning all arrangements for the escape having been planned, Wilson, Craston, Harrington, Darragh, Hogan and Hassett, the six political prisoners, who had been engaged in the open on various works at Fremantle, left their employment and were driven to Rockingham. The government steamer Georgette went out in pursuit, and a coastguard boat cruising in the vicinity of Rockingham tried to intercept the boat conveying the the fugitives from the shore to the ship. The Catalpa bore down upon her comrades, and so close was the race between her and the coast guard boat that the former, on reaching the fugitives, did not wait for them to swarm up the sides, but, lowering the falls, grappled the boat fore and aft, and lifted it on board, with its human freight. The Catalpa immediately put out to sea, and at half-past 6 o'clock the following morning was overhauled by the Georgette, who fired a shot across her bows. Capt. Anthony, in reply to the demand by the captain of the Georgette, declined to heave to, and answered that he had no prisoners on board. "You are amenable to British laws," spoke the Georgette. "Heave to or I'll blow your mast out." "I know no British laws," said Anthony. Securing their rifles, whale lances and harpoons, Anthony and his crew prepared to resist any attack. Giving the order, "'Bout ship," the Catalpa again put out to sea, and the Georgette, after following for a short distance, swung round slowly, and returned to port. The Catalpa in 1877 was presented by the Irish Nationalists to George Anthony. John E. Richardson, the agent, and Henry C. Hathaway, the chief of police, New Bedford, in recognition of their services in rescuing the six prisoners.

START THE DAY RIGHT.

Start the day right. When the sun comes
to greet you
Give it a smile for each ray that it
sends.
Shake off the worries that long to defeat you,
Strengthen your faith in yourself and
your friends.
Yesterday's ghost will be striving to
haunt you,
Yesterday's errors may come to your
brain;
Throw off the worries that trouble and
haunt you;
Start the day right; begin over again.

What a brief span is the longest existence—
One flashing journey from Nothing to
Night!
Show while you may the old Roman resistance—
Off with your drowsiness—into the
fight!
Never an empire was won by a laggard,
Never a prize was obtained but by
worth;
Heed not the sneers of the misanthropes
haggard;
Start the day right and they'll know
you're on earth.

Start the day right and you'll find as it
passes
Something to live for and something
to love,
View not the future through indigo
glasses—
Note the bright streams and the blue
skies above.
Failure may mock you through years of
endeavor,
Fame and success may not come at
your will;
But nothing can baffle a climber forever;
Start the day right, and you're half up
the hill.

—William F. Kirk.

Washing Gloves Fashionable.

The washing glove has come to be the fashionable article this summer for day and evening wear.

A large assortment of smart new gloves were seen at a smart London shop. The vogue for bright-colored kids has completely died out, and the correct tones this year are white, ivory, pearl grey, and graduated shades of tan.

The white doeskin glove, which may be had in all-lengths, has quite ousted the once-popular silk glove, and, what is more, it is now worn for evening functions where formerly only the glace elbow length glove was considered correct wear.

Suede gloves are also fashionable and short black suede is greatly favored for morning wear.

TO END MEXICAN TROUBLES.

(Buffalo Courier.)

There is nothing in the Monroe doctrine trine that could properly stand in the way of co-operation of England, Germany and France with the United States in bringing about the restoration of peace in Mexico as was done in China after the Boxer rebellion. And it is possible that such co-operation would be the most effective way of avoiding a war of conquest.

VANISHING WOODS

And the Timbers That Best Take Their Place.

Over 1,200 wood-using industries in Ontario contributed the data for a bulletin on this industry now being issued by the Forestry Branch, Ottawa. Thirty-four different kinds of wood are being used by these industries, and the detailed information regarding the various uses to which such woods are put should be of considerable value, not only to the manufacturer by showing new means of waste disposal, but also to the householder by indicating what native woods are best fitted to replace the more expensive imported stock, for interior decoration, furniture and flooring.

The bulletin also shows incidentally the increasing poverty of Ontario with regard to the more valuable work-woods. Almost half of the thirty-four kinds of wood used are obtained principally from outside sources and three and one-half million dollars are annually sent out of the Province for imported wood stock. The imported oak alone costs one million six hundred thousand dollars annually for this tree has become commercially extinct in Ontario, while the hickory and chestnut groves of southern Ontario have also almost entirely disappeared. Even good, clear white pine is becoming hard to obtain, and its market value is steadily rising, for it represents twenty-one per cent. of he total wood consumption in Ontario for industrial purposes.

Of more interest to the small consumer of wood-products are the side lights the bulletin throws on the possibility of substituting cheap home grown woods for the expensive foreign species now used so extensively. Recent tests made of their physical properties have demonstrated the suitability for certain purposes of many native species, hitherto despised by the dealers. For hardwood flooring in place of the oak and maple now in general use, may be substituted the home grown birch and beech, which take a high polish and have the advantage of being considerably cheaper. Likewise, for interior finishing, the expensive oak can be very closely imitated by stained black ash, and stained birch is almost indistinguishable from mahogany, while stained red gum requires an expert to distinguish it from the costly Circassian walnut. The new, expensive white pine is being replaced, where durability is not a requisite by the cheaper spruce, basswood and elm. Poplar and balsam-fir are two of the most common trees in Ontario, and that they have wider uses is evident from the fact that poplar is highly valued for hardwood flooring in Manitoba, while balsam fir is perhaps the most widely used native species in the Maritime Provinces.

The bulletin also indicates the existence of a market in Ontario for sumac, apple and cherry logs, the lumber cut from them being worth $30, $46.50 and $44.50 per thousand feet board measure respectively. The Forestry Branch has already been instrumental in securing sales of the wood of worn out apple orchards, and is desirous of further serving the public along these lines. The bulletin on The Wood-using Industries of Ontario can be had gratis from the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior. A similar report dealing with the Maritime Provinces will appear shortly.

For Women's Ailments

Dr. Martel's Female Pills have been the Standard for 20 years and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by Physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists.

The Best Way.

To whiten scorched linen, wet it with soapsuds and lay it in the sun if the scorch is a mild one, or boil it in a gallon of milk into which a pound of white soap has been shaved.

To remove dirt and stains from marble apply a solution of gum arabic, letting it remain on till it dries, when it can be peeled off or washed off.

To remove lice from plants, try a teasponful of ammonia to one quart of water, sprinkling this on every day. It will cause the lice to disappear and will not injure the plants.

To clean a house chimney, place a piece of zinc on the live coals in the stove. The vapor produced by the zinc carries off the soot by chemical decomposition.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget In Cows.

LORD BALLYROT IN SLANGLAND.

On meeting a Yankee acquaintance one day I marked that his right cheek was swelled and that he wore a rag tied under his chin. On endeavoring to ascertain the trouble, you know, he retorted:

"Why have I got my dial in a sling? Listen, kid, I've got a date with a fang-hustler. He says he's got to perk two pearls out of my winning smile and then half sole a bicuspid, a la Yukon."

MY WORD!

A Funeral Serenade.

On the morning of a popular magistrate's last day in Jefferson market court, New York, one of the attendants suggested that they hire a band to serenade the judge at close of court.

Nobody knew where to get a band on such short notice, but within a few minutes after court was dismissed martial music was heard and a 40-piece band marched down the street and by the courthouse playing at top lung power. The clerks and bailiffs smiled; the judge was pleased.

Then one of the attendants quietly approached the others. "Two, bits apiece, boys," he said. "It cost me $2 to swing that Italian funeral around this way."

of the Teuton and Slav.

A pneumatic concrete machine mixes the material and delivers it under pressure through a tube to the point of application.

ISSUE NO. 31, 1913

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — PROBATION NURSES, three-year course. Apply to Superintendent of Nurses, The Cooper Hospital, Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 GORDON PRINTing Press with Steam Fixtures, in good condition; will sell cheap; also some type. Apply Waldorf Hotel, Hamilton, Ont.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—REGAL 30, FIVE PASsenger, good tires, Al running order, $350. Ford 1912, run 4,000 miles, five passenger, $500. Hupp 32 Touring, 1912 car, like new, $800. 1911 Ford Runabout, new paint, factory overhauled, $350. Above prices are net; cars ready to run any distance as test; cleaning up for new models. Loveridge, 122 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont.

BETTER FARMING.

Is Moral of This Food Price Record.

The steward of a big New York hotel kept a record of wholesale food prices spanning a period of 25 years, which is interesting to study:

AVERAGE PRICE OF YE[illegible]

	1889.	1899.	1912.
Table butter	$0 27	$0 31	$0 35½
Table eggs	19	26	32
Potatoes	1 90	2 25	3 05
Fowl	10	12	16
Phil. chicken	17	19	22
Ham, smoked	12	15	18
Roast beef	11	13	17
Lamb	13	15	16
Veal	12	14	18
Bacon	12	16	20
Flour	4 25	4 75	5 85

The change in coal is:

	1889.	1912.
Buckwheat	$2 50	$3 50
Egg	4 25	6 00

In a letter to the Sun he says: "There has occurred no change in sugar or tea, and only a slight raise in coffee. Gas and electric light are the only things which have decreased in price and the decrease is very small."

Moral: More and better farming, to say nothing of improvements in marketing and in the policing of greed.

FITS CURED

Send for Free Book giving full particulars of TRENCH'S REMEDY, the world-famous cure for Epilepsy and Fits—Simple home treatment. 25 years' success. Testimonials from all parts of the world; over 1,000 in one year.

TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LTD., 410 St. James' Chambers, Toronto

VISIT TO A SULTAN.

How British Lady's Wish Was Gratified.

There is an amusing story of a visit paid by a certain Countess of Londonderry to the Turkish Sultan, Mahmud II. No European lady had ever been presented to his imperial majesty, and Lord Ponsonby, the British ambassador, would not try to arrange the interview, on the ground that such an unprecedented request might annoy the sultan.

Lady Londonderry was determined to see his majesty, and by some means had her desire made known to Reschid Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign afairs. The wily Reschid, desiring to do his best for her ladyship, made known to the sultan that a person had arrived at Constantinople with a wonderful collection of most valuable jewelry for sale, and ventured humbly to suggest that his imperial majesty might like to see the gems.

The sultan was interested, and an interview was arranged; but Reschid merely told Lady Londonderry that she would be presented, and that the Sultan having heard the fame of her jewelry, had particularly requested that she would put it all on when she came. The gratified lady did so.

On her arrival at the palace, Reschid Pasha conducted Lady Londonderry into the presence of the sultan. Her dress glittered with diamonds, pearls, turquoises and other precious stones.

"Pekkei (good)" said the sultan, as Lady Londonderry courtesied. "She has brought magnificent jewels."

Reschid (turning to the lady) His majesty graciously bids you welcome.

Lady Londonderry bowed, and expressed her thanks in French, which was the language used by Reschid.

Reschid (interpreting) She says she has other jewelry, but could not put on all.

Sultan Ask her what is the price of that diamond necklace.

Reschid His majesty inquires whether this is your first visit to Constantinople?

Lady Londonderry This is my first visit, and I am delighted with all I have seen.

Reschid (to Sultan) She asks a million of piasters.

Sultan That is too much.

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty asks whether you have seen the mosques. If not, he offers you a firman.

Lady Londonderry expressed her thanks.

Sultan—What price does she put on that set of turquoises?

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty says that perhaps you would like to take a walk in the garden.

Lady Londonderry expressed her thanks and said she would like to see the imperial garden.

Reschid (to Sultan)—She says 40,000 piasters.

Sultan Take her away! I shall not give such prices.

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty graciously expresses satisfaction at having made your acquaintance.

Lady Londonderry coutesied low, and withdrew from his majesty's presence to visit the garden with the amiable and courteous Reschid; and afterward she had a delightful story to tell to her friends of the kindness with which the sultan received her.—Yorkshire Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Raspberries and Currants.

(By Caroline Coe.)

Ten quarts of raspberries.
Three quarts of currants.
Three quarts of sugar.

Heat, crush and press juice from the currants and proceed as you do with the raspberries, using currant juice instead of raspberry juice.