

A Terrible Cough.



If people would only treat coughs and colds in time with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, there would be fewer homes desolate.

The severest coughs and colds, bronchitis and croup, and the first stages of consumption yield readily to this powerful, lung-healing remedy.

Read what Mrs. Thos. Carter, Northport, Ont., says: "I caught a severe cold, which settled on my throat and lungs, so that I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I also had a terrible cough which my friends thought would send me to my grave. I tried different remedies but all failed to do me any good until I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and the contents of one bottle completely cured me."

Goldwin Smith on Books and Reading.

Mr. Goldwin Smith recently delivered an address to the teachers in attendance at the Toronto Normal School. The address, which will be read with interest by others than teachers, is as follows:

It is not without some misgiving, young ladies and gentlemen, that I meet you this morning. I have nothing to offer in the way of advice or instruction. You have, no doubt, had both in abundance, and of the best quality. We are never tired of wondering at our progress. It has been as great in education as in other departments. I wish you could see the school-rooms of Eton and their equipments as they were when I was a boy. Some experience of education I have had; as a college teacher and afterwards as a university professor of history at Oxford. As a professor I had one very notable pupil—his present Majesty Edward VII. A little class was formed for him in English history. I used to examine him after the lecture, and I have no doubt that I bored him to extinction. But he never let me see that he was bored. From this I gathered that he would successfully discharge the most arduous duties of royalty. If he could listen to a professor who bored him to extinction without showing him that he was bored, he would be able to listen with an appearance of interest and delight to municipal addresses. He would never lose his self-command, or like one of his predecessors, knight a town clerk in mistake for the Lord Mayor.

I need not magnify the importance of your profession to the commonwealth. A monarchy may do without popular education. The shepherd is content if the sheep will go or his dogs can drive them the way he wishes. To a democracy popular education is a vital necessity. Lowe said rather cynically we must educate our masters. It is better to say we must educate our political partners. This reconciles me to the assumption by the State of a duty which nature seems to have assigned to the family. I have more confidence, I confess, in the family than I have in the state, as Governments now are. Some say they may be powers of supreme wisdom and beneficence, so that we may be happy to put everything into their hand. A public school may, by its order, its regularity, its discipline—even by its physical cleanliness and neatness—afford a certain moral training. But I am not surprised at what seems to be the growing predilection, on moral grounds, for private schools. Rising in the world, which our system practically inculcates, is a good principle in its way, both for the pupil and for the commonwealth, but the progress of which will be forwarded by his activity. But we cannot all climb over each other's heads.

I hear with pleasure what the Minister of Education said about the formation of private libraries. While you are teaching others, do not forget your own culture. After hot summer days in the schoolroom, you will be more inclined for fresh air than for books. But there are winter evenings and Sundays; there is the close of life. Besides the public or travelling libraries, have little libraries of your own, with your favorite authors, to be taken down when the fancy strikes you. Editions of the classics are now very cheap. It is far better to be thoroughly familiar with one great writer than to know a little of twenty less great. For serious literature, in forming such a little library, there are Bacon's Essays, marvelous condensations of wisdom in language the most majestic. There are Lamb's Essays of Elia, ever charming. There are Macaulay's Essays, unrivaled for brilliancy of style, though a little too cock-sure of anything as Tom Macaulay was cock-sure of everything. In English history I cannot help calling attention to Knight's Popular History, though being in eight volumes with wood cuts it is rather an expensive book. It gives a fair and lively narrative of events, with a full account of the manners, literature, and general life of the people, all in a genial and liberal spirit, without taint of

party. In biography, Boswell's Johnson is supreme. In poetry, Chaucer soars singing joyously as a skylark in the literary dawn; but perhaps, from the archaism of his language he is to most people rather a subject of study than a source of pleasure pure and simple. Never be tired of reading Shakespeare. The more you read him the more you will find in him. The first six books of "Paradise Lost" are about the most sublime of human compositions. If you want perfect rest turn to Cowper's "Task." All scotchmen worship Burns, and we will join them if they will let us take the poetry without adding the man. Then comes the stirring age of the Revolution and with it a galaxy of poets of the deeper kind—Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, Keats. At last we have Tennyson, supreme in art and the mirror of our own age, with its science, its speculations, and its doubts. Of the recent works of fiction I do not know much nor care to know much more. For political and theological novels I have no taste; let us have our politics and theology straight. Miss Austen, I fear, is out of date, for you, though not for me, who can remember that state of society. It is a pity, for she is a little female Shakespeare, with the very rare gift of endowing her characters with life. Nobody has ever written such tales as Scott, and in reading anything of his, you enjoy intercourse with a truly noble gentleman. Thackeray is not really cynical, while he teaches you deep lessons in human nature. In Dickens I delight. He not only makes us laugh, but does us good. There can be no better religious exercise than reading his "Christmas Carol." George Eliot, of course, is admirable, though rather philosophic and austere. But choose freely for yourselves. Make your little library of your own favorites; only make your own little library.

Now, young ladies and gentlemen, you are at the opening of life, while I am at its close. You are peering anxiously, as once I was, into the misty veil, which, at starting, hides from each of us his or her destiny. Behind that veil may there for each of you be happiness. There surely is, if you do your duty.

The Canadian Order of Foresters.

This society was organized in November, 1879, with a membership of less than four hundred. At first its operations were confined to a portion of the Province of Ontario, but today it has Courts (or Lodges) in every Province of the Dominion of Canada, to which its operations are confined, and has a membership of 43,000. Since its organization the society has paid out in insurance nearly \$1,600,000, and on the 31st of August last had a surplus in its insurance fund of \$1,082,000. This surplus has accumulated since the first of November, 1885, when the insurance rates were increased to the following, payable monthly in advance:

Between the ages of	On \$500	On \$1,000	On \$1,500	On \$2,000
18 to 25	.35	.60	.90	\$1.20
25 to 30	.40	.65	.98	1.30
30 to 35	.45	.70	\$1.05	1.40
35 to 40	.50	.85	1.28	1.70
40 to 45	.55	\$1.00	1.50	2.00

In 1900 over \$195,000 were paid out in life insurance and over \$144,000 was carried to the reserve or surplus fund.

The limit of insurance on any life is \$2,000. By confining the operations of the society to Canada, and with a rigid medical examination, the death rate has been kept very low. In 1899, the death rate per 1,000 of the membership was only 4.43; in 1900, 4.88, and the average death rate for the last twenty-one years is only 4.93 per 1,000 of the membership.

Every dollar of the surplus in the Insurance Fund is invested in gilt-edged securities of municipalities or loan companies, in Dominion Government stock, or is on deposit in the best monetary institutions of Canada. Not a dollar invested out of the country or in mortgages or buildings, which may deteriorate in value. List of investments published in every issue of the "Canadian Forester," for the information of the membership.

The society also conducts a Sick Benefit Department, about 22,000 of the members participating in the benefits. The rates for the same, payable monthly in advance, are:

Between 18 and 25 years	25 cents
" 25 and 30 years	30 cents
" 30 and 35 years	35 cents
" 35 and 40 years	40 cents
" 40 and 45 years	45 cents

In the year 1900 over \$63,000 were paid out in sick and funeral benefits.

All physically and morally qualified males, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who are not debarred on account of occupation, are accepted for membership.

For further particulars enquire of any of the officers or members of the Order, or address,

R. Elliott, H. C. R., Ingersoll, Ont.; Thos White, High Secretary, Brantford, Ont. Ernst Gartung, S. O., Brantford, Ont.

How National Buildings are Guarded.

Considering the vast wealth the British Museum holds, the average visitor is no doubt struck by the apparent lack of care exercised in guarding that institution. Relics that would realize small fortunes if placed on the market appear to be separated from the thief by only a sheet of glass, but as a matter of fact there is no building in the world so rigorously watched as the Museum.

The glass cases that contain such untold wealth are deceptive, for they really consist of two cases one inside the other, and were the outer case broken a system of secret wires would immediately give the alarm. The bottom and sides of each case have a lining of plate-glass, which makes it impossible for the treasures to be abducted by boring. The

most valuable trophies of all are separately connected with electric wires that would at once alarm the keepers if the article were moved.

At night the Museum is even more impregnable than by day. Every window is burglar-proof owing to the wires that encompass them, and which would set alarm-bells in motion if touched, at the same time locating on an electric indicator the room in which the burglary was being perpetrated. Each door is barred and locked with rows of bolts, there being no fewer than sixteen massive locks on the door of the gold ornament room alone. Detectives are hidden within and without the building, and even the roof is secured by an elaborate system of self-locking bolts. Altogether the safety precautions at the Museum have cost nearly £200,000.

The Houses of Parliament form another of London's most carefully guarded structures. In addition to the large force of police stationed around the building throughout the hours of darkness, a sum of £2,500 a year is expended in maintaining a gang of secret detectives for night work. Promptly at six every evening an inspector, a sergeant, and eight men arrive on the premises, and are dispersed throughout the building, where they remain until relieved at midnight by a fresh gang of eight men under a sergeant.

As soon as the House rises a gang of night-watchmen search all the rooms closely and then patrol the passages until the morning. Once an hour each man must peg a clock, which not only informs the inspector where every man may be found, but indicates that he has been alert while on duty.

The Bank of England is guarded by the Household troops, and at six o'clock in the evening an officer, four non-commissioned officers, twenty-nine privates, and a drummer arrive from Wellington and Chelsea Barracks. Sentries are then posted throughout the building and relieved every hour until six o'clock in the morning during the summer months and seven in the winter. The men have their own guard-room, and two-luxurious chambers are set aside for the sole use of the officer.

There is one peculiarity about the custody of the Bank that is not to be found elsewhere, and that is in the way the sentries challenge. The marauder is not greeted by word of mouth, but by the sentry stamping his feet, the method of doing this being changed every night. For this work the men receive 1s. 4d. per night, the sergeants 2s. 6d., and the officer a dinner, to which he is entitled to invite two friends, in lieu of being remunerated with a newly-coined half-sovereign, as was customary until a few years ago. Besides the military guard a large force of police and secret detectives is also on duty at night inside the building, in addition to an elaborate system of electric alarms.

The finest system of guarding a bank, however, is that in vogue in the Bank of France. Every night the money is placed in the vault safes and bricked in by masons with mortar. The vaults are then flooded with water, so that thieves would have to work submerged upon brick walls before reaching the money. In the morning the water is drained out, the masonry pulled down, and the money extracted.

The Law Courts are guarded by two gangs of nightwatchmen consisting of seven men each under a night foreman. The first gang comes at two in the afternoon, and is relieved at eleven by the second gang, which is on duty till six the following morning. These men are stationed in the corridors and are in direct communication with one another, while at certain times the foreman visits each man to make sure that he is on the alert. Without the building is guarded entirely by the secret police from Scotland Yard.

Sore Throat and Hoarseness

with their attendant dangers may be speedily averted and remedied by the use of Polson's Nerviline. Excellent to gargle with—ten times better than a mustard plaster, and more convenient for the outside. Nerviline penetrates the tissues instantly, soothes the pain, allays inflammation, and cures sore throat and hoarseness simply because that's what it is made for. The large 25 cent bottle of Nerviline is unexcelled as a household liniment. It cures everything.

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There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for the good derived from it. I was a slave, chained with putrid sore throat and Asthma for ten years. I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full-size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,
Rabbi of the Cong. Bnai Israel,
New York, Jan 3, 1901.

DRS. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO.,
Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful. After having it carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,
REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901

DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully, O. D. PHELPS, M. D.

DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street.

S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 129th st., New York City.

Trial Bottel sent Absolutely Free on receipt of Postal.

Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS' MEDICINE CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

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In the severe winter mornings when the house gets cold, if you have a reliable heater like the

Sunshine Furnace

you can slip out into the hall, turn on the drafts, and feel satisfied that the coal has not been burnt out during the night.

Then take another nap while the house is heating.

The drafts on the SUNSHINE regulate the fire so perfectly, that after coaling up you know to within half an hour how long it will burn.

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Has large ash pan.

Made in three sizes.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

Sold at a moderate price.

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ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

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F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

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