

IT IS IMPORTANT

that the walls of a room should be free to breathe so that the imprisoned inmates may do so. Dr. De Wolfe, late Commissioner of Health for the City of Chicago says: "The free passage of air through the walls of living-rooms is an important element in proper ventilation. The practice of papering rooms by layers upon layers of wall-paper, made adhesive by glue or paste, which adds a decomposing material to the masonry process, can receive nothing but condemnation from sanitarians. The perfect wall for domestic habitation is of material which resists decomposition in every form, and which permits the passage of air. Paper does not supply these conditions."

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JIU-JITSU.

Japs Carry this Mysterious Science into Their Daily Life.

When the Russian meets the Japanese his traditional foe, face to face in the battles of Northern Korea or Eastern Manchuria, the Muscovite will discover a new and subtle science on the part of his yellow adversary that will mystify him as much as it will terrify him. This is the jiu-jitsu, or art of muscle wrenching. The Japanese carries this mysterious science into every detail of his daily life, and he uses it, or its spiritual affinity, in everything that he does.

In common every day fighting it consists of leading his adversary to exert every atom of his strength in some movement designed to overthrow his enemy, and then by suddenly giving way at the crucial moment, cause his enemy to break a bone or sprain a muscle that thereupon becomes useless.

In the sudden attack upon Port Arthur and the frequent drawing off of the Japanese fleet at critical moments to return at a new angle the students of the jiu jitsu saw the underlying principle of this mysterious science practised in the battle of the fleets and forts.

Every boy in Japan from his cradle practices the science of jiu-jitsu, and aside from the quickness and the unsuspected strength it gives to unusual muscles, it develops a constitution and muscular strength in the men of Japan that is not found in any other race in the world.

The idea is commonly held by people who live in Western countries that the Japanese is small, frail and weak. That is not so. The Japanese soldier and policeman is a bundle of strong, hardy muscles that are in every way the equal of the tall and brawny Northern soldier of the Polish, Finnish or Siberian manhood of the Russian army.

As a matter of fact the Japanese fighter is the superior of even the American pugilist in the ring. He goes into the arena to meet his Japanese adversary with the idea fixed in his mind that heavy blows are the way to overcome and kill his enemy. The hardy little Japanese fighter of the jiu jitsu school rushes in under the guard of the boxer, seizes the adam's apple in the throat of the big man, and by pressing it with his finger tips causes the most excruciating pain his opponent has ever experienced.

The student of jiu-jitsu commences his years of training by studying his own body to find out where its weak places are. He discovers that just below the lobes of his ears, for instance, there are two weak places that cannot bear the least little pressure.

He discovers that a sharp blow with the edge of the hand on the spine at the base of the brain will instantly cause unconsciousness and that a heavy blow will snap the spine as if it were a pipe stem. There are no such things as fouls in the jiu jitsu. A punch in the stomach with the knee instantly put the strongest man out of business, but in a hand

to-hand struggle with the sentries of Russian camps in the darkness of Manchurian nights it is doubtful if the big Russian soldier would remember this.

On the other hand, the Japanese spy, wriggling his way among the sentries to the very edge of the camp fires, knows just what quick and lightning like blows will keep over his armed enemy without a word and allow him to go on his way without danger of discovery.

In the war with China this subtle art of fighting, carried out in everything that the Japanese did, so concentrated the yellow Orientals of China that sentry duty became the one thing that thoroughly terrified the Chinese soldiers of the regular army.

Another Claimant for Protection.

Another interest claiming the right to protection in Canada is that of the wool growers. A correspondent of The Farming World decries the discouraging results of sheep-raising in Ontario and points out that the profits are so small that farmers and ranchers are likely to abandon the business entirely. The remedy proposed in the old familiar increase in the tariff—the magical entity that is supposed to be capable of making something out of nothing. It is argued, and not without a show of reason, that the woolen manufacturers are now protected to the extent of 35 per cent., and, even with the British preference allowed, they have over 28 per cent. This is shown to be in striking contrast to the position of the wool-grower, who must sell in open competition with foreign products. While the manufacturer gets his raw material duty free he enjoys the advantage of a high rate of protection, and it is claimed that the producers of this raw material should share in the benefits of the protection.

At the present time the woolen manufacturers are carrying on a campaign for more protection, and as they are protesting their imperative needs in that regard they would no doubt be prepared to resist any attempt to tax their raw material. The profits they now obtain would be cut down by the levying of a duty on imported wool. Any such advantage given to the Canadian wool-grower would be at the expense of the manufacturer. This will in some quarters suggest the easy and simple expedient of raising the duty on woolen goods so as to compensate the manufacturer for the duty on and higher price of wool. This is in accordance with the old theory that a tariff has the miraculous power of taking or making something out of nothing. But that notion is now generally abandoned. The people know that for every dollar obtained by the wool-growers or manufacturers through the tariff more than a dollar would be taken from the consumer of woolen goods. That knowledge has resulted in a suspension of the old process of compensating with a new tax everyone injured by an old one. The Farming World takes a wiser view, and advises the wool-growers that if any line of

production does not pay they should try something else. That is the policy that weeds out exotics and results in giving each productive worker the greatest possible returns for his efforts.

One of the competitive factors in the wool business in shoddy and another is cotton. If wool cannot profitably compete with these the best policy is to cease producing it till it is better appreciated. The farmers now most successful in sheep raising look to the lambs rather than to the wool for their revenue. The manufacturers do not want Canadian wool sufficiently to pay a remunerative price, but the public do want lambs for food. The proper course is not to impose a tariff to make people take what they do not like or pay for what they cannot use, but to facilitate the turning of the producers from things not wanted to things in demand.

Senator Lodge and Reciprocity.

A short time ago the Republican convention of the State of Massachusetts met to appoint delegates to the National Convention and to formulate a Presidential election platform. The "junior Senator" for the State—the "senior" is Senator Hoar—was present at the convention to steer it off the rocks, and in the course of his professional services on that occasion he found himself under the necessity of trying to make the platform say something and at the same time say nothing about reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States. Of course, he did not succeed, and his interference to prevent a positive declaration in favor of freer trade with the Dominion gave serious offence to the people of his State, who greatly desire a more liberal arrangement. The result was a largely attended indignation meeting in the City of Boston, at which Senator Lodge's impertinent "butting-in" was condemned in very vigorous fashion and in unmistakable New England vernacular.

This is one of very many indications that the subject of protection to American industries and freer trade with other countries, and especially with Canada, are giving President Roosevelt and the friends of his Administration a good deal of trouble. It is not popular to appear too protectionist in the face of the doings of the "trusts," and it is not safe to denounce reciprocity, or even head it off, as Mr. Lodge has just found out. Hedging and compromising may suffice for a time, but in the end the force of public opinion cannot be successfully stemmed, and public opinion seems to be growing in favor of reciprocity with Canada. Meanwhile we on this side of the line can well afford to wait, because we are doing fairly well as we are.

Saved His Books.

Farmer Dockridge was hastily awakened in the dead of night by Alf, the hired man, who told him the barn was on fire. Instructing Alf to blindfold the horses and lead them out through the back door, if there was time enough, he hurriedly donned his trousers, rushed into the summer kitchen, grabbed up a screwdriver and ran out into the barn.

The roof was burning fiercely, but he dashed into the building and began to unscrew the hinges of the smooth pine door that opened into the corn-bin.

Alf had succeeded in getting the horses out safely, and the sparks were falling around the old man; but he stuck to his task until he finished it, and emerged from the burning barn, carrying the door just as the roof fell in.

"That's a good deal of a risk to take for the sake of saving a bit of kindling-wood," commented a neighbor who had been awakened by the flames and had run over to see if he could be of any use.

"Kindling-wood!" exclaimed Farmer Dockridge, pointing to the pencil marks that covered the door. "See them figgers? There's all my business accounts for the last six years. That door's wuth more than the hull barn!"

What The War Was Fought For.

Hastings Star: Nearly five years ago the best of Britain's army were leaving her shores, besides the additional men from the colonies, to teach the Boers justice. This war was sanctioned by the same Government that has just recently sanctioned the importation of Chinamen, as slaves into that country. The first continent of Chinamen is now leaving China, and they will drive the white laborers from this country, or make them work for starvation wages.

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Love Sonnets of a Lawyer.

Whereas, you crossed my path some time ago,
To wit: May sixteenth, A. D., nineteen four,
And I, for divers reasons, do adore
Your fairy face and form; yea, I, John Doe;
Wherewith dependant saith he worships so
That he will never draw one free breath more
Until you take away the heartache sore
And cause said heartache from his breast to flow.
Now, therefore, this dependant humbly prays
That you would grant him the aforesaid boon;
To cherish and protect his Mrs. Doe;
Prays, also, for the court to grant no stays—
For an informal wedding—say, in June,
And for such other judgment and relief
As is not clearly outlined in this brief.

II.

Plaintiff alleges that one year ago
To wit: June fifteenth, A. D., nineteen four,
She married the defendant, who then swore
To cherish and protect his Mrs. Doe;
Alas, defendant didn't do it, though—
But in a back room at the corner store
Played back, and lost his ducats by the score.
Plaintiff alleges more, and says it's so.
Wherefore, this plaintiff prays for a decree
Saying the bonds of matrimony now,
And for such alimony, costs and fees
As to the Court seem proper to allow;
And for whatever judgment and relief
The Court deems right to satisfy her grief.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

How Bacon Settled Him.

(Harper's Weekly.)

A story that is told of Leonard Bacon, who was one of the best known theologians in New England a quarter of a century ago, illustrates the absurdity of a popular kind of argument. Dr. Bacon was attending a conference in one of the New England cities, and some assertions he made in his address were vehemently objected to by a member of the opposition.

"Why," he expostulated, "I never heard tell of such a thing in all life!"
"Mr. Moderator," rejoined Bacon, calmly, "I cannot allow my opponent's ignorance, however vast, to offset my knowledge, however small."

An earnest man said to have descended from a man who once wore a gorgeous "coat of colors" in Egypt, had rented the house and was about to sign the lease, when the real estate agent remarked:
"Of course you understand that there is no bath-room in the house."
"Dot makes me no difference," was the reply "Ve only wants it for von year."

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Respectfully yours,
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It is an absolutely reliable remedy for Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones, etc. Removes the buncle and leaves no scar. Price \$1.50 per box. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
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MISS A. M. BOYER,
CONNELL'S BLOCK,
Woodstock, April 13, 1904.

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Fitted with roller bearings and draw from middle of axle.

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Woodstock, May 4th, 1904.