

# 100 PERSONS CURED OF ECZEMA

Within the past few months over 100 persons have written to the Zam-Buk Co. reporting their cure of eczema, rashes and skin diseases by Zam-Buk! Does this not prove that Zam-Buk is something different? Don't you need it in your household?

Miss Mary McCuaig, 913 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal, says: "I do not know words powerful enough to express my gratitude to Zam-Buk. Eczema broke out on my scalp and hands. The irritation of the scalp was so bad that I could not sleep or rest, and I feared I should have to have my hair cut off. On my hands the disease appeared in sore patches, the burning and itching of which drove me many times to spells of weeping. I went to the dispensary, but they referred me to a skin specialist, who said that mine was as bad a case of eczema as he had seen. He gave me some ointment, and then a second lot, but neither gave me any relief."

"I was in a very bad condition when Zam-Buk was introduced, but I soon found out that it was different from all the other remedies. I persevered with the Zam-Buk treatment, and each box did me more and more good. The irritation and smarting soon disappeared, then the sores began to heal, fresh healthy skin grew over the parts which had been sore, and I am now quite free from all traces of eczema, both on head and hands. My hair has also been saved."

Zam-Buk is also a sure cure for piles, eruptions, blood-poison, cuts, burns and all skin injuries. 25c. all drug stores and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Before substituting.

## ZAM-BUK

### FRENCH CANADIANS FORCED TO MARRY

Or Forfeit Their Right to Hunt, to Till Soil, or Revisit France

Mandré Fribourg claims to prove in the Paris "Grand Revue," through the correspondence of Colbert, the great Minister of Louis XIV., that the strength and stamina of French-Canadians are largely due to that statesman. Colbert was particularly interested in Canada, and made its colonization his hobby. He sent out batches of strong and healthy young Frenchmen, and, in order that there should be no doubt about their getting married on their arrival, he issued a decree rendering marriage compulsory. Every bachelor-colonist was forced to take as his wife one of the female emigrants, under penalties on refusal of forfeiting his right to till the soil, to hunt, or to revisit France. Special privileges were, moreover, granted by Colbert to the parents of numerous children. It was in this way that the magnificent stock of French-Canadian voyageurs and trappers, not to speak of the equally sturdy agriculturists, was created. The question of Canadian virility was the subject of a private discussion by a number of members of the British Parliament and one of the members observed that with the exception of the ordinance respecting marriage, the same thing was practically true of the first settlers in other parts of Canada. They were drawn from the strongest of the race, and it is, of course, a commonplace to say that the present energy of Canada as a nation is the result of this endowment. Surprise is frequently expressed in England that so numerically small a nation as Canada should project and carry to a successful conclusion such huge undertakings; but is not the reason to be found in the fact that the fathers of the Dominion were the fittest of those who survived the Napoleonic and American wars, and before that date those Highlanders, of whom Lord Hobart, the then Colonial Secretary, wrote in such high terms?

#### Umbrella Device

A combination lock that encloses the handle of an umbrella and prevents it being opened by any person ignorant of the combination is the invention of a London cafe coat room attendant.

#### New Sewing Machine

A sewing cabinet capacious enough to hold everything a seamstress may need in her work yet which folds up like a screen and can be carried by handles on one side has been invented by a Miss Hurian.



COUNTESS TARNOWSKI  
the beautiful and wicked "Venus of Venice," who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for the murder of her lover, Count Paul Kama-rovsky.

### TRUE IN MISFORTUNE

Human nature is vilely selfish and rather enjoys the failure of other people. "Don't expect help or sympathy from others," advised a notorious millionaire. "You won't get it if you do. Keep your failures to yourself. If you tell them to other people, don't expect them to enjoy them, that's all. It's human nature, and cannot be altered." It is wonderful how many people accept that miserable view. It does not do them good. I believe it is as false a view as anyone can hold, and one which helps enormously to the failure of those who hold it. The man or woman who believes that human beings are no better than that, won't make the best of them, or of himself or herself either. "Don't expect too much, but don't expect too little of men or women," advised Lord Palmerston. "People are always running to one extreme or the other in too much or too little confidence in them. I have seen a good deal of gratitude and much ingratitude. I think I may assure you of this, that desert inevitably gathers to it some who remain true to it in every misfortune."—The Penny Magazine.

#### Tobacco Smoke

Extensive tests by an Ohio physician have proved to his satisfaction that both tobacco juice and smoke are excellent germicides, killing a large proportion of all disease germs with which they come in contact.

#### Moving Pictures at Home

In the residence of a Connecticut man there has been installed a private motion picture theater, so located that guests can view the pictures, as from a box, while at the dinner table.

### RED HAired GIRLS

Spinners With Auburn Locks Rarely Seen in England

Though red hair of the Titian tint remains at least till middle age, a correspondent of the London Daily Mail points out that until the other day he had never seen or heard of a red haired spinster.

"I know that red hair in girls and women is rare nowadays, and anthropological experts say that the red haired race is fast disappearing. A friend to whom I mentioned my one and only meeting with a red haired spinster told me that he had always heard that there was not a spinster to be found whose head was crowned with the red hair." A member of the Royal Anthropological Institute said: "I am inclined to think that few if any girls with the Titian tint fail to get married. Men like them and they are quickly married."

#### Transferring Oil Fuel

An oil tank steamer purchased for the British navy has been equipped with pumps and hose to enable it to transfer fuel to a warship at sea in any weather.

#### Encouraging Thrift

To encourage children to save money a German bank has installed coin in the slot machines in public places, yielding stamps, accepted at the bank for deposit.

#### Winged Aeroplanes

European engineers believe that, as soon as desirable, it will be possible to build aeroplanes with a wing spread of 100 feet and carrying from ten to twenty passengers.

#### Poor People With Big Families

When Mr. Bolton, at the Thurles Urban Council, urged that poor people with big families required plenty of room on the ground floor, Mr. Butler created much laughter by quoting "Mr. Dooley" as having said: "Nature is a great Dimmycrat. The man that has ten dollars a week has a child, the man that has a dollar a week has ten children, and the millionaire has a motor car!"

## JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Used 102 years for internal and external ills.

A sure relief for coughs, colds, sore throat, cramps, cholera morbus, diarrhea, cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, etc.

25c and 50c every where

Parsons' Pills  
Relieve Constipation and Headache  
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

### THE JEWISH METHOD OF KILLING CATTLE

Rabbi Jacobs Says There is no Cruelty in it When Properly Carried Out

Rev. S. Jacobs, the senior rabbi of Toronto was interviewed regarding the Jewish method of killing cattle, and as to whether or not there was cruelty in the method.

"As far as the slaughtering of animals is concerned," he said, "the Jewish law on the subject demands not only that the 'shechit' be well versed in the law, but he must be absolutely skilled in his work. He must pass a most rigid examination before a competent authority, and must also be an expert in examining the knife to see that it has not the least flaw or notch. One who is intoxicated or one whose hand trembles is prohibited from acting as a shechit for several reasons, chief of which is lest he press the knife against the throat of the animal instead of gently applying it. The knife must be twice the width of the throat of the animal about to be slaughtered, the maximum length being 14 finger breadths. The knife must be sharp, smooth, and without any perceptible notch, and it must be thoroughly examined before the slaughtering, and even afterward, for should there be a notch the animal becomes ritually unfit for food."

In touching upon the possibility of cruelty of this method, Rabbi Jacobs continued: "Judaism inculcates the most humane treatment of all dumb animals. This is insisted upon, not only in the Bible, but in all the rabbinical writings. Animals must not be tortured unnecessarily. The Mosaic injunction that the ox must not be muzzled whilst threshing was explained by our teachers of old to be a general precept enjoining us to act with every humane consideration towards all dumb animals. Judaism forbade the yoking of animals of different species or of unequal strength, or of wild and tame animals together, or the slaying of the dam and the young, or the taking of both mother and young from a nest. Even hunting was discouraged from motives of sport."

"The different regulations for the slaughtering of animals are all strictly in harmony with the principles of the prevention of cruelty to animals. This ancient institution of Judaism has been repeatedly attacked, but the Jewish method of slaughtering has been again and again vindicated as far more humane than any other method in vogue. Dr. Dembo has proven this most ably in his work, 'The Slaughtering of Animals.'"

It was shown that the Jewish law, far from countenancing cruelty, enjoins the most loving kindness to all animals, and Rev. Mr. Jacobs gave many quotations to prove this. Beasts were to have their rest on the Sabbath day, and their masters were to first care for them, "and then eat and be satisfied." The words from Psalm I, 1: "Who stand not in the way of sinners," were expounded in the Talmud as being an injunction against associating with hunters who tortured dumb animals by urging dogs against them.

"Yes," concluded the Rabbi, "there is not the least foundation for the charge of cruelty in the Jewish method of slaughtering cattle, if the laws appertaining thereto are conscientiously carried out. With our Christian brethren, we believe in the words of the poet: 'He pravest best who loveth best All things, both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us He made and loveth all.'"

The farmer often makes a great mistake by trying to do too much (ground). Till a smaller area and till it better and there will be more profit in it.

### HELD FAMILY PEWS FOR OVER A CENTURY

Interesting Fact About St. James Cathedral, the Fourth Edifice on the Same Site

A hundred years is a long space of time in the life of a modern city. Nevertheless, there are plenty of families in Toronto which have continuously held pews in St. James' Cathedral for more than a century. The magnificent pile to-day, is not, of course, the original building, nor was the latter called a cathedral. The first Anglican church, built between the years 1803 and 1807, was constructed of wood, and was, in fact, little more than a "meeting house." But it stood on almost the same site as the present St. James' Cathedral, though, unlike that edifice, which faces north and south, it faced east and west—a location more conformable with Anglican traditions as to the building of churches. This primitive church was opened for public worship in the year 1807, and in March of that year the pews were sold by public auction, subject to the ground rents of four dollars a year for a double, and two dollars a year for a single, pew. The sum received in pew rents for the first year appears to have amounted to about a hundred and forty-five dollars. Among the earliest pew-holders—none of whom, of course, survive—are many names held in high honor and esteem in Toronto. Some of these good old families are extinct. The members of some of them worship at other churches. But, in spite of all vicissitudes—the first church, after reconstruction, was replaced by a stone building (the first cathedral), which was destroyed by fire, as was also in its turn, its successor the second cathedral—there are still to-day plenty of Torontonians worshipping in the present fourth church and third cathedral, called St. James, whose ancestors were among the original pew-holders in the original wooden church, and in whose families the pews have remained ever since.

### WE ALL LOOK ALIKE

Impressions of Missionary Back After Many Years

Mr. Dan Crawford, who returned after twenty-three years' missionary work in Central Africa, found a great change in the dress of Londoners. "In the old days," he said, "I could distinguish between the different sections of society by the clothes they wore. I could tell at once the mistress, her housemaid, her cook, and her scullerymaid. If all these were seated together in a bus to-day I could not distinguish between them. I find that all are hobbleskirted, all wear the same designs in hats, and all the same show of jewellery. Perhaps, if one looked carefully into material, or the quality of the jewels, one might notice a difference. But otherwise they appear to me exactly the same. This applies as well to the modern young man, the shop assistant, the clerk, the office boy, and the young peer. Twenty years ago the clerk could easily be recognized by his modest and sober attire. The office boy was distinct with his abnormally high collar, which added a touch of polish to his rather shabby clothes. I do not know if this is the result of a tendency on the part of tailors to standardize the clothes or of a reduction in prices, or of there being more money to spend among young men of the middle and lower classes."

### HEARTS THAT SPEAK WITH GOLDEN VOICES

So much of our lives is, and must be, made up of failures that it will not do to be mistaken as to how others will treat us with regard to them. Will people sympathize with us and help us, or will they be rather pleased, and, perhaps, even go out of their way to make things worse?

There was a tragedy in one of the papers the other day. An inquest was held upon a man who had committed suicide, and it was discovered that he had been worried out of his mind by a small debt he had contracted. An old friend of his turned up at the inquest.

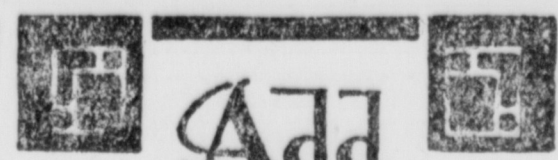
"I never knew he was in such trouble," he stated. "I guessed something was worrying him, but he never told me what it was. I would have lent him the money if I had known." "Perhaps he thought he had no security to offer?" suggested the coroner.

"His word would have been good enough for me," declared the witness. "The deceased man, unfortunately," said the coroner to the jury, "appears to have been too proud to acquaint anyone with the fact he had failed in business, or too doubtful of the willingness of others to help him."

The millions of money given in charity each year—the sums sent to a police magistrate when a pitiful case is reported in the newspapers—show that there are thousands of hands ready to go to their pockets to help.—The Penny Magazine.

#### Defence of Rowdiness

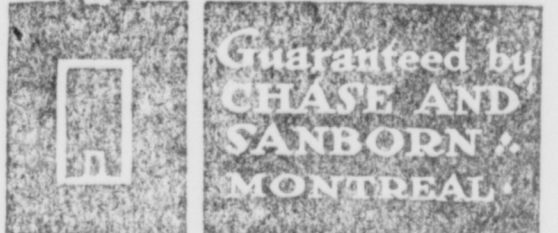
Speaking for two men charged at Wexford Sessions with damaging laborers' cottages, Mr. T. D. Moffatt,



to the pleasure of your Breakfast Table

## Serve Seal Brand COFFEE

ABSOLUTELY PURE



solicitor, said that when he was at Trinity College, the young men there did things which would put the defendants' action in the shade. He told of an encounter with the police, when the students captured a sergeant and put him up a tree in the college grounds. Captain Crosbie, R.M., said those tricks were performed on people who could afford it, but the defendants had injured poor people's houses.

### GARDEN HINTS

Onion Sets—Plant in long rows ten to twelve inches apart. The sets should be two or three inches apart, according to whether the plant is to be pulled while small. Plant sets an inch deep in heavy soil; one and one-half inches in light soil.

Peas—Plant in long double rows six to eight inches apart. Plant one inch deep in heavy soil; two inches in light soil.

Lettuce—Sow in drills a few inches apart with a very wide thin covering of soil.

With radishes, carrots, beets and parsley follow these directions, but to save space let the rows of one species be planted between the rows of another.

Radishes—Sow always thinly in drills six inches or more apart and about one-half inch deep. A more wasteful method is to sow broadcast in small beds, but the better way is to plant carefully at first to avoid too much thinning out.

Beets—Sow in long rows a foot or more apart. Scatter the seed thinly, as best seeds are really fruits, each seed containing several true seeds. Sow an inch deep in the spring. Later when the ground is drier sow two inches deep. Early germination may be produced by soaking the seed overnight.

Carrots—Sow in long rows two to eighteen inches apart, one inch deep. When the plants are well up thin to three inches apart.

Parsley—Sow in long rows a foot apart; depth about one-half inch. Sow thinly, and thin early to six to nine inches in the rows.

When it comes to work, in the spring almost anybody is willing to pose as a total abstainer.