

What Followed A Cut

A Magistrate's Wonderful Experience With Zam-Buk.

Mr. J. E. Arsenault, a Justice of the Peace, and station master at Wellington, on the Prince Edward Island Ry., has had a wonderful proof of the healing power of Zam-Buk. He says:

"Four years ago I had an accident. I slipped in the station and fell on a freight truck, sustaining a bad cut on the front of my leg. I thought this would heal, but instead of doing so it developed into a bad ulcer and later into a form of eczema which spread very rapidly and all so started on the other leg. Both legs became so swollen and sore that I could only go about my work by having them bandaged. My doctor said I must stop work and lay up.

"After six months of this trouble I consulted another doctor, but with no better result. I tried all the salves, liniments and lotions; I heard of, but instead of getting better I got worse.

"This was my condition when I got my first box of Zam-Buk. Greatly to my delight that first box gave me relief. I continued to apply it to the sores, and day by day they got better. I could see that at last I had got hold of something which would cure me, and in the end it did.

It is now over a year since Zam-Buk worked a cure in my case, and there has been no return of the eczema or any trace of it."

Such is the nature of the great cures which Zam-Buk is daily effecting. Purely herbal in composition, this great balm is a sure cure for all skin disease cold sore, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood poisoning, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, cuts, burns, and bruises. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto upon receipt of price.

The Balkan War

The financial embarrassment of the combatants and the loss of enthusiasm for the war by the peoples of the countries involved, led to the belief that peace negotiations will soon be resumed. The Turkish government apparently is of the same mind for Reshad Pasha, who was the leader of the Turkish peace delegation, has received instructions from his government to remain in London a few days longer.

The newspaper Le Turc published in Constantinople says this morning that a force of 30,000 Albanians are marching on the city of U kup which was taken from the Turks by Servian troops and is now occupied by them.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 6.—The Turkish army occupying the pen-

insula of Gallipoli and defending the Dardanelles suffered a defeat at the hands of the Bulgarian troops to the south of the River Kavay yesterday, according to the semi-official statement made at the Bulgarian war office.

The Ottoman troops are said to have retreated in disorder toward the town of Bulair, a small place to the northeast of the city of Gallipoli. They were pursued hotly by the Bulgarians.

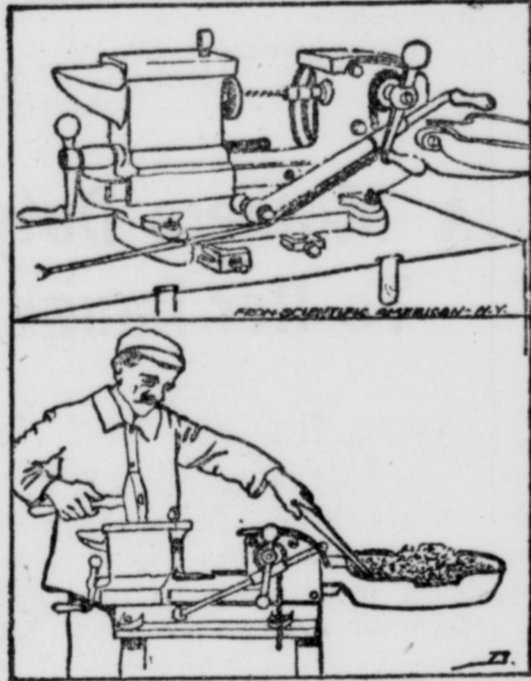
The statement concludes that as the result of this success of the Bulgarian troops, nearly the whole coast of the Sea of Marmora as far as Bulair is now in the hands of the Balkan allies.

DEVICE WITH MANY USES.

Apparatus That Combines a Variety of Working Tools.

A French inventor named Sellier has devised an apparatus which he calls the Universal, because it constitutes a whole workshop in itself. Although it occupies little space and weighs only 132 pounds, it comprises a forge, an anvil, a boring machine, a vise, a work bench, a grindstone and a punch.

The steel anvil, which can be moved along the cast iron base of the ma-



MACHINE SET UP FOR BORING AND AS ANVIL AND FORGE.

chine by turning a screw, forms one jaw of the vise. The other jaw is a fixed steel block attached to one end of the base and provided with a tool head and screw clamp for the attachment of drills and other tools. This end of the machine also carries a dust proof tool box and a grindstone. At the other end is the forge, which is simply an iron pan connected with a blower, placed under the grindstone. The forge can be removed when it is not needed. Power is furnished by a treadle or otherwise. The transmission is devised to give either a low speed for boring, etc., or a high speed for grinding.

**Solids In Human Breath.**  
It has hitherto been assumed by physiologists and hygienists that the

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exhalations from the lungs were composed entirely of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapor and other gases and vapors without any admixture of solid matter. According to a recent note in Cosmos, Dr. Courtada has examined with the ultramicroscope the moisture of the breath, condensed without contamination with atmospheric air and has found therein a multitude of solid particles of various shapes and sizes, some motionless, others moving and presenting the appearance of cocci (globular bacteria) and bacilli (rod like bacteria). Epithelial cells were also found. A few drops of this moisture evaporated to dryness on a glass plate left a dusty deposit nearly as dense as the deposit left by an equal quantity of potable water. No bacterial culture could be obtained, however, although four different culture mediums were tried.

**Artificial Sponge.**  
Artificial sponge, as made by a German process, is chiefly a result of the action of zinc chloride on pure cellulose. The pasty viscous mass produced by this action is mixed with coarsely ground rock salt, and then, in a press mold armed with pins, it is pierced with a multitude of little canals, imitating the pores of a natural sponge. After the necessary porosity is obtained the material is given a prolonged washing in dilute alcohol to remove the excess of salts. The artificial sponge has the same action as the natural in absorbing and retaining water.

**Stairway of Carborundum.**  
A flight of stairs has been erected in Paris over which 14,000,000 persons have shuffled without so much as scratching the surface. These steps are almost as imperishable as if they had been built of huge diamonds, for in the concrete of which they are constructed a generous proportion of carborundum has been introduced, and since carborundum is almost as hard as the diamond it has given the concrete a wearing quality which no marble or granite could possibly approach.

**Real Sanitary Milk Can.**  
The sanitary inspector of Saloniki, Turkey, has introduced a milk can which is fitted with valves allowing liquid to be poured out, but not in, after the can has been officially inspected and sealed. This is to prevent adulteration and fraud.

**Agreed With Her.**  
After an all night session with the boys, a husband wended his way home, arriving there at about 5 a.m. He found his wife waiting for him in the dining room, the confusion of furniture indicated that she had been having an unhappy time.  
"This is a nice time for you to be coming home!" snapped the wife.  
"Yes," admitted the erring husband; "it's a lovely morning."  
"I haven't slept a wink this blessed night!" with a severe look.  
"Neither have I," said the husband.

**Why a Cat's Eyes Shine In the Dark.**  
A cat's eyes shine in the dark not because they produce light, but because they reflect all the light that may reach them. If the cat is in a totally dark room one cannot see its eyes; it is only when there is at least a glimmer of light that these glow. The cat's eyes is a powerful lens with a reflector behind. This gathers the rays and concentrates them in a horizontal beam. It is possible that these shining eyes exercise a sort of hypnotic fascination over mice and rats.

**Properly Situated.**  
"They may say what they like against him," said the convicted one's defender, "but his heart is in the right place."  
"Yes," assented the other, "and so is the rest of him for a few years."

**The Primer of Love.**  
See the young woman. Is the young woman being suddenly and unexpectedly kissed? Ah, yes! And does the young woman raise a hue and cry? The young woman raises a slight hue, but no cry.

**AN O-TLAVED COYOTE.**  
Timid by Day, Coyote Can Fight Well When Cornered.  
Climbing along the hillside, or sneaking through the canyon, the coyote is a lonely, rather pitiful figure in the light of day, hated and humiliated, despised and despoiled, hunted and shot at, with a price upon his head, an outlaw without redress. But when the darkness of night has settled over the land, then does he gather courage as he prowls along the trails or through the brush. Taking his station on a hilltop, he yelps and howls defiance at the ranchman's answering dogs, at the ranchman himself and his men, and all whom in the light of day he has so feared, but whom he now challenges and mocks in the safety of the dark night hills. So vociferous, so multifarious, so penetrating is his clamor that the listener is led to believe that there is a dozen or more of him voicing his independence, his contempt and his resentment, instead of one lone, solitary animal who but a few hours before feared to raise his voice above a whisper.

The coyote is a species of wolf, evidently a link between the wolf and the dog. He has the cunning of the wolf, the intelligence of the dog, and in spite of his reputation of a coward, he has the courage to put up a good fight when cornered. He is exceedingly fleet of foot and seems to realize and appreciate the fact. On it he depends for safety, and pursued by dogs, knowing his superior pedal advantages, he seems to take pleasure in tolling them on. He will lead them a merry chase through the brush and over the hills, and when weary—or likely long before—will stop in some spot where the view of the chase is good, and wait and watch his pursuers with a smile of contempt and derision on his face. The time comes for some of his pack, however, when the dogs get him at a disadvantage, but thus cornered he will make a gallant fight with teeth and claws, and some, if not all, of the dogs will learn that they have no mean adversary to contend with.

At one time, some years ago, the coyote was hunted by horsemen and hounds, as the fox is hunted in other places. Packs of fine grayhounds were kept for that purpose, though foxhounds were also used. In recent years the cutting up of a great deal of territory into small ranches, and the building of towns and villages has put an end to organized coyote hunts with horses. Near the towns the coyote stays well back in the hills during the daytime and only descends into the valleys when darkness has obscured the land and he may in its friendly shelter enter the precincts of man unnoticed. Then is he stealthy, making no noise, for he realizes his danger, and knows that if he would be safe he must be quiet.

**A Storm From Above the Clouds.**  
The view of a stormcloud from above is one of the most interesting sights ever beheld by mortal man. A storm viewed from above the clouds has the appearance of ebullition. The upper surface of the cloud is bulged upward and outward and has the resemblance of a vast sea of boiling, upheaving snow. Immediately above the stormcloud the air is not so cold as it is in the clearer atmosphere above or in the cloud itself. The falling of the rain can be distinctly heard, making a noise like a waterfall over a precipice. The thunder heard above a stormcloud is not loud, and the flashes of lightning appear like streaks of intensely white light on the gray colored vapor.

**A Banknote 4,000 Years Old.**  
Banknotes have been current in Europe only within the last three centuries, but the Chinese have used them for over 4,000 years. The Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg has acquired a banknote issued in Peking in the year 2800 B.C., in many respects similar to those now in use. It is of thick white paper, inscribed in blue ink, with the number of the note, the name of the bank and the date of issue, the cashier's signature and the value in words as well as in figures. In addition the following sage counsel is engraved round the border: "However much you may possess, strive to be thrifty."

**CRUSADE AGAINST RATS.**  
Movement in Great Britain to Exterminate the Pests.  
A public meeting was recently held in the Guildhall in London which had for its object the discussion of a plan for the destruction of rats and other vermin in the interests not only of public health, but also of agriculture and commerce. A resolution was adopted for the immediate appointment of a royal commission to inquire into and report upon the whole subject.

One of the speakers said it was calculated that there was one rat to every acre of ground in England and Wales and that the agricultural loss caused by rats now amounts to \$73,000,000 a year. It was suggested that if rats were exterminated British importations of grain might be greatly reduced in value, even to the extent, it was remarked, of some millions of dollars annually. In the last ten years 646,000 rats have been captured and destroyed in the port of London. At present the monthly destruction ranges between 3,000 and 4,000. Fear was expressed of the communication of disease, especially the plague.

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by rats brought in ships to the United Kingdom from some foreign ports unless thorough measures were adopted for their extermination. In the bacteriological examination that was made last year in London it was found that only three rats were infected with plague, but in 1902 of 6,000 rats so examined in Glasgow not less than 120 were discovered to be so infected.

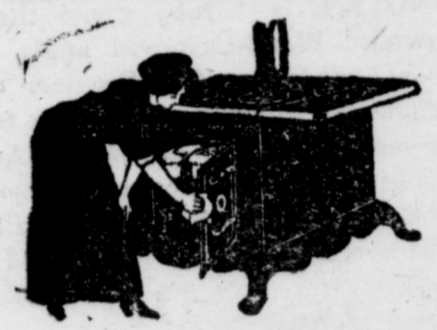
The scope of the resolution urging an inquiry and the appointment of a royal commission was very broad, as it suggested the appointment of such commission to inquire into:

ASHES ON OCEAN LINERS.

**Ejection of Furnace Waste a Problem on War Vessels.**  
Ejecting ashes from the holds of great vessels has come to be almost as great a problem as coaling. Storing the ashes in the hold until the end of the trip would require more labor and time than the slowest vessels can afford, and the old fashioned method of hauling the cinders to the deck in buckets and throwing them over the side has long since been forgotten. When marine engines were beginning to develop and the coal consumption increased the ash hoist was introduced and was regarded as a solution for the ash problem. But this also entailed much time and labor, and when much more powerful engines came into service the hydroinjector, by which the waste was blown through an aperture in the ship's side above the water line by water pressure, was adopted.

This system is still used by the merchant marine, but in the case of battleships it entailed cutting the armor plate, which was expensive and also exposed vital openings in the vessel's side which might be entered or enlarged by shells. A machine was then invented to crush the ash, and it was expelled through an opening in the ship's bottom by pneumatic pressure. A great many battleships were equipped in this manner, but as they increased in size another problem presented itself. The ash had to be kept clear of the main condenser suction and the stern tubes, so in the latest pattern of the English battleship the ash is ejected below the water line, but above the bilge keel, by combined water and air pressure after the clinkers have been crushed.

**Relief Photography.**  
A new method of treating a photographic negative in order to produce the effect of stereoscopic relief in the picture has been invented by Messrs. Maublanc and Lallier in France. It depends upon the use of jets of light thrown upon the negative in the process of reproduction in such a way as to emphasize the lights and shadows. It is of special value for portraits. Lines of light and shadow are caused to surround the borders and salient points of the face and figure, thus giving to the portrait a realistic appearance of solidity like that obtained by viewing in a stereoscopic two images of an object photographed from slightly different points of view. It is said that an ordinary negative may be employed to produce this effect, but the best results are obtained with negatives taken specially for the purpose.



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