# FIRST CANARIES WERE NOT YELOW

Little/Singers Are Quite Domesticated and Captivity to na Hardship to Them

Canaries sell to Canada for from wi to \$10 aplece, according to their singing ability, but it is not an uncommon thing at all in Jermany to have \$125 paid for one of the birds. Many immigrants coming to Carada have brought their canaries with them, even if the cages were cumbersome to carry and other things, seemingly of more worth, had to be left behind.

The Englishman and the German is not happy unless he has I s canary warbling to him when he comes home from work. Many instances have been known of people buying canaries even when they had not enough money to buy food, because they had lost their

jets in moving to their new homes. The original canary, of course, came from the Canary Islam, where the species is still found in abundance. The native bird sings sweetly. If not scientifically as its educated colations. The wild birds are not yellow in color, but are mostly of gray plumage. In confinement, due to elimate, food, and the intermixture of breeds, white, grey, green, and brown, as well as yellow shades are

The island of Elba, it is said, was the afirst European point where the canary found a resting place. cording to a tradition, a ship bound. for Leghorn, having on board a number of birds, went down near the Island, on which the birds, when given their freedom, found a refuge. They finally found their way into Germany, where canary breeding and training is now conducted on a large

Regarding the breeding of canaries in Germany a fancier tells an interesting story.

"I went to school in Germany with man named Schofert," he says. and in after years this man reise) Several European rulers bought birds from him, for which he was paid a ancy price. His canaries were found to be such fine specimens that eventually he was told by the government ermany, except with government permission, would constitute a penitentiary offense. In 1900 Schofert died a poor man, because of the curtailling of his sales. A year later a party taking much the same name came to America, and located in an astern city, claiming to be the original Scholert who sold canaries to the royalty of Europe. In three months' time he had sold half a million birds. It goes to show there have been just as many fakes worked with bird pedigrees as there have with dogs and other animals."

Those who sympathize with the little singer because it is caged should find comfort in the fact that It would really be "murder in the Mberty. So accustomed has the canary become to captivity that the cage to its natural home. For generations back it has known nothing of the open skies, the changes in weather and season, the struggles for existence. Thrown out into the garden or meadow, it would be unable is find for itself the food which has seen brought daily to its cage. In the struggle with other birds for a living It would make a sorry spectacle. Artificially trained, it is no longer afraid of man, and has become aceustomed to having its health closely watched.

#### OCCUPATION AND TEETH

Dangers Encountered by Workers in Mines and Pactories

It is a curious but scientific fact that bad teeth often may be laid to supation. Quicksilver miners have worst teeth in the world. The fumes of the mercury produce constant salivation, and the system becomes permeated with the metal. Soon after this the tests of the unfortunate men fall out. But it is not the jeeth alone that are affected by the quicksilver. The men employed in quicksilver mines soon lose their seperite and become emadated. If do not live more than three Kears.

ide of lime, amployed hr

dentine of the teeth. As chlored of who come in contact with it are in and smokes in peace. great danger of serious tooth trouble.

Phosphorus, used largely in the making of matches, is snother substance injurious to teeth.

Soda is dangerous for the teeth too. People who work in sode factories are affected in a posullar way. If not treated in time, and if they continue at the factory where sode is used, the teeth break off close to the gums. Other drugs employed in dye works and camping factories have been found to be fangered the both.

#### DONFINE OF STEEL

A Bondre of steel ships. at 1 adre from the heat of a rubbien and near by, mayo an odd trouble to a manufacturer. Theen theen the fre was sublund with water, but was finally put out only by raking it went and then it was bound that a considerable proportion of the chips had burned up, of that the pile was a third less high than before the biase. Several carloads of chips were plied up in the factory yard and all were tree from off, as they had been run through a machine that removed it. Soon after the robbish fire bed been started smoke was seen coming from the steel pile, and it remetiscerered that some of the steel was white hot. Water seemed to jut out the blace, but after a drenching the steel began burning again and it was two days before the fire was all out. The manufacturer's theory was that efter the steel had been started by heat from the neighboring fire, the fine chips presented so much sarface to oxygen and the surface of the pile save comparatively at little area for radiation that the steel fust had to burn.

#### AN UNDERGROUND FARM Robert Smith Finde It Pays to Farm

Probably the most unique mrm is the world is located in Missourt seventy-five feet underground, near the city of Springfield. True, there small, exe-hewn troughs. are small caves in France devoted to the growth of mushrooms, but the that his setting of a bird outside of Missouri cavern produces not only mushreems, but rhubarb and celery b quantities, to say nothing of frogs in season. It is owned and farmed by Robert Smith, who finds his labors highly profitable. Throughout the year the cavern, through which flows a gentle stream, maintains a temperaof undue dampness and is freshed with a steady currentyof air. A number of years ago Smith went farmbunting, and finally selected the property, which he made one of the exceptional places in the world. It was necessary to carry great quantities of rich earth into the cavern after the owner decided to go in for mushrooms. This venture proving successful, he experimented with rhubarb, and then found the underground farm an excellent place in which to bleach celery. Both rhubarb and celery are transplanted after obtaining a good The preacher would come to have start outside. The frogs are caught erst degree" to give the canary its in a netted pond at the mouth of the

## LOW PRICES THERE

to Antioch if You Would Escape the High Cost of Living

The cheapest place in the world is Antioch, in Syria," said a returned traveler. "Being on the Mediterrancan the climate is just right in the colder months. I once passed a winter there, and all it cost me was \$5.00 a week, though I rented a fine house and kept three servants. For the house I paid \$5.00 a month rent, while the servants were satisfied with 50c week. Mutton cost there ic a pound. Eggs were 2c a dozen, and chickens Sc each. The finest of fresh fruit and vegetables (in February, too) were so cheap that they were not sold in quantity. You got all you wanted for so much per week. All I required for my household cost me 25c weekly. An American resident of Antioca told ne that he and his family lived comportably on \$175 a year.

#### PIPES AND PIPERS

There is hardly a country in the none form or another.

The Kaffir loves his pipe, and, fail-ing the genuine article, wifi use any-thing that will hold tobacco—from a lece of fron piping to a cow's horn. When not even these are available to will use the earth! He does this

bleachers, destroys the enamer an ground. He then lies face downwards, applies a light to the tobacco, and dentine of the teeth. As chief of his lips to the ground, at the spot lime is used in many factories, these where he has withdrawn the wire.

In many fillages of the north-west provinces of India are to be found blic bookabs for the use and com

Breryone has heard of the North American Indian's pipe of peace d a very different character. He ap stated a man to the post of "pipe eter," whose duty it was to fill De clay pipe and hand it to the need before every engagement to ack the pipe, and gallop into

## LIFE OF PIONEERS IN THE FORESTS

First Settlers in Ontario Were Happy In Spite of Many Hardelips

When the early settlers of this country first took up land and built W You Are Troubled With Insomnia their shanties, the country being all bush, they cleared the land with the of an exe by chopping the timber down and cutting it tato lengths and burning it, says a writer on ploaser life in Ontario. The ashes were gathered and put into leeches, water was put on them to run of the lye which was boiled down into what they called black salts and taken to market. That was the only way they had land cleared.

In reference to their houses, the roofs of the chantles were made of troughs, hown out with an axe. The walls of the shantles were of course! made of logs, the cracks being stuffed with moss. The chimney was built labit, begin immediately to go slower. of sticke and mortar in a triangular shape; mortar was made of mud and straw tramped by the oxen. There were large flat stones at the bottom repose and rest, but the trouble with of the fire-place.

pot with three legs and a lid, Hot lo not stop thinking, planning, worry. goals were put under it and on the ing, and go to bed with active brains lid and it was turned around often, and only fartly relaxed bodies and Meat was generally boiled. There hen worry because sleep does not were lots of potatoes and vegetables, come. Perfect relaxation of the body such as cow cabbage, lamb's quarter, and mind is the first essential, and wild plums and currents. The only relexation of either one helps to resugar they had was maple sugar, las the other. boiled in iron kettles and cooled in . There is one exercise, which, pro-

with nothing but an axe and an auger. sweet. but without stiffness, arms The chairs were benches with four pegs for legs. The bedstead consisted of a pole at each side and two poles at each end driven into holes in the four upright posts. The bottom of the bed was made of slabs split with the ture of sixty degrees. wit is devoid are the same as the floor of the shanty.

The women would card wool, spin It and someone in the neighborhood would weave it into cloth, which made beautiful dresses and men's suits. They made their pens for writing out of wild bird's feathers, not having any geese or turkeys.

Through all the hardships the people were very happy. They had church service in their homes turn about. service once in three weeks. The women went to church with their oprons and sunbonnets on, and everybody brought their babies. Later on they built churches out of logs and

People were very hospitable and any person travelling through the country, such as for flour, etc., would call in and stay where night over look them. Some times at night the door would be almost covered with alen lying with their feet to the fire.

## AN EXTINCT GEYSER

ever heard of a defunct go, ser, but they are not uncommon. It is said that that beautiful widening of the Mississippi River known as Lake Pepin is really a denot goyser or perhaps the crater of volcano, but the most remarkable one on this continent is near Banfi'. the Canadian summer resort.

Here is a large cave or chamber within a mountain, and in its centre is a small, hot lake. The domelike roof comes to an apex some twenty feet above the water, and in this is an opening, or vent, two feet or so in diameter, which pierces the rock rock six or eight feet until it reaches by Making a small hole to hole to be to enter air. This is thought by tobacco, from which he makes a passion time to be an extinct geyser, and size of wire through the back the yent in the raof has been

reaches this hot pool now by a tunnel, but formerly i .... sary to descend through the vent, and a story is told or a dis-

1 by the eruption of the waters.

tinguished Canadian official who, some years ago, tried to make the descent. Malf way down the shaft this corpubot person stuck-to the alarm of Misself and friends. He remained a ature for some time, in spite of strong caguage on his part and various deloss used by outsiders for his extri-

The entrance tunnel was afterwards enstructed by the Canadian Governiont; but the process of squeezing Prough the hole, leaving some cuticle the descent, and the knowledge that a slip would mean a ducking in not lake below was a novel expartence that the tunnel cannot furinioh.

#### LEARN TO RELAX

Rest Your Brain

Sleep is a habit. It is a very natural and beneficial habit, but one that can be easily broken through injudicious living and thinking. Poor sleepers are usually high-strung, nervous people, who have too active bodies or brains, or both, and who are ambitious and inclined to neglect themselves.

Insomnia cannot be cured by drugs. of obtaining money till they got their of is always dangerous to use drugs or produce sleep, and they should seldom be resorted to except in serious. finess, and then only on the advice of a physician.

. If you cannot sleep, and find that gour sleepleseness is becoming s Curb your ambition, leave of all unaccessary work and learn how to lest. Your body and your brain need the people who "cannot sleep" is, Bread was baked in a large iron they do not know how to rest. They

perly practised, will be found bene-Furniture in those days was made notal in more ways than one. Stand banging easily at the sides. Now very gently inhale air through the nostrils,

## EUGENICS DEFINED

S'r Francis Galton's definition of ougenies is "the study of agencies under social control, that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally." He has also defined eugenics as "the science which cals with all influences that improve and develop the inborn qualities of mce." He appears, however, to leve referred more particularly to hereditary influences, for in this connection he adds: "The aim of eugenics is to represent each class or sect by its best specimens, causing them to contribute more than their proportion to their next generation; that one, to leave them to work out their common civilization in their own way." Another high authority has Grawn a clear distinction between "race improvement through heredity" engenics-and. "race" improvement through environment" for which a new term "euthenics" has been coined, In this stricter definition "eugenica" concerned specially with the imperement of the human race through parriage and parenthood associated. these are, with the problems of redity, race culture and red de-

## MOOSE VERSUS DEER

Bayage Battle Fought on Rallway Tracke While Train Waited

The passengers on a train near Cobalt saw a sight that few human eings have ever witnessed, and that res a battle between two buck deer and a moose. The engineer, turning a curve in a forest, saw the animals a the track shead. He whistled everal times and slowed down, comhas to a stop within forty yards of hand been ransacked, and not even the most obscure result of canonization so bent were t'ey on tearing each other to sienes.

# Sat

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CHASE & SANBORN

MONTREAL

Many of the passengers alignical and ran to the front of the engine; some threw stones but still no heed was given and for about five minutes the watchers witnessed a maguificent

The antiers of the two bucks has become entangled but it could not be seen whether the horas of the moose were caught or not as he kept his head down and fought with his foot, smorting angrily. The two weaker animals were exhausted and seemed to be staving off defeat as long as possible. The sides of all were rent with wounds and blood streamed on the tracks. Finally the moose draw back about five yards and with a plungs bowled both of his opponents into a ditch beside the track. Then, for the first time, he seemed to notice the human beings, and bounded off into

The passengers and trainmen citizaed on board and the train started. leaving the two beaten animals lying weak and exhausted beside the track with their horns still locked.

# SIGNIFICANT NAMES

There is a Marked Difference in Place Names in Ontario and Quebec

The place names of Ontario and Quebec eloquently reflect the historical background of the respective peoples. Journey through Ontario and, you are confronted with names of counties, townships, towns and villages lifted almost bodily from Engand, as in Middlesex, Lincoln or York. Go through Quebec and we pacet the names of French Kings, Governors and explorers, not to speak of innumerable saints held in close reverence by a devoted people. In Ontario we find in the nomenclature a solemn march of heroes, Governors, poets, philanthropists, statesmen, discoverers and martyrs, connected with the expansion or giory of England, such as Sir Isaac Brock, Sir Guy Carleton, General Haldimand, Governor Hamilton, Governor Hope, General Prescott, the Duke of Richmond, Lords Durham, Sydenham and Aylmer, Governor Simcoe, Sir Charles Bagot, Hilton, Collingwood, Wellington, Nelson, Raleigh, Hampden, Palmerston, Pitt, Harvey, Franklin, Wilberforce, and Macaulay, with such reminders of victory as Blenheim, Trafalgar, Vincent, Waterloo and Sebastopol.

In Quebec how different are the scens; called up by the names of cities, rivers, countles and parishes: Champlain, after the founder of Quebec; Chicoutimi, the first French Viceroy: Montmagny, who succeeded Champlain. Two officers of the Carlynan regiment, St. Louis and Riche-Heu, perpetrate the and Monarch of France and his long-trusted Minister; Frontenac, Vaudreuil, and Beauharnois were three of the most able energetic of the French Gover-no of Canada, while Bishop Laval, Generals Montcaim and de Levis, Cardinal Bichellett. Charlevolz, and other celebrities are similarly remembared. As to the names of saints, the calcudar and Acta Sanctorum mem to