

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 hobble-skirted, 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.

ARMY IN THE FAR NORTH

Indians Rapidly Becoming Civilized—They Like Their Uniforms and the Bar

After an absence of over thirty years from his home in the little village of Silingsby, Yorkshire, Major "Bob" Smith of the Salvation Army took a longing to see his old mother again and got leave of absence for the trip home. Before leaving Canada he told an interesting story of his work among the Indians and the changes that are coming about by the ever-advancing tide of civilization. In the early eighties Major Smith and his two brothers came to Canada and located at Winnipeg, and in that city the major was converted and began work with the Salvation Army. For the last fourteen years he had charge of districts among the Indians in British Columbia and Alaska. For ten years he worked in Alaska with his centre at Wrangell. The four previous years he was in British Columbia among the Stanshian Indians and in Alaska, in the south-eastern part, he dwells chiefly among the Thlinget tribe. He has also worked among the dying race of Hydah Indians on Queen Charlotte Island and Prince of Wales Island, B.C. The work is making wonderful strides, he said. Every year sees the old order changing among the Indians. The growth of the mining centres in Alaska is causing a big influx of white people. In the last decade there has been a decrease of 14 per cent. in the Indian population, and the tribes are gradually dwindling down.

Old Burial Custom

Speaking of the old customs of the Indians and their heathen superstitions he said that these were fast disappearing. One custom at the burial of a person was to inter the body but a few inches below the surface and build a log hut over the spot and around the grave, place the deceased's belongings and scatter food on the ground. In these death houses he has seen sewing machines and clocks left by the departed's relatives. The old unwritten law that members of the same tribe must not intermarry is also being relegated to

the past, and members of the same tribe are now being joined in matrimony. In the village of Killisnoo, where he has one of the eleven stations under his supervision, the Major had 100 soldiers in the corps, and on one of his visits he conducted 15 weddings. The story is told that Killisnoo got its name through a young Scotchman who, with a companion, was captured by the Indians. The adventurous pair were to be put to death, but the execution was postponed and the Scotchman, suffering the exquisite torture of having his hands hanging by a thread and the certainty of the day of doom, is said to have shouted, "Kill us noo." The Indians liked the sound and so they got its name. What happened to the prisoners is not known.

Indians Enterprising

And the village called Kake is also in the Major's district, and it is not very long ago since white men carried their lives in their hands in visiting the place. Not so now, civilization is wiping all this out. Trapping, hunting, fishing, logging are the industries the Indians chiefly follow. There are many enterprising men among them and this is shown by the number of gasoline launches that they now have plying up and down the river.

In many instances the Major has to do his missionary work through an interpreter. Many of the officers are Indians and of their work and devotion to duty Major Smith speaks highly. They make smart figures in the Army uniforms, which greatly appeal to them. As musicians they are very successful and they are especially good at singing.

MINERAL WEALTH OF PERU

The Country Has an Abundance of Silver, Gold and Copper

Peru is generally conceded to be the third richest country in the world in the matter of minerals. Silver is the most abundant of the metals and is found in every section of the republic. In many places it is found in its native state, in deposits of great richness. It is said that between 1630 and 1824, the Jesuit priests took twenty-seven tons of pure silver out of a single valley, while other mines yielded hundreds of millions of dollars, even under the primitive methods of mining and extraction in vogue in the country.

Gold is found in several sections of the country, although this metal was not mined to any great extent before the conquest by Pizarro, the Spanish conquerors for some reason giving all their attention to the silver mines. Therefore the gold mines from which the native Incas derived their fabulous wealth were abandoned for three centuries or more, and only within recent years has there been a revival of mining for the yellow metal. The rivers of Eastern Peru all have gold-bearing gravel beds.

Mining for copper has proved a most profitable industry in Peru, the mines of Cerro de Pasco being among the famous copper mines in the world.

POULTRY POINTERS

Young turkeys are of a delicate nature until they are fully feathered and have thrown out the red on their heads, which usually occurs at about three months of age. After that they are hardy and may be allowed unlimited range at all times.

When the hens have the run of the farm, which is common, many are disposed to make their nests away from the regular buildings, says The Weekly Witness. Unless they are to be allowed to set, much care is needed in locating these nests and gathering eggs. Indeed, it is best to confine the hens for a time to induce them to lay in the regular nests.

Immediately after dressing, poultry should be placed in ice cold water and allowed to remain there until all the animal heat has left the body. Failure to do this is very apt to cause the carcasses to turn green in parts by the time they reach their destination.

Once a week at least disinfect the drinking fountains and dishes used by the poultry by scalding them in boiling water. Infectious diseases are spread very rapidly through feed troughs and drinking fountains.

A chicken never should be eaten the day it is killed. The tenderest fresh-killed chicken will be tough immediately after the animal heat has left the body. In about twelve hours however, the muscles will relax and it then becomes acceptable for food.

NEW KIND OF DUCK

Carries Young on Its Back and Has Red Eyes

A brand new species of wild duck brilliantly colored, which carries its young on its back, and the young of which are regularly fed by the male bird while the female bird is sitting on a second setting of eggs, was discovered near Lacombe, Alberta, by Senator Peter Talbot.

"The birds were found on a slope near my farm," said Senator Talbot in discussing his find. "The male is apparently able to form its wings into a kind of boat, and the young always ride around on the back of the parents in this manner. Even when the parent bird is under a wire fence and the young are scraped off, they always manage to scramble back on the backs of their parents, and make no effort to shift for themselves, the male being feeding them constantly."

The color of the new species is remarkable. Except for a dark streak running from the bill back across the head, the head is pure white, while the eye is bright of a bright red color. The neck and breasts of the are bronze in color, while the back is a light grey.

"No one in the vicinity has ever seen ducks of that kind before," said Senator Talbot, "and we cannot find that this particular species ever invaded the Province before."

SAVED THIRTY-SIX LIVES

Tay Bridge Hero Won Admiration of Mr. Carnegie

The man of whom Andrew Carnegie said "You are the bravest man I have ever met," died at Sunderland, England. Mr. Harry Watt was a fearless diver, and one of the most unassuming of heroes.

Born at Sunderland in 1826, "Harry" took a leading part in diving operations throughout the kingdom for over half a century. He was summoned to Tay Bridge after the great disaster, and his services were frequently requisitioned abroad.

Altogether he saved thirty-six persons from drowning. On eight occasions he was presented with medals—three by the Board of Trade for exceptional gallantry in saving life.

His fellow-townsmen gave "Harry" a gold watch and other gifts at various times. Some three years ago, when Mr. Andrew Carnegie was spending a few days in Sunderland, he specially sent for "Harry," and confessed himself honored at meeting with the hardy old veteran.

Learning that the diver and his wife were in none too prosperous circumstances, Mr. Carnegie, the same day, directed the trustees of the Carnegie Hero Fund to allow Mr. Watt \$25 per month for life, and to continue the allowance to his widow until her death.

The late General Booth and Watt were great friends, and "Harry" never tired of talking about the "great general."

They Taboo Mirrors

There is a sect in Holland known as the Labadists, among whose members the use of mirrors is strictly prohibited. Their founder, Jean de Labadie, a seventeenth century Calvinistic minister, attracted many followers, but after his death they dwindled down, and now they are found only in a few remote villages of Friesland. Travelling in Holland in 1893, Lecy lit on a colony of Labadists. "Intermarrying mainly among themselves," he wrote, "they have quite a distinctive type—a singularly beautiful one, with their delicate lips and a curious air of refinement. They are fishermen—very prosperous—and their houses, with their china and silver ornaments and prints of the hours of Orange, and great Bibles with silver clasps and perfectly preternatural neatness, are very interesting to see."

American Sponge Fisheries

While sponge fishing in the Americas is rather a modern industry, it produces more than two-thirds of the world's supply in weight. The fisheries of the Mediterranean now produce about one-half of the world's supply in value. Sponge fishing is believed to be most highly developed at Tarpon Springs, Florida, and Batabano, Cuba. As early as 1822 the inhabitants of Key West, Florida, learned from Spanish fishermen thrown up on the beach the presence of several species of useful sponges. For some time they were limited to domestic use among the inhabitants, but not until 1849 was a cargo sent to New York.

Valuable Fisheries

With respect to the fisheries of Canada, it may be surprising to some to be told that since 1870, the first year for which figures are available, Canadian fishermen have taken from the seas, rivers and inland waters of this country, fish valued at nearly a billion dollars, the exact figures being \$829,910,756.

Many Telephones in Toronto

Toronto has 120 telephones for every 1,000 of population as compared with 105 in New York.

MAN'S RANGE OF SOUND

Tiny Galton Whistle is Used to Determine Upper Limit of Sound

In the sense of hearing, numerous problems interest psychologists. Among these may be mentioned the range of sounds that can be heard by an individual—that is, the limit above and below which no sound can be heard.

The solution of these two problems, the determination of the upper and lower limits of sound, has occasioned a great deal of careful work and the construction of many forms of apparatus. For determining the upper limit of sound for any individual—the Galton whistle is generally used. It consists of a tiny pipe, which is lengthened or shortened by a piston adjusted by a micrometer screw. This little instrument can be regulated to make a tone which is too high for any human ear to hear, and which will finally produce only a painful sensation.

The Galton whistle was devised by Francis Galton for his study of individual differences. He had one of the whistles fastened on the end of his cane, and as he walked through the Zoological Gardens he would blow it near the ears of the various animals. He adjusted the whistle too high for his own ear to hear, and if the various animals responded to the sound he knew that their upper limit was greater than that of the human ear.

The ordinary human ear can detect a tone whose vibration rate is at least twenty-five thousand vibrations per second, while the whistle will produce fifty thousand per second. This upper limit varies with the age of the individual to such an extent that, if the upper limit at sixteen years was fifty thousand vibrations, at sixty years of age it would be about twenty-five thousand per second.

WHY WE HAVE INDIAN SUMMER

It Does Not Occur as Regularly as Many People Argue—About One in Four Years

Why and what is Indian summer? There is more of tradition and less of fact about Indian summer than any other season of the year. Indian summer seems to be an accident of nature, pure and simple—and it has just the same chance of being repeated from year to year as any other accident, and no more! The facts about Indian summer briefly are these: The latter part of September is, as every one knows, noted for its severe wind and rain storms. People call these the "equinoxes," and other names. The storms are often very destructive. The sun has crossed the meridian and the temperature is beginning to go down. The influence of the sun on general weather conditions is now known to be very great. Therefore, at the time when the season of warm weather is changing to a season of colder weather, it is only natural that there should be more or less storm-and-stress in the atmosphere.

When we have several days of high winds and heavy rains it is also natural that the temperature should go down. As with all things of nature, the winds and the rains soon exhaust themselves and a dry period of sunshine succeeds.

The contrast between the cold, dreary, rainy, wind-blown days and bright, sunny, dry days is most marked, of course. And it is especially marked in the autumn. The air is dry and filled with smoke and dust, which makes it hazy in the extreme. Besides that, as the period is immediately following a severe atmospheric disturbance, there is little, or no, movement in the air and the tendency of the air-currents is downward from great atmospheric heights rather than horizontally across the face of the earth. Such is the explanation for the condition we call "Indian summer."

The experts of the weather bureau, however, made an investigation of the subject and they found that in a period of 41 years there had been but 9 years when there was a really marked Indian summer! In 12 years there was a slight change that could be called by that name, and during eight years there was absolutely no time that could be termed unusual enough to be noted. During the remainder of the years there was more or less of a change, but it was not worth recording. Weather experts declare that the same kind of weather as is experienced in the fall and called Indian summer could and does occur at any other time of the year.

Some very pretty stories have been woven about the period which has been called Indian summer because of an old Indian legend dealing with it. It seems, according to this, that a great Indian named Mudjekewis, with his nine brothers, subdued a



A CUP OF COFFEE may mean almost anything—Good, Bad or Indifferent. But a cup of SEAL BRAND COFFEE MEANS JUST ONE THING—the most delicious beverage ever poured into a coffee cup. CHASE & SANBORN MONTREAL

celebrity known as Mammoth Bear and captured the Sacred Belt of Wampum. Because he was the leader in the expedition, although the youngest of the brothers, Mudjekewis was given by the gods the government of the winds and was renamed Kabegun—"Father of the Winds." He had four sons and on one of them, Shawondasee, he bestowed the government of the south winds. Shawondasee was rather a lazy sort of a man who liked best to take his ease and live a calm, peaceful life. He always kept his eyes toward the north, however, and the Indians all believed that it was his sighs of contentment that caused balmy southern airs to blow which make Indian summer. In England Indian summer is generally known as St. Martin's summer, and in Germany and other sections of Europe it has other names.

AMAZING APPETITES

Some Remarkable Feats Performed by Hearty Eaters

A man living in Massachusetts, before entering on an egg-eating contest, was known as the champion fried egg-eater of the Berkshires. He had a record of 22 eggs, and the wager was on the contention that he could easily make away with 25. When he had eaten 17, however, he was seized with an attack of acute indigestion, and he had to stop. This man also had a record of 54 ears of green corn.

At the beefsteak dinners of many political clubs astounding records are made in the consumption of viands. Some of those who take part think nothing of eating 10 and 12 pounds of meat at the sitting.

At a clambake eight baskets of food were eaten by one diner. This basket included a leg and a breast of a chicken, 25 clams, 2 ears of corn and four potatoes. This record was declared accurate and authentic.

A Rhode Island farmer had a record of half a bushel of walnuts, of which he was extraordinarily fond. He used half a small bag of salt while eating them.

A Chicago man inordinately fond of mush and milk lived on it for a week, eating four great bowlfuls of it three times a day.

A Winged Ambulance

A hunter, of North Battleford, told a story about a goose which he wounded and which was apparently about to fall to the ground. It was actually supported by two of its mates, who, upon seeing the predicament flew underneath the bird in distress so that their wings on the upward flap would reach the injured member of the flock. In this way, remarkable to relate, the three geese—the ambulance and the patient—reached the river in safety.

While the hunter could easily have picked off the whole three geese with the second volley, he was prevented from doing so by the remarkable demonstration of brotherly kindness in the care of the injured goose. The ingenious method which was employed by the members of this ambulance corps seems to prove conclusively that sometimes a goose is not a goose!

A fire which resulted in a large house at Westport, New Zealand, being burned to the ground was caused by a fly which escaped, a burning mass, from a gas jet into which it had flown and alighting on the window curtains set them ablaze.