

HOW TO WAR ON MOTHS.

Housewives packing up winter clothes for the summer will be interested, if not pleased, to hear that many of their cherished ideas concerning methods of combating the common clothes moth, whose habit is left hanging about all summer, are all wrong. In a pamphlet prepared by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, he says that the family cedar chest is worthless after a few years, while even camphor, naphthalene, tobacco and cedar chips or sprigs diminish rapidly in value as the odor weakens.

Even cold storage, the most modern method of dealing with the enemy, Dr. Howard finds useless except as a preventive, for if the insects have obtained foothold in the garment they will be dormant in the garment getting busy as soon as the garment is taken out.

The price of immunity, says the scientist, is constant vigilance and frequent inspection of garments which are infrequently used. Garments that are put away, or parts of carpets not frequently disturbed or sweated, are likely to be seriously affected, despite precautions. Sunlight and air, he declares, are among the best remedies, for the moth is a lover of darkness and works rapidly and secretly his evil to perform. He adds: "Various repellents, such as tobacco, camphor, naphthalene, cones of balls, and cedar chips or sprigs have a certain value if the garment is not already stocked with eggs or larvae. The odors of these repellents are so disagreeable to the parent moths that they are not likely to come to deposit their eggs as long as the odor is strong. As the odor weakens the protection decreases and if the eggs and larvae are present these odors will have no effect on their development, while if the moths are inclosed with the stored material to be protected by these repellents, so they cannot escape, they will of necessity deposit their eggs and the destructive work of the larvae will be little, if at all, restricted."

From this it is argued that garments should be put away as early in the season as possible, further precautions being taken in the way of brushing or spraying them with benzine.

"After woollens have been given a vigorous and thorough treatment and aired and exposed to sunlight, however, it is of some advantage in packing them away to inclose with them any of the repellents mentioned."

Cedar chests and wardrobes are of value in proportion to the freedom of the material from infestation when stored away; but as the odor of the wood is largely lost with age, in the course of a few years the protection greatly decreases.

"Furs and such garments may also be stored in boxes or trunks, which have been lined with heavy tar paper used in building. New papering should be given to such receptacles every year or two. Similarly the tarred paper moth bags obtainable at dry goods houses are of some value; always, however, the materials should be first subjected to the treatment outlined above."

Dr. Howard advises the housewife to beat, shake and brush all carpets, clothes and cloth-covered furniture and furs, and then expose them as long as practicable to sunlight, before the last of June. The brush will remove moth eggs or larvae. The material then should be stored in closets which have been thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with benzine about all cracks. If no other protection is given, they should be examined at least once a month, brushed, aired and exposed to sunlight.

An efficacious method adopted by Dr. Howard himself is to wrap or inclose clothing or furs in stout paper, or in bags or boxes, which then should be sealed with strips of paper, leaving not the slightest crack. If this is done properly, it is said, there will be no need for camphor or any other repellent.

Turning to cold storage, which Dr. Howard declares is the best means of protection, he says that the most economical degree of temperature was found to be 40, but a series of experiments conducted under his direction showed that while this temperature caused the eggs or larvae to die dormant, it did not destroy them. Indeed, they withstood a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit, continued for two years.

It is recommended that storage companies submit goods to two or three changes of temperature before placing them permanently in an apartment kept at a temperature of about 50 to 52 degrees Fahrenheit. A lower temperature than 40, it is said, is a wasteful expense, if the precautions previously noted have been taken.

When Summer Comes Guard Your Baby

The summer months are the most dangerous of the year for the little one. The complaints of this season come so quickly that often a precious little life is beyond aid before the mother realizes baby is ill. Colic, diarrhoea and cholera infantum are all rife at this time. The mother must guard her baby's health every minute. She must be careful of his food and careful that his stomach is kept sweet and his bowels move regularly and freely. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets—they are mother's best friend at all times of the year, but more especially in the summer, when, if given occasionally, they act as a preventive of those dreaded summer troubles, or if they do come on suddenly the Tablets will just as quickly remove the cause and baby will soon be well again. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Special to The Guardian. TOKYO, July 27—The British steamer Empress of China today struck a sunken wreck off the Province of Boshu. The passengers were landed safely and it is expected that the vessel will be refloated.

KIND-HEARTED SHOEMAKER

One of the famous French writers tells an interesting story of his youth, when he often had hardly enough money to buy himself a dinner. He knew a shoemaker who was a kind-hearted fellow and was himself none too much noticed by the busy world, so he had plenty of time on his hands. He used to make shoes for the young writer with the understanding that he should be paid whenever there was money enough. The bill for the shoes was sent regularly and just as regularly the writer wrote back that he was not yet able to pay.

At last something he had written and counted upon to be a success was being discouraged and used to walk a long way round to avoid passing the shop of the kind shoemaker. So he scraped together every penny he could find and bought a shoe shop ready-made pair that were very heavy indeed. A few days after he met the kind shoemaker on the street. The latter stopped and gazed at his patron reproachfully, and dropped his eyes to his feet.

"Oh," he exclaimed, "they are made of paper—just about as strong as pie crust. Why didn't you come to me?" In those days machine-made shoes were looked upon with a good deal of suspicion at best by people who were used to the big solid kind made by hand.

Well, the writer went on his hard way for a time longer, but by and by success came and he was able to pay the kind and patient shoemaker all that he owed him. And when he was at last really famous, with his name on everybody's lips, the shoemaker met him again one day and said to him, "Ah, Monsieur S., but you have traveled a long way in my shoes!"

DRINK PASSION AT ITS WORST.

At what age is the drink passion most likely to overcome a man or woman? At what age may the danger of such a fate be said to have passed? The answers are found in a bulky Blue-book dealing with London Police statistics issued recently. Between the ages of thirty and forty the largest number of habitual drunkards were received into inebriate reformatories, namely, ninety-six, and between forty and fifty the number fell to fifty-seven.

But it must be borne in mind that these figures deal with the ages on reception, and, in view of the reluctance of magistrates to commit, and the fact that several convictions must be made prior to the magistrate has the power to commit, it is certain that each inmate must have been an habitual drunkard for many years before entering a home. It would seem, therefore, that very few persons fall a victim to the drink habit after the age of say, forty-five, and practically none after fifty. The ages at which the danger of falling a victim to the drink habit is at its greatest seem to lie between twenty-five and thirty-five.

Crime figures were high in 1909, and especially noticeable was the increase in burglary and house-breaking. Thus in 1909 there were 12,975 such cases against 11,619 in 1908, 10,584 in 1907, and only 9,141 in 1906. It is estimated that there were only 4,964 habitual criminals at large in April, 1909, against 4,255 the previous year, and 4,197 in 1907, though, it is pointed out, 1909 was a year of many crimes. Debtors committed to prison numbered 19,155, while persons imprisoned in default of payment of fine numbered 92,639.

HOW MANY WORDS DO WE USE?

In those lists of "unfamiliar facts" which used to startle an ingenious world in the days before journalism began to make facts, near-facts and ultra-facts familiar to everyone a commonplace "thriller" was the statement that Shakespeare used but 15,000 words in his writing, Milton but 6,000 and that the verbal range of Italian opera was but 300. Then followed the crushing assertion that the average man does not use more than 1,000 English words in his daily life.

Dr. A. L. Kroeber, of the University of California arises in the Popular Science Monthly to strike down this "fact" in the following words: "It is certain that the figures just cited are very erroneous. If anyone who considers himself an average person will sit down and make a list or rough estimate of his speaking vocabulary, he will find it to be far above 1,000. It may safely be said that the so-called 'average man' knows, and on occasion uses, the names of at least 1,000 different things; in other words, that his vocabulary possesses more than 1,000 nouns alone. To these must be added the verbs, of which every one employs at least several hundred; adjectives, pronouns, and the other parts of speech, the short and familiar words that are absolutely indispensable to all communication in any language. It may be safely estimated that it is an exceptionally ignorant and stupid person in any civilized country that has not at his command a vocabulary of at least 2,000 words, and probably the figure in the normal case is a great deal higher."

Dr. Kroeber's remarks ring true. But they are by no means conclusive. It is easy enough to talk about the average man, but how can we isolate the specimen and set at the pathology of its vocabulary? For instance, is a baseball fan an "average" man? And is his limitless vocabulary of baseball terms to be included in his word census? — Chicago Ex.

THE MODERN NICEA.

"The greatest Council since that of Nicea" was Dr. Shakespeare's description of that most wonderful of all the series of truly wonderful meetings in Philadelphia when the modern martyrs, whose names will be remembered as we remember Bunyan, Cromwell and Roger Williams, were introduced to the Baptist World's Alliance at Philadelphia. Scarcely an eye but moistened with tears. Scarcely a lip but uttered some exclamation of sympathy, surprise or indignation, as one by one the scores of Russians, Roumanians and Bulgarians, whose presence was made possible by the liberality of their American and English brethren, stood, while Dr. Shakespeare told briefly

such stories as these: "This is Madam Yanovsky, daughter of a Baron, who gave up society, home, friends, and chose poverty and hardships to become a Baptist." "This man has baptized fifteen hundred converts, generally in the forests at the dead of night." "This pastor was exiled five years. He has been in prison many times, and returns to prison when he goes home." "This minister was exiled to Siberia, where he was chained to a thief and a gang of criminals. He has worked in a treadmill. While in Siberia he preached the gospel to the convicts and baptized scores of them, often cutting holes in the ice to perform the ceremony. He is forty years old. Look at him. (He appeared at least sixty.) Here is a Baptist pastor. He fought against the Turks in the Crimea. He was banished for sixteen years, was beaten and scourged. For nine years he was not permitted to see his wife and family. Although he has spent more than half his working life in prison, he has baptized upwards of a thousand converts." The days of religious persecution are not over yet. By this time the audience which filled Grace Baptist Church, the largest Protestant church in America, seating nearly 5,000 people, was hoarse with cheering. Men's hearts were mellow. They had a glimpse of Calvary in the twentieth century. Those who had suffered nothing for the cause of Christ looked into the faces of those grizzled veterans who had suffered the loss of all things, and sang with a new meaning and emphasis: "Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb, And shall I fear to own his cause, Or blush to speak his name?"

PROFITABLE HAWAII. Co-operating in the development of Hawaii, the people of the mid-Pacific group and the United States government have succeeded in making the islands attractive to both investment seekers and those travelling for pleasure. It is natural that this half-way post between America and the Orient should continue to attract the trade and traffic of the world. Even at the present time the commerce of Hawaii is sufficiently important to merit special attention. Compared with the Philippines, where development is as yet more or less checked, Hawaii in 1910 sent to the United States products valued at more than \$40,000,000 as against \$17,300,000 worth from the possessions in the Orient. Hawaii bought goods amounting to \$21,000,000, as compared with \$17,000,000 worth purchased by the Philippines.

The energy with which Americans have proceeded in the islands has found encouragement in the ready assistance given by the federal and territorial governments. It would also appear that the political situation reflects good judgment, based on intelligent observation. The strong desire of the Hawaiians to become possessed of statehood may not be realized at once, but at the present rate of progress, with agricultural products established, it seems to be proved that the group has been all along an integral part of the Union, from the standpoint of business.

The government's programme regarding the Hawaiian islands, doubtless adjusted itself to conditions. Americans generally should be interested in a plan which looks to the establishment of a national park which would include among its scenic attractions the world-famed volcanoes of Kilauea and Mokuawewe. It is the complaint of many travellers in the island that some of the most interesting points are not easily accessible. It is intimated that, while Mokuawewe is only twenty miles distant from a fine automobile road, it, nevertheless, takes three days to reach the volcano. If the park be made a fact, one of the first considerations will naturally be to bring the best features within easy reach of visitors.

Attracting the tourists, and continuing present developments, however, as well as the nation, will find that in the tropical possessions it pays to take advantage of every characteristic of locality. For Hawaii is well equipped to serve as a tourist centre and at the same time become important through systematic cultivation.—Christian Science Monitor.

SEAS ARE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

It has been proved that the blueness of sea water is in constant ratio

Listless, Backward Children Made Bright and Active by Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

Many a growing boy or girl is set down as constitutionally slow, stupid or lazy when it is really a question of inactive bowels, lazy liver or sluggish kidneys.

The growing child, with a hearty appetite, certainly cannot long remain healthy and bright if the bowels and the kidneys, are choked up with impurities that should be thrown off promptly.

The muddy complexion, dragging limbs and dislike for mental or physical effort show plainly that the child needs Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to stir up the liver and kidneys and regulate the bowels. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do this most effectively, cleansing the whole system, purifying the blood, aiding the digestion and giving plenty of life and activity. As upon the education obtained may depend the success in life of your boy or girl—see to it that the general health of the child is such that study is pleasure and not a hardship.

Made from roots and herbs by W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., at Brockville, and sold by all dealers at 25c. a box. 5

to its saltness. In the tropics the tremendous evaporation induced by the blazing sun causes the water to be much more salt than it is in higher latitudes. For about 30 degrees both north and south of the equator the waters of the world's oceans are of an exquisite azure. Beyond these latitudes the blue fades and changes to green, and in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans the greens are almost as vivid as the tropical blues.

The extraordinary blueness of the Mediterranean has two causes. One is that a very few large rivers of fresh water run into this sea; the second, that the Mediterranean is practically land-locked, and, being exposed to a powerful sun, evaporation is great. By actual test the waters of the Mediterranean are heavier and more salt than those of the Atlantic.

But blue and green are not the only colors observed in the world's seas and oceans. In January, 1909, a river of yellow water three miles wide and of enormous length, was observed running parallel with the Gulf stream. It stretched from Cape Florida to Cape Hatteras, and was undoubtedly caused by some tremendous submarine upheaval, probably of a volcanic nature.

Again, about nine years ago, the sea turned almost black off a large portion of the California coast. The whole of Santa Cruz bay assumed this extraordinary inky hue, and fishing came abruptly to an end. In this case, the darkness seems to have been caused by millions of tiny animals, known as whale food.

A Cooling Drink That Satisfies

Just a small pinch of Abbey's Salt to a glass of cold water, is the most refreshing and satisfying thirst quencher this hot weather.

This makes a drink like lemonade—just pleasantly acid—sparkling and invigorating.

Abbey's Salt cools the blood, soothes the brain—braces the system. Try it.

The great Nancy Hanks broke into the famelight with a rush and three

The dull-reddish tint which is occasionally seen in the Red Sea, and which has given that sea its name, has a similar cause. The water becomes full of microscopic algae—tiny weeds.

China's Yellow Sea is usually supposed to owe its origin to the flood of muddy water which its great river pours into it. But here, again, living organisms are responsible for its peculiar tint.

Occasionally, and for some cause as yet undiscovered, great areas of the ocean turn milk-white. In March, 1904, the passengers and crew of a Japanese merchant vessel steaming at night between Hongkong and Yokohama, ran into a snow-white sea. It was an opaque phosphorescent surface, but an expanse of pure snow-white, having a dazzling effect upon the eyes. The phenomenon lasted for six hours.—Victoria Colonist.

FAMOUS MAUD S.

RECALLED BY DEATH. A report that a horse named Maud S. had died at the age of 35 years in Kentucky called out from horsemen the announcement that she must not be confounded with the great trotter of that name who died ten years ago, says Ottawa Free Press.

The famous Maud S. was a trotting record holder, and even the mention of her name starts a flood of reminiscences. In this connection it is interesting to recall the attacks on the trotting mark which gradually brought it under two minutes.

Maud S., the pride of bygone generations, was a trotter singularly loved by horsemen of her time. She set the first low record, dragging the old-time high-wheel sulky after her, in 1880, when she stepped in 2:10. She came back the following year and lowered her mark to 2:04. This held good until Jay Eye See in 1884 made 2:10 flat. Her triumph was short lived, for the real queen of the turf came back the same year with 2:02 and the following season dropped it to 2:02. This stood until 1911, when Samal equalled it and shared honors with the aging mare.

The great Nancy Hanks broke into the famelight with a rush and three

Advertisement for NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafer. A New Head In 30 Minutes. Exchange that aching, throbbing, aching, muddled head for a clear, cool, comfortable one by taking a NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafer. 25c. a box at your drug store or by mail from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

times drove the mark down in one year, 1892. Her first effort was 2:10 next 2:05 and the third 2:04, the improved sulkies among her wonderful flight. Maud in 1894 gave great promise of equalling her 2:04 and the following season made the distance in 2:03. He was followed by the Abbott, who sent the figures closer to the two-minute goal by doing the course in 2:03 in 1900. Cresceus, the famous stallion, in 1901, twice set new records, travelling the mile in 2:02 and 2:02. Lou Dillon, with much about her to recall Maud S., astonished the world in 1907 by trotting in the phenomenal time of 1:58, crossing the two-minute goal with a rush that must have astonished old-time turfmen.

Low sulkies came into general use in 1892, although some of them had been used prior to that time. The improved low-wheeled cart of feather-weight almost and ball bearings was of immense assistance to Lou Dillon, who is the present record holder.

I HAVEN'T A FRIEND TO SPARE.

I have friends in the north and friends in the east And friends in the south and west; And I call them all to my thought's glad feast.

For I love each one the best, And this I know full well that tho' In many a heart I share, To the very last I would hold them fast.

For I haven't a friend to spare. When the stars of night shine out in love To drift in a dream like spell, And to fancy their lamps hang just above

The hearts I know so well, And never a sky but 'neath it I May think of a loved one there,

For each glad star points where they are. But I haven't a friend to spare.

RAISE A PIG.

If you wish to own an auto that will travel fast and far, Raise a pig.

If you have a dear desire for a splendid private car, Raise a pig.

If your daughter yearns for jewels that will make a lurid blaze, Or your wife would be a leader where some other matron sways, If you wish to give up toiling and in comfort spend your days, There's a way—don't overlook it—Raise a pig.

If you're sick of serving others and are longing for a change, Raise a pig.

If you wish to gaze at wonders that are far away and strange, Raise a pig.

If your son would like to squander money on a chorus girl, If you yearn to own a castle having walls which would hold a wall, If your darling daughter wishes to be married to an earl, There's a way—don't overlook it—Raise a pig.

If within the Senate chamber you would like to hold a seat, Raise a pig.

If you wish to be untroubled by the rising price of meat, Raise a pig.

If you wish to get from under the big burdens which you bear, If you wish to go to Wall Street and create a furor there, If, in short, you have a longing to become a millionaire, There's a way—don't overlook it—Raise a pig.

Advertisement for Queen City Flour. HERE'S THE MILLER. Is it Buns or Biscuits, Pastry, Bread, Rolls? — or what is it you wish to bake? Well, anyway, Queen City will bake it. HERE'S THE BAG. QUEEN CITY FLOUR.

ADVICE TO A GIRL.

The editor of a Milwaukee paper was asked to assist with advice a young girl whose "young man" objected because her hands were roughened by the assistance which she rendered the kitchen maid. The editor's reply was somewhat laconic: "Keep your hands soft and white with good cold cream." That should satisfy all concerned.

COPPER FINED FOR KISSING.

A policeman in Joliet, Ill., was fined \$40 for kissing a waitress. The officer holds two medals for heroic conduct. So true is it that valor in one direction is not discretion in another. There have been more conspicuous examples of this deficiency than the Joliet policeman.

NULIFE IS A GRAND SUMMER MEDICINE FOR BRAIN WORKERS

Office workers, business men—every one engaged in sedentary occupations—will find NULIFE a powerful tonic that will increase their reasoning power, stimulate the action of the brain, dispel brain fog and develop the entire nervous system to its highest possible point of perfection.

Nulife supplies the brain and nerves with the one reliable foundation of perfect health, red blood. It supplies the nervous system with the needed rebuilding and repairing materials and stimulates and tones up all the faculties as no other preparation can.

Don't confuse Nulife with so-called "nerve tonics." Nulife has the present excellent reputation solely on its merits. It is the greatest nerve food and body builder the world has ever had.

Nulife is sold at 50c a bottle at the following dealers: McKinnon Drug Co., City. Two Macs, City. Geo. E. Hughes, City. J. W. Carruthers, Montague. Cox Bros., Morell. Mrs. A. M. Campbell, St. Peter's. H. J. Mahon, Souris. Alex. Robertson, Red Point. Jas. F. Lord North Trigon. J. P. Smith, Kinkora. S. H. Colwill, New Haven. Ewen McKinnon, Hampton. Calvin Howatt, Victoria. R. C. McFadyen, Kensington. P. N. Enman, St. James. E. C. Lepage, North Rustico. W. B. Dyer, Alberton.

If your dealer does not carry Nulife ask him to write Johnson & Johnson, Wholesale Distributors, Charlottetown, for it. mwsdrtf.

Large advertisement for Nulife Red Blood Tablets. Red Blood NULIFE Red Blood Tablets. If you are suffering from a weak stomach, indigestion or any complaint of the digestive organs, you need to see to your blood and nerves if you want to effect a cure. The process of digestion is controlled by the blood and nerves and largely depends on the blood, therefore you should see primarily to the blood, have it rich, pure and strong. Nulife (Red Blood Tablets) is the greatest blood maker and purifier known to the medical world. It will build up your system and cure disease by filling your veins with disease's greatest enemy—good, pure blood. NULIFE. Red Blood Tablets. You can't afford to suffer day by day with disease which can be cured and the remedy so near at hand. We can prove to you that every complaint arises from an impoverished condition of the blood and also, we can prove that Nulife will replace colorless, watery blood with strong, red, pure blood, that will make life worth living and work and exercise a pleasure. Nulife can be bought at any dealers—if you dealer cannot supply you it will be sent on receipt of price, 50c a box, postpaid to any address by Johnson & Johnson, City Wholesale Distributors for International Drug Corporation London and Berlin.