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SIXTIETH YEAR.

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MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Russia and Japan Look With Favor on Proposal by President Roosevelt.

New York, June 10.—The Associated Press has definite news that the Russian and Japanese governments have accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion, and that a meeting of representatives of the two contending powers is assured.

The following is the text of the despatch as given out:—

'On June 8 the following despatch was sent by the President through diplomatic channels, to the Japanese and Russian governments:—

'The President feels that the time has come when in the interests of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations. The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese governments not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another. The President suggests that the peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiary powers or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of two powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks that the (Russian), (Japanese), Government do now agree to such a meeting, and is asking the (Japanese), (Russian), Government likewise to agree. While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in respect to peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting, which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace.'

JAPAN'S REPLY.

Tokio, June 10.—After acknowledging the receipt of President Roosevelt's letter, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Komura, in a note to Mr. Giscoun, the United States minister, says the Imperial Government has given the suggestion of President Roosevelt the serious consideration to which, coming from that important source, it is justly entitled. Mr. Komura's note says that Japan, in the interest of the world, as well as that of Japan, is willing to re-establish peace with Russia, on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee the stability of the Imperial Government. Therefore, Japan will, in response to the suggestions of President Roosevelt, appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found equally agreeable and convenient for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent powers.

Tokio has calmly received the news of United States intervention and prospective peace. The absence of assurance that Russia will accept President Roosevelt's proposal and the knowledge that the final consummation of peace involves the adjustment of a series of questions of paramount importance, requiring the most careful diplomacy extending over weeks of negotiations, coupled, perhaps, with the recollection of a previous experience in the thorny path of the world's play, seemed to create a disposition to await final results. There is, nevertheless, the keenest satisfaction over the preliminary step and a feeling of deep gratefulness over President Roosevelt's action.

There is also genuine thanksgiving at the thought the carnage and horror and waste of war will soon end, and a genuine hope that the negotiations will bring a satisfactory and enduring peace.

The national rejoicing and thanksgiving probably will be deferred until the treaty of peace is signed, and all doubt ended.

The question of an armistice which will lower the bayonets of the two enormous armies facing one another on the Manchurian frontier has not been discussed yet though it is believed an armistice will be speedily concluded.

The Japanese continue to maintain an attitude of reserve toward the question of peace.

THE POPULAR FEAR.

It seemed to be the popular fear that Japan would sacrifice the advantage of Admiral Togo's victory as well as Field Marshal Oyama's opportunities by consenting to an armistice now. It is felt that Togo's victory opens the entire Russian Pacific coast to invasion, and that Oyama is capable of speedily taking Harbin, cutting the railway and isolating Vladivostok. It is also feared that

the Russians will take advantage of an armistice to improve their positions, and to strengthen their forces.

There is a general demand that Japan should carefully safeguard its interests if an armistice is declared.

Sunday brought no important developments in the situation. No information of Russia's formal answer to President Roosevelt's proposal has been received in Tokio, and the government preserved an attitude of silence.

The 'Jiji' says: 'Japan has shown a willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the Russians and negotiate peace; but it is premature to think this will lead to the ultimate conclusion of peace. Much as Japan would like peace effected, nothing short of the full rights of victors and placing the peace of the Orient on a permanent basis, will satisfy Japan.'

It is premature to discuss terms of peace. It probably will become necessary to arrange an armistice at the commencement of negotiations, and it will be essential to obtain some guarantee before concluding an armistice in order to prevent the interests and positions of Japan from suffering in the event of negotiations being broken off. The great and unprecedented Japanese victory must not be forgotten. Russia's great power is not easily broken down. It might require years before the ultimate result of the war is attained. Japan does not fear the prolongation of the war, but the heavy losses of lives involved move the people from the depths of their hearts.'

RUSSIA'S HOPE

NEGOTIATIONS MAY TAKE PLACE IN PARIS.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—Russia is waiting for Japan to fix the time when the Japanese terms will be placed in the hands of Russia's representative. The Foreign Office expects that the delay will be brief.

The Emperor's government would prefer that Paris should be the scene of the initial step, but it is explained to the Associated Press that neither the place nor the personality of the Russian representative matters greatly. The Russian representative will not be a plenipotentiary with full power to negotiate. His duty will practically be confined to the reception and transmission to his government of the Japanese terms, for decision as to whether they afford a basis for actual peace negotiations. He will be clothed with power to effect an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, which suspension will probably be for a very limited period, in which Russia must decide the momentous question of peace or a promulgation of the war. During this temporary armistice both countries probably will be free to continue the movement of troops and munitions of war within prescribed limits, although nothing definite on this point will be known until the meeting takes place. If Russia finds that the terms form a basis on which negotiations can proceed, regular plenipotentiaries will be appointed, the number being decided by the belligerents themselves, and then it is not impossible that the negotiations might be transferred to Manchuria, as President Roosevelt is believed to have suggested.

It is stated at the Foreign Office that the question of plenipotentiaries has not yet been officially considered, but it is regarded as almost certain that Baron Rosen, the ambassador to the United States, on account of his long and intimate acquaintance with Far Eastern affairs, besides his familiarity with Japan, will be selected. (Geo. de Staal, who preceded Count Benckendorff, as Russian ambassador at London, and who was president of the Peace Conference at The Hague in 1899, might be another, although his advanced age and the fact that he has been for some years out of touch with active diplomacy, might militate against him. The number of plenipotentiaries would be a matter of mutual agreement, though Russian precedents lean to two.

JOURNALISTIC SKEPTICISM.

Newspapers supposed to have official inspiration, are loud in their skepticism regarding the practical results of President Roosevelt's action, which, perhaps, is quite natural. The Radical papers continue their tactics, insisting that until the conclusion of hostilities is desirable, a disgraceful peace would be intolerable, and that only a national assembly should decide the question of war or peace. The Liberal papers profess to fear that peace would strengthen the government and give the set-back to reforms, but shrewd observers realize that the government, with the end of the war, would be confronted with the most difficult problems, one of the greatest of which would be what to do with an army of half a million men disgruntled with the results of the war.

The fact that Russia, according to the statement of the Foreign Office, does not purpose to name plenipotentiaries in the first instance, is the subject of such gossip and there is even an attempt to give it a sensational turn, but it is pointed out that this course avoids delay, as it permits the reception of Japan's conditions at any place

named by Japan and their consideration by Russia with a view to determining whether they afford a basis for negotiation.

LINEVITCH REPORTS

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The following despatch has been received from General Linevitch, under date of June 9:—

'There is no change in the position of the two armies. Our detachments on the left flank advanced as far as Dagustan, Shimozoze, Tonanagou, Inlanza and Vanhoquo, to a line where they encountered resistance by the enemy. Lieut.-Colonel Shulshitenko was killed in the infantry engagement.'

TOGO'S INTREPIDITY

DURING NAVAL BATTLE HIS FLAGSHIP WAS NEAREST THE RUSSIANS.

London, June 7.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says that the 'Mikasa,' Admiral Togo's flagship, was in 'the thick of the battle. The 'Mikasa' received most of her hits on the starboard side and on the conning tower. Little damage, however, was done. The masts and funnels were hit more than any other part of the ship, showing that the fire of the Russians was high. The 'Mikasa' is now ready for action again.

At the beginning of the battle, Lieut. Matsumura was wounded in the head. Two other officers and 13 non-commissioned officers were also wounded. The 'Mikasa' approached nearer to the Russian fleet than any of the other large warships. While Admiral Togo was in the conning tower giving orders a splinter from a shell wounded a lieutenant by his side. Throughout the battle he quietly and solemnly watched the state of the Russian fleet as well as his own. After the victory was won he carefully attended to all details, especially with reference to searching for the remnants of the Russian fleet. He never left the bridge, and seemed tireless. When he returned to Sasebo he gave strict orders that no officers or men were to leave their ships. All business was transacted through the admiral in command at Sasebo. Admiral Togo only quit his ship for the first time since the victory of June 2. He then went ashore solely to visit Admiral Rojestvensky. The fleet simply loves Admiral Togo. His restraint adds to that genuine sentiment. He is ready at a moment to resume work. It is officially announced that submarine boats were actually used in the battle.

THE RUSSIANS BARBARITY.

London, June 7.—A despatch to the 'Telegraph' from Tokio says that while the Japanese were conveying the surrendered battleship 'Orel,' some of the Russian officers and sailors behaved disgracefully. Captain Yu Nick was lying in his bunk seriously wounded. They fired a fuse under the magazine near the stern. When it was found by the Japanese a disorderly scene occurred. Eight of the ringleaders were immediately shot. This was the reason the 'Orel' was taken to Maizura instead of Sasebo, as was intended.

The correspondent asserts that the reported barbarity of the Russians in throwing overboard their wounded is exaggerated. It was done without knowledge of the officers. While the vessel was being taken to Japan, about twelve sailors, unable to bear their wounds, cried to their comrades to save them from pain by killing them, and in the absence of Japanese escorts the Russians were thrown into the sea. The Japanese on board remonstrated and the captain of the 'Orel' was greatly agitated by the cruelty and mutiny of his crew. He apologized to the Japanese. His death, thirty minutes before the 'Orel' reached Maizura was accelerated by these painful incidents.

THE FRUITS OF CONCEIT.

Tokio, June 6.—A Russian officer, who is a prisoner at Sasebo, states that belief in the superior strength of the Russian fleet made the crews extremely confident of victory. It seemed absurd to think of making a detour by way of the Pacific in order to reach Vladivostok. The wish of the Russians was to enter Vladivostok harbor triumphantly, after having defeated Togo decisively. Prior to the departure of the fleet from the Baltic the Czar declared in an Imperial decree that the fleet was not to reach merely Vladivostok, but to annihilate Admiral Togo's fleet on the way. With the Russians' duty thus defined, there was nothing strange in Admiral Rojestvensky's selection of the Tsushima route. The Russian officers attribute the defeat to defective reconnoitring on the part of the Russians, and to the important disposition of the main Japanese fleet. The Russians also were over-confident of not finding the Japanese in the Formosan channel, and so they did not trouble themselves further about the enemy's whereabouts. Admiral Rojestvensky is making satisfactory progress towards recovery from his wounds.

The aggregate number of the officers and men of the Russian fleet was 18,000, of which 14,000 went down with their ships, and 3,000 were taken prisoners.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

The specifications of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway were received by the railway officials in the city to-day from the government at Ottawa. The government has approved of them, and the work of construction will now be proceeded with.

RIOT AT BRESTLITOVSK

Whole Street of Shops in Jewish Quarter Wrecked.

Warsaw, June 12.—An anti-Jewish riot has been going on at Brestlitovsk since noon yesterday. A whole street of shops in the Jewish quarter has been wrecked. Troops fired volleys into the rioters, killing 24 and wounding 38, most of whom were Jews. Soldiers are patrolling the streets to prevent people from entering the ruins of Jewish houses. The Jews used revolvers in self-defence.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—Severe rioting is reported at Minsk. Nearly a hundred persons have been shot. It is reported that there was a renewed massacre of Armenians at Erivan on June 7.

THE RUSSIAN CONGRESS.

GREAT ZEMSTVO MET DESPITE GOVERNMENT PROHIBITION.

Moscow, June 8.—The all-Russian Zemstvo Congress, the delegates to which included the mayors of twenty-five of the largest cities, met to-day, notwithstanding government prohibition, and resolved with practical unanimity to demand the convocation of a Zemsky Zabor and the submission to it of the question of peace or war.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the congress were held without interference on the part of the authorities, though the afternoon session, which assembled in an open hall, had to be adjourned to a private house because of the crowd of auditors present, the president of the congress stating that he was assured the police would interfere unless the meeting was held behind closed doors.

Practically all the delegates are in favor of peace, the minority wishing a Zemsky Zabor called for the sole purpose of acting on this question. The sessions of the congress will be continued to-night.

INTERRUPTED BY THE POLICE.

London, June 7.—According to a despatch to the 'Times' from St. Petersburg, the police interrupted a meeting of the reformers and dispersed them. They reassembled in small groups in private houses, but in many cases they were again dispersed, and several arrests were made. Count Shuvaloff, the new police master, personally raided the meeting, under a special order from General Trepoif.

A DEMAND FOR PEACE.

Moscow, June 6.—Seventy-two members of the Moscow municipal council have signed the following declaration: 'Our hearts are aching. Neither reason, equity, nor sense of responsibility to the national conscience can admit that this most disastrous and bloody war of history, the causes of which are incomprehensible to this tortured country, should continue without the consent of the Russian people.'

'Moscow should courageously raise her voice in this year of pain, and say that any further postponement of a convocation of the representatives of the nation is impossible.'

'The hour has arrived for the people to decide between war and peace honorable to Russia, and for Russia to proceed to the reconstruction of the national edifice.'

NEW POLICE OFFICER.

St. Petersburg, June 6.—The post office of police of the Caucasus has been created by an imperial decree, which also allots to the governor of the province the sum of 100,000 roubles yearly for a secret police service.

GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR ILL.

London, June 6.—The 'World' says that the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, is seriously ill of Bright's disease.

LORD AYLNER'S ADDRESS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SPEAKS TO THE D. C. O. R. ON CANADIAN MILITIA.

Ottawa, June 10.—Brigadier-General Lord Aylmer concluded his address to the D. C. O. R., after the annual inspection last evening, with some general remarks which are not without interest to the militia force. 'The city corps,' he said, 'are our first line of defence. I do not think our regulars are our first line. They are our schoolmasters. The city corps are easily mobilized. There are self-sacrifices all along the line, and all city corps set a good example. But we must not deprecate our rural corps. They are our second line of defence, and as good as we are. They are husky chaps, and make excellent soldiers, but they have not the same opportunities for drilling as the city corps. This drill hall is too small. It would make a good addition to the departmental stores and for a war office. It might do for the cavalry, artillery and engineers. I hope

to see a drill hall across the way for the two magnificent regiments we have in the city. It is foolish to spend money on a drill hall that is 30 by 40 feet too small, whichever way you look at it. What is \$20,000 or \$30,000 when the expenditure is \$100,000. Better let the tail go with the hide, and put up a drill hall that is large enough. We should have our own war office, as I would like to see one established. Ottawa is the capital of the north, and hundreds of thousands of people come here and see us, and judge Canada by what they see of Ottawa. Let us, therefore, have the best in the old brigade.'

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

DEGREES OF LL.D. CONFERRED AT CONVOCATION PROCEEDINGS.

Toronto, June 9.—The convocation proceedings of the University of Toronto this afternoon were of the most brilliant character. The gymnasium, where the degrees were conferred, was entirely too small to accommodate the many hundreds of people who desired to be present, and it was announced that next year the exercises would probably take place in a new convocation hall. The degrees of LL.D. honor causa, were conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Mr. Robt. Allan Pyne, M.D., Minister of Education; Mr. Aemilus Irving, K.C., treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada; Mr. James Algernon Temple, M.D., formerly dean of the Medical Faculty of Trinity University; Captain Edouard Gaston Deville, F.R.S.C., surveyor-general of the Dominion of Canada.

DISOBEYED ORDERS OF CANADIAN CRUISER.

Capt. Dunn of the 'Vigilant' Ordered Tug 'Grace M.' to Stop

Port Stanley, Ont., June 7.—This morning, about 9.15, the government cruiser 'Vigilant,' Captain Dunn, sighted a fishing tug about six miles east of Middle Island, Lake Erie, and about five miles north of the boundary line. The captain changed his course, and made towards the tug, which proved to be the 'Grace M. Lorain,' Captain William Galbraith. The tug came towards the 'Vigilant,' and when quite near her Capt. Dunn signalled with his whistle for them to check. No attention was paid to the signal. Then Captain Dunn whistled to stop, but the tug shot past the 'Vigilant' with full steam on. Captain Dunn turned, and soon overhauled her, but the tug continued to dodge, notwithstanding the fact that Captain Dunn had to cross her bows several times. The 'Vigilant' was again coming up on the tub, when she again attempted to cross the 'Vigilant's' bow. Captain Dunn, seeing there was likely to be a collision, backed with all steam, and had his boat stopped when they came together, but the momentum of the 'Vigilant' when again coming up sent the 'Grace' over, and she sank. Captain Dunn rescued Captain Galbraith, Engineer William Rulleson and D. Popplewell, a fisherman. Two fishermen were drowned, Martin Oleson, of Cleveland, and William Anderson, of Lorain. Captain Galbraith, of the tug 'Grace M.,' admits that Captain Dunn was in no way to blame, and now to his sorrow realizes that he should have obeyed Captain Dunn's signals, and stopped his boat when ordered to do so.

GAYNOR AND GREENE CASE

The formal petition for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and to be allowed to furnish security, in the Gaynor and Greene case, came up for argument before Mr. Justice Hall, in chambers, on Saturday last.

Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, who appeared for the petitioners, based his demand on section 29, sub-section A, of the Superior and Exchequer Court. This section sets forth that no appeal to the Supreme Court is possible in cases where the matter of controversy amounts to less than \$2,000, unless such matter involves the question of the validity of an act of parliament, or of the provincial legislature, and relying on this exception, the counsel contended that the proceedings before the lower court were based upon the unconstitutionality of an act of parliament and quoted authorities to show that in all such cases appeal to the Supreme Court was invariably allowed.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, arguing on behalf of the United States government, contended that section 29 of the Supreme Court Act should be read in conjunction with section 24, which states that an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment in any case of proceedings for or upon a writ of habeas corpus, certiorari or prohibition not arising out of a criminal charge. In the present case, the proceedings arose out of a criminal charge, and consequently no appeal to the Supreme Court could be taken. He quoted English authorities in support of his argument.

The learned judge took the petition on deliberation, and will render judgment to-morrow.

Quebec, June 6.—Mr. L. A. Carrier, Liberal, was to-day elected by acclamation in Lewis county for the seat in the House of Commons, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. L. J. Demers.

M. DELCASSE RESIGNS.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Definitely Retires

Paris, July 6.—M. Delcasse to-day presented his resignation and definitely retired from any further direction of the foreign affairs of France. His resignation was presented at a meeting of the Council of Ministers held at the Elysee



M. DELCASSE.

Who has resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Palace under the presidency of President Loubet. The council opened at 1.10 p.m. and lasted nearly two hours. The meeting aroused deep interest, owing to the belief that the Moroccan situation would result in a ministerial crisis. M. Delcasse immediately submitted his resignation, explaining the reasons leading up to his action. He said he recognized that differences of view had arisen between himself and his colleagues relative to the execution of the foreign policy of France particularly concerning the direction of the negotiations with Morocco. Thereafter he had believed it to be desirable in the interest of the ministry and the country to place his resignation in the hands of the President.

M. Rouvier, the Premier, in responding expressed the regrets of his colleagues, adding a tribute to M. Delcasse for his past services. M. Rouvier thereupon announced that he would take, ad interim, the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Theophile Delcasse was born at Pamiers, France, in 1852, and began life as a newspaper man. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1889, and became Minister for the Colonies in 1893. He entered the Brisson cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1898, and after its downfall was chosen to continue in that office under M. Dupuy. When the Dupuy cabinet was defeated, M. Delcasse was asked to form a ministry, but declined the task. In June, 1899, he became Foreign Minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet. M. Delcasse resigned with the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet on June 3, 1902, but accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Combes cabinet, and when that cabinet resigned on Jan. 18 of the present year, M. Delcasse was prevailed upon to accept the Foreign portfolio in the present Rouvier cabinet. But from the outset the downfall of M. Delcasse had been predicted, as M. Rouvier desired to 'take a more active hand than his predecessors in the direction of the foreign policy of France.'

The semi-official 'Temps' this evening gives conservative utterance of the inquietude concerning foreign politics involved in the cabinet change, saying: 'To-day, as yesterday, France can, and should, preserve the Russian alliance, which is a political expression of geographical necessity. Equally we should strengthen our relation with Italy, and thus weaken the offensive character of the triple alliance. We should continue to support the cordial understanding with Spain and should affirm that our friendly relations with Great Britain permit our interests to remain in contact without being in conflict.'

Paris, June 12, 1.40 p.m.—It is said that several diplomatic and several ministerial changes resulting from the resignation of M. Delcasse, until recently Foreign Minister, will be settled at tomorrow's meeting of the cabinet. Leon Bourgeois will probably succeed M. Bihourd, as ambassador at Berlin, thus inaugurating a new, conciliatory policy concerning Morocco. Premier Rouvier is still undecided about retaining the portfolio of Foreign Affairs with the expectation that M. de Freycinet or M. Constans (ambassador to Turkey) will enter the Foreign Office if M. Rouvier concludes to retain the finance portfolio.

OTTAWA HAS FIERCE STORM.

Ottawa, June 13.—The worst electric storm in years passed over Ottawa last night, setting in about 10 o'clock, and raging for two hours. The lightning was alarmingly vivid, and the thunder pealed with awful crashes. The downpour of rain was terrific, the streets being flooded. The water poured over the sidewalks, the sewers being unable to carry it off fast enough. Mason's planing mill on Fourth avenue was struck by lightning and was destroyed. The loss will probably be in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

I. C. R. AND P. E. I. R. VOTES PASSED.

Ottawa, June 6.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Opposition consented to the passage of the only two items that remained of the supplementary estimates for the current year...

Mr. Foster concurred in the passage of the government railway votes, referred to above upon the understanding that full opportunity for discussion will be given when the supplementary votes for next year are reached.

QUERIES BY MR. LEONARD.

- 1. Is the government or the Prime Minister aware that the leading Boards of Trade of the country have adopted resolutions asking for the abolition of trading stamps?
2. Has the government or any of the members of the ministry promised a deputation of the merchants of this country to bring in a bill prohibiting the circulation and the sale of trading stamps?
3. If so, will that bill be introduced during the present session?
4. Is the government aware that this system of trading stamps is a heavy tax upon the general trade of the country?
5. Has the government, or has any of its members, had interviews or conversations on this subject with the attorneys of one or other of the trading stamp companies?
6. Does the government or the Prime Minister know that the attorneys and lawyers of the principal trading stamp company, the Traders' Advertising Company, are the Honorable the Minister of Justice and the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate?

THE PREMIER REPLIES.

The Premier, in reply, stated that many boards of trade had joined in a request for the adoption of legislation to prohibit the use of trading stamps. The government had promised a deputation to consider the introduction of a bill dealing with this question.

MILITIA REDUCTION.

Mr. Foster asked for a statement from the Minister of Militia concerning the proposed reduction of militia establishments of which the papers are now speaking. Sir Frederick Borden answered that he would be prepared to give the House a full statement on the subject tomorrow.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, June 7.—The House of Commons put the interim supply bill through all its stages yesterday afternoon, and

Advertisements.

Get Rid of Scrofula

Bunches, eruptions, inflammations, soreness of the eyelids and ears, diseases of the bones, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, wasting, are only some of the troubles it causes. It is a very active evil, making havoc of the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Eradicates it, cures all its manifestations, and builds up the whole system. Accept no substitute.

devoted the balance of the sitting to the consideration of military subjects. A couple of resolutions standing in the name of the Minister of Militia were reported, and Sir Frederick secured the passage of the bulk of his estimates for next fiscal year.

The interim supply bill is composed of the supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year, amounting to about six millions, and the portion of the main estimates for next year, amounting to some thirty-six millions, which had already passed committee.

SCOPE OF ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The House in committee of the whole passed Sir Frederick Borden's resolution giving the government authority to readjust from time to time the salaries of the staff employed in the Royal Military College at Kingston.

Mr. Foster took the ground that the training in this institution should be confined to the military subjects. At present the course included instruction in other than the technical branches.

The Minister of Militia answered that there was a great deal to be said for Mr. Foster's idea, and the time would no doubt come when it would be wise to act thereon. He did not think, though, that it would be wise to take the step at once.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that, though a considerable proportion of the 400 cadets who have graduated from the Royal Military College since its foundation have entered civil employment, their services would be available in the event of war or insurrection, and would no doubt prove of great service.

INCREASE OF CANADIAN PERMANENT CORPS.

The House passed also a resolution empowering the government to increase the permanent military force of the country to five thousand. The minister explained that last session the authorized strength of this force was raised from one to two thousand.

A summary of the permanent corps depots, including the new ones to be shortly established, is as follows:—

- Cavalry—Three squadrons Royal Canadian Dragoons and six squadrons Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles. Each squadron numbers 150 men, so that the total will be 1,350.
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery—Three batteries of 153 men each; total, 399 men.
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery—Five companies of 225 men each; total, 1,100.
Engineers—Royal Canadian Engineers, three companies of 100 men each; total, 300.
Infantry—Royal Canadian Regiment—Ten companies of 120 men each; total, 1,200.
Canadian Army Medical Corps—Details divided among the different depots, totalling 150.
Canadian Army Service Corps—Details divided among the different depots, totalling 150.
Canadian Ordnance Store Corps—Details divided among the different depots; totalling 150.

HOW PERMANENT CORPS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

One squadron each of the Royal Canadian Dragoons will be stationed at To-

ronto, St. Johns, Que., and Fredericton. At the two latter places they will replace the Royal Canadian Infantry. The infantry heretofore maintained at St. Johns will be moved to Montreal, one squadron of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles will be stationed at Winnipeg, two squadrons in Saskatchewan and three squadrons in Alberta.

PERMANENT CORPS BARRACKS SITE IN MONTREAL.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron asked whether the minister had yet selected a site for the proposed permanent corps barracks in Montreal.

Sir Frederick replied that no site has yet been chosen although a number have been looked at. Moreover, he had not the slightest idea as to what land would be employed for the purpose. The government owned what is known as Latontaine Park which the Imperial Government bought some seventy years ago at an outlay of £40,000.

In answer to a further enquiry of Mr. Bergeron's, the minister observed that one or two companies of permanent infantry would be stationed in Montreal and possibly a company of Garrison Artillery—from two hundred to three hundred men altogether. The minister submitted a statement prepared by the chief of the general staff on the subject of the proposed reduction of the militia establishments, which has received so much attention in the press during the last fortnight.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

NEEDS OF YUKON.

Ottawa, June 8.—Dr. Thompson, member for Yukon, addressed the House at considerable length on the needs of the constituency he represents and received a most considerate and even flattering reply from the Prime Minister to his suggestions.

The doctor prefaced his remarks by stating that his intention was to play the part of an independent during his parliamentary career. He had been elected by both political parties, and although a Conservative at heart, intended to do his best to live up to the character of an independent.

Dealing at some length with the agricultural possibilities of Yukon, Dr. Thompson declared that the summer season was warm enough to ripen many of the best cereals, including even wheat itself.

The people he represented looked to parliament for the codification of the mining laws. So far, mining in the Yukon was carried on under departmental regulations, but stable laws were needed to get capital into the country. British Columbia and Nova Scotia had mining codes already. The same should be done for the Yukon without delay.

ed had not resulted in any good, and the water supply was one of the most important problems with which the miners had to grapple. He was glad to know that the government intended despatching an engineer to make a hydraulic survey of the water supply in the gold fields.

He would like to see mining machinery and dredges placed on the free list so as to encourage mining by the most up-to-date means. There was no justification for the extra tax of two dollars a gallon which Yukon had to pay on whiskey taken into that territory.

THE PREMIER'S COMPLIMENT.

The Premier paid Dr. Thompson a high compliment upon his address. Its tone was enthusiastic but not overdulso. Personally, the portion of the speech that he enjoyed most was that in which the member for Yukon spoke of the agricultural possibilities of that distant region.

He quite agreed that the government, and not the banks, should buy the gold from the miners. Unless, however, the country possessed a mint this policy could not be followed because there was no other use the government could find for the metal than to turn it into coin.

It was perfectly true that the government's policy of granting hydraulic concessions had not achieved the results that had been expected. As a result, no more of these concessions would be granted, but an engineer would be sent up, as Dr. Thompson had intimated, to draw up a plan as to how the available water supply can be handled to the best advantage.

The proposed removal of the customs duty from mining machinery and dredges was sure to encounter the most strenuous opposition of Canadian firms who have invested money in this branch of industry.

The government would consider the request for the removal of the extra duty of \$2 a gallon on whiskey entering Yukon. At the same time he thought the government had been well justified in the steps it had taken to control the sale of liquor in the gold fields.

The time must come at an early date when fully representative institutions would have to be given to the Yukon. In the meantime the government would consider whether it would not be justified in appointing other than public officials to the territorial council. He thought, however, that the manner in which the council was now chosen was well suited to the exceptional conditions of the region to which it had been applied.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Messrs. McPherson, of Vancouver, and Gallher, of Kootenay, spoke briefly, the latter suggesting that the time had come for the Premier to add to his cabinet a Minister of Mines.

The House then passed into Committee of Supply. After a few votes for steamship subsidies had been passed, it was announced that the autonomy bill would be taken up at to-day's sitting.

Mr. F. D. Monk asked whether the government intended introducing legislation this session upon the subject of trading stamps. The Minister of Justice announced that such a bill was now being prepared. He had not yet finally accepted the terms of this draft though, because he had not yet succeeded in gaining access to the judgment of the Quebec Court of

Appeals on the trading stamp dispute.

The Premier, acting for the Minister of Marine, introduced a bill to amend the Pilotage Act. The object of this legislation, he explained, was to create the same pilotage conditions on the St. Lawrence below Quebec as already exist on the upper stretch to Montreal.

Mr. Foster enquired whether the Indian Department was still issuing patents to the Canadian half-breeds now resident in the United States, concerning which a question had been raised in the House last month.

The Premier responded that only two of these patents had been issued. No order had been given to discontinue their further issue, but, as a matter of fact, no more were being made out at present.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

SCHOOL CLAUSES.

Ottawa, June 9.—The House of Commons returned yesterday to the consideration of the educational clause of the government's North-west autonomy legislation, and listened to arguments by the Premier, the Minister of Justice, the leader of the Opposition, and a number of lesser lights as to the meaning of this part of the bill and the points in which the amended clause differs from that which the government originally proposed.

NO INVITATION YET FOR ANOTHER COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The leader of the Opposition called attention to the cable despatch stating that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had curtly refused to take part in another Colonial Conference. Mr. Borden asked also whether the policy of the Liberal party in the Old Country, if returned to power at the next general election, would be liable to incur the Hon. Mr. Fielding's threatened withdrawal of the Canadian customs preference unless some return preference was given to Canadian goods in the Motherland.

The Premier in reply stated that there was no foundation in regard to the action attributed to him in this cable despatch. He had received no communication from anyone on the subject of the proposed conference, and had himself made no communication to anyone in that same connection. With regard to the policy of the Canadian Government, he had only this to say, that, speaking generally, the policy of the government stands just where it was, and cannot be affected by any change that may take place in England or elsewhere.

BUDGET SPEECH TO FOLLOW AUTONOMY DEBATE.

Mr. Foster inquired with a smile whether the Finance Minister had made up his mind to deliver any budget speech this session.

Mr. Fielding answered that if there were no budget at all this session the country would still prosper. However, an understanding had been reached that the budget should be deferred until after the subject of North-West autonomy had been disposed of. Probably that would be at an early date, and the budget speech would then be delivered.

The house then passed into committee on the bill to provide for the constitution of the new province of Alberta.

Mt. BORDEN DISCUSSES NORTH-WEST SCHOOL QUESTION.

The leader of the Opposition discussed what he regarded as the difference between the original clause and the clause in its present form. For purposes of convenience he designated the former No. 1 and the latter No. 2. He disputed Sir Wilfrid Laurier's contention that the constitution imposed separate schools on the west. He was unable also to agree with Mr. Sifton's proposition that the amended clause was essentially different from the form in which it had just been laid before parliament.

In his (Mr. Borden's) judgment the two clauses proceeded by different routes, but arrived at the same point, and it gave him pleasure to think that in this he seemed to agree with the view of the Minister of Justice. Both clauses provided for a separate school system in the new provinces. It was true that the amended clause did not re-enact the educational clause of the North-West Territories Act of 1875, as the original clause had done, but it re-enacted the territorial ordinances in respect of separate schools. Therefore, both clauses would have the same effect.

Yet the Hon. Clifford Sifton had resigned from the cabinet because of his inability to support the original clause, and had then come back into line on a clause that was even more objectionable still.

The Minister of Justice had complimented the Opposition on its ability to gloss over the facts, but Mr. Borden felt that his side of the House could certainly return the compliment. Mr. Borden argued that the British North America Act should be applied to the new provinces and that the educational clause in the government bills was accordingly unnecessary.

FITZPATRICK DEFINES DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO EDUCATIONAL CLAUSES.

The Minister of Justice replied on behalf of the government, explaining that he conceived to be the difference between clause 16 No. 1 and clause 16 No. 2.

Clause 16 No. 1 specified that the educational clause of the British North America Act should apply to the new provinces. This meant that any rights

to denominational schools enjoyed by law at the time of the union (July 1, 1905) would be preserved hereafter.

The federal legislation of 1875 provided for an absolutely dual system of schools in the North-West Territories. Under this law four classes of schools were established in that country—Protestant public schools, Protestant separate schools, Catholic public schools and Catholic separate schools. Where the Catholics in any part of the Territories desired they could have the type of school they wanted whether they were a majority or a minority in the district. The same thing absolutely was true of the Protestants. In 1887, however, the Territorial Legislature amended its ordinances in a way that considerably abridged the denominational rights to separate schools and left the minority at the mercy of the majority. Sir John Thompson, then Federal Minister of Justice, had admitted that this abridgement of denominational rights occurred through the action of the Territorial Assembly eighteen years ago. It was a clear departure from the dual system that had existed up till then under the sanction of the act of 1875.

Hon. John Haggart—What was the difference between a Catholic public school and a Catholic separate school? Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick—Only this, that the one was the school of a majority, the other of a minority.

Proceeding, the Minister of Justice explained that clause sixteen No. 1 would have given the religious denominations in the North-West the right to organize such schools as they saw fit whether they were a majority or a minority in their localities. Clause sixteen No. 2 merely accepted the educational ordinances of the Territorial Assembly. The right of the religious minority was maintained up to a certain point. The right that formerly belonged to the religious majority to set up its own type of schools had gone.

MORMONS, DOUKHOBORS, ETC., HAVE NO SEPARATE SCHOOL RIGHTS.

Mr. Foster raised the point that with the mixed nationalities now flocking into the Canadian West, the time would come when the Doukhobors, Mormons, Poles and other elements would insist on their rights to separate schools. Under the terms of clause 16, No. 2, there was nothing, so far as Mr. Foster saw, that could prevent them from receiving the same consideration that was paid to Roman Catholic or Protestant minorities. The result would be such confusion as could not fail to injure the educational facilities in that part of the Dominion.

The Minister of Justice answered that the honorable gentleman's fears were entirely groundless. The British North America Act referred to Protestants and Roman Catholics, and it was presumed, where majorities or minorities were referred to in the legislation now before Parliament, that one of these was meant. Therefore, there was no danger whatever of the Doukhobors, Galicians, Poles or Mormons being able to complicate the North-West educational system hereafter by insisting each on its own kind of school.

PREMIER TAKES HAND IN THE DEBATE.

At the evening sitting the Premier continued the debate. He reminded the House of the importance that Roman Catholics had always attached to religious education. Under clause 16, No. 1, the minorities were given control of both secular and religious education. Clause 16, No. 2, on the other hand, allowed them control only of the religious side of their children's training for half an hour each afternoon. Under the amended clause, the ordinances of the North-West would apply, and his co-religionists, therefore, had made important sacrifices in the interests of harmony.

Shortly before ten o'clock the Premier moved the adjournment of the discussion, and the House rose.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, June 10.—In the House yesterday afternoon Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal, quoted a resolution of the Montreal Corn Exchange complaining that the service now maintained between Canada and the West Indies was not up to the mark, and that the Government should arrange an extension of the service around to Montreal in the summer. At present the boats run only to St. John and Halifax; as a result, he said, the Ontario traffic to the West Indies all went by the New York boats. The present boats, moreover, on the Canadian route, were unable to compete with the New York liners for the carriage of raw sugar destined for the Montreal refineries.

The Minister of Finance answered that no doubt the Government could have the 'Lucania' and 'Campania' for this service, provided it were prepared to pay a big enough subsidy. At present Canada paid \$65,700 a year to the firm of Pickford and Black, which maintained the service. The Imperial Government contributed an equal sum to assist in maintaining communication between the Dominion and the British islands of the West Indies group. The fastest and largest vessels were not necessarily the best for this particular service, because large steamers could not effect a landing at some of the smaller islands. The trade of the latter might be small, but the Imperial authorities would not care to have them absolutely ignored. The contractors themselves were anxious to reduce the number of ports of call in the West Indies, knowing that by so doing they would shorten the trip. It was perfectly true that complaint came from various quarters of the Pickford and Black service not

being up to the requirements of the trade that might be developed. It was significant, though, that when other shipping companies were given an opportunity to tender for this line, Pickford and Black was the only firm that was prepared to provide the service even at the present rate of subsidy.

In view of the effect which this proposition might have on the trade of St. John, Dr. Daniel asked that the vote for the service be held over for the present. He reminded the House that this service originated in St. John. In his judgment the withdrawal from that port would be an injustice to St. John.

The Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Foster both recognized the necessity of preserving communication between Canada and the British West Indies. The Americans already had an advantage over us in competing for the trade of these islands by reason of their superior steamer connections with them.

Mr. Wm. Roche, of Halifax, explained that the chief reason of the decrease in our trade with the West Indies was the increased price of fish and the fact that the United States now controlled the trade of Porto Rico and Cuba.

The vote was accordingly held over. A number of items in the Trade and Commerce Department passed.

When the House resumed in the evening it was with difficulty that the attendance was kept up to the quorum time. Most of the remaining votes for trade and commerce were adopted.

The Committee consented also to an appropriation of \$20,000 for the revision of the Dominion statutes. The Minister of Justice observed that in a month or two the revision would be complete on all but the Criminal Code.

Upon adjournment it was announced that the Militia Bill will be taken up on Monday.

THE SENATE

DEBATE RESUMED ON BEIQUE RESOLUTION COMMENDING THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM.

Ottawa, June 7.—In the Senate yesterday, in reply to questions by Senator Macdonald (B.C.), the Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that negotiations for the establishment of a direct steamship service between Canada and Mexico had not failed through any fault of the Canadian Government.

Mr. Wilson resumed the debate on Mr. Beique's resolution commending the working of the Gothenburg system. He did not think the effects of the licensing system in England could do much for Canada. He deprecated making drinking places respectable.

Quoting Mr. Munhall, he showed that in 1830 the consumption of liquor in Sweden was 8.60 gallons per head; in 1850 it was 8.40; in 1880 it was reduced by restriction to six gallons, through local option and prohibition. In 1880 it was 4.25. This was not due to the Gothenburg system.

He claimed that the Scott Act had been a success, even with imperfect enforcement, and he believed that restriction and prohibition had been effective. Let them put their heads together and induce the submission to local option in every county in the country.

Mr. Scott said whether they concurred or not in the proposition, that it would be good to inaugurate the British public

house trust in Canada, they must agree that the present discussion had done good. The public house trust was probably a good thing. The elimination of the profit from the trade was an important feature. The proportion of liquor consumed in England and Canada was about five to one.

As a sample, he gave an instance of a Winnipeg trapper, who, coming from the woods, went on a spree, whilst intoxicated stabbed a man, and declared on the scaffold that he had no recollection of the crime.

Mr. Scott quite agreed with Sir Frederick Treves's recommendation that alcohol should be sold under as great restriction as arsenic or other poisons.

In Montreal, in 1874, there were 457 taverns. In 1905 there were 649. In Quebec, 161 in 1874 and 175 in 1905. Of course they must remember that Montreal was a seaport.

He was quite prepared to give credit to those who supported the motion. At the same time he did think the Gothenburg system would suit Canada. They had made too much progress in temperance in Canada already, and he hoped the motion would not be pressed.

The Hon. Mr. Kerr (Cobourg) thought they were all agreed that the excessive use of alcohol was an evil. They were all under an obligation to Mr. Beique for introducing this question, and the discussion would result in good.

Mr. Macdonald (B.C.) called attention to what he called the highly undesirable practice of steamship companies bringing to this country immigrants afflicted with such loathsome diseases as trachoma, as well as men too far advanced in years to become productive citizens.

Mr. Scott said that the government was not aware that the practice to which Mr. Macdonald alluded was carried on to any great extent. The information they had was that the steamship companies employed doctors to examine immigrants and endeavor to prevent the shipment of undesirable immigrants.

They had had the Scott Act in force in Charlottetown, but public opinion was not strong enough to enforce it. Dealing with the increase in the number of taverns in Montreal, he pointed out that the increase in thirty years was 40 per cent, whilst the fees had increased 600 per cent.

So that the condition was not so bad as appeared at first sight. The education of the number of saloons was desirable, but without education it would be useless. If they could engrave something of the nature of the Gothenburg system on the Scott Act, he thought it would be good.

Mr. McGregor could not allow this statement to pass. In the rural districts you could not find a drunken man or obtain liquor. Mr. Black was gratified with the statements of the Hon. Mr. Scott, showing in that province were more numerous than in Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Robertson did not think it any argument to quote the number of arrests. In Scott Act counties they arrested people; in license places they did not. After twenty years' experience of the Scott Act, he said it had worked very well in King's county, P.E.I.

Mr. Church thought that they had law enough, but the trouble was that the law was not enforced. The law in Nova Scotia was enforced, but the trouble there was the question of jurisdiction.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the act respecting the incorporation of live stock record associations, which was reported without amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan adjourned the debate. Mr. Watson secured the second reading of the bill respecting the Sterling Bank of Canada.

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Mr. Scott said that the government was not aware that the practice to which Mr. Macdonald alluded was carried on to any great extent.

Mr. Donville referred the government's notice to the fact that bubonic plague was now working havoc in various parts of the globe. Canada should take careful measures to prevent its reaching her shores.

Mr. George E. Bristol presented the report of the Century Fund for the diocese. The total amount subscribed now amounts to \$47,737.82, of which the committee had collected \$37,206.74.

The Secretary of State responded that nature seemed to have determined that where nations lived for any length of time in filthy habits they should be swept away. In Canada though no healthy person was likely to be afflicted by the plague.

The government bill respecting live stock record associations was given its third reading. The Senate committee on Banking and Commerce will consider the Labor Union Label bill on Tuesday morning next.

In the Senate the Government's seed bill and the bill to amend the Grain Inspection Act received third readings.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

Ottawa, June 7.—In the Senate yesterday His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General, attended and gave the royal assent to the following bills:—An act for the relief of Edward Norman Lewis, a member of the House of Commons;

An act respecting the Western Alberta Railway Company; An act to incorporate the Anthracite Coal Railway Company;

An act to incorporate the Owen Sound & Meaford Railway Company; An act respecting the Toronto & Hamilton Railway Company;

An act respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company; An act respecting the Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company.

An act respecting the Kingston & Dominion Central Railway Company, and change its name to 'The Dominion Central Railway Company';

An act respecting the Hamilton, Galt & Berlin Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Hamilton, Galt & Guelph Railway Company';

An act respecting the Montreal Bridge Company, and to change its name to 'The Montreal Bridge & Terminal Company';

An act respecting the Ottawa River Railway Company, and to change its name to 'The Central Railway Company of Canada';

An act for the relief of Clara Bidwell McDermott; An act for the relief of Jane Marie Fitzsimmons;

An act for the relief of George Dance Harper; An act respecting the Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa Railway Company;

An act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively June 30, 1905, and June 30, 1906.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

Ottawa, June 6.—Before the Commons Agricultural Committee this morning, Mr. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, and Dr. P. H. Bryce, medical inspector of the same department, both declared that the medical tests to prevent diseased immigrants landing in Canada are more strictly applied than they are at the United States ports.

The United States officials claimed that over two thousand immigrants were stopped at the border, yet the fact, Dr. Bryce said, was that only 117 were actually shut out.

During Mr. Scott's examination, Dr. McLennan, of Inverness, N.S., asked what truth existed in the newspaper report that Mrs. Sanford, of Winnipeg, was advertising in the Old Country for Protestant girls exclusively to emigrate to Canada.

SYNOD OF NIAGARA

BISHOP DUMOULIN STRONGLY CONDEMNNS RACE-TRACK GAMBLING.

Hamilton, Ont., June 8.—The annual meeting of the Synod of Niagara opened yesterday. In his address Bishop Dumoulin, among other things, said: If the future hopes of any country are very much centred in the young and uprising generation, then indeed it becomes an alarming reflection that the public education of the land has little or nothing of God in it.

The races, which a few years ago in the neighboring city of Toronto occupied four or five days, now cover three weeks, after that we have another meet here, while at Fort Erie and Windsor such scenes are prolonged and conducted as they dare not be on the American side.

Mr. George E. Bristol presented the report of the Century Fund for the diocese. The total amount subscribed now amounts to \$47,737.82, of which the committee had collected \$37,206.74.

A change was made in the widows and orphans' funds. It was decided that when a clergyman defaults in his yearly payments he shall not forfeit his rights but shall be reinstated on his payment of a small fine.

McGILL MEDICAL FACULTY.

Results of Final Year Examinations.

THE GRADUATING CLASS NUMBERS SEVENTY-THREE.

The complete results of the final year examinations in medicine have just been announced at McGill. The graduates number 73, which is somewhat below the average for the last few years. Mr. H. C. Mersereau, of Doaktown, N.B., wins the Holmes gold medal for the highest aggregate in all subjects of the medical curriculum.

The list of those who have passed for the degree of M.D., C.M., arranged alphabetically, is as follows:—Aigue, A. R., Cornwall, Ont.; Briggs, J. A., New Westminster, B.C.; Brown, F. F., Cornwall, Ont.; Burgess, H. C., Sheffield Mills, N.S.; Chisholm, H. A., B.A., Lindsay, N.S.; Connor, E. L., Berlin, Ont.; Costello, W. J. W., B.A., Montreal; Coverton, C. F., Montreal; Cumming, A., B.A., Scottsburg, N.S.; Dougan, B. H., Hampstead, N.B.; Dowler, W. H., Billings Bridge, Ont.; Dykes, W., Nanaimo, B.C.; Geddes, R. W., B.A., Deseronto, Ont.; Gillis, J. H., Metapedia, Que.; Grimmer, R. D., St. Andrews, N.S.; Hanington, J. W. B., Victoria, B.C.; Heagerty, J. J., Montreal; Henderson, E. H., B.A., Franklin Centre, Que.; Henry, E. G., B.A., Lennoxville, Que.; Hume, G. M., Leeds Village, Que.; King, S. S., Albert, N.B.; Leslie, H. A., Souris, P.E.I.; Likely, D. S., B.A., St. John, N.B.; Loggie, W. S., Chatham, N.B.; McDermott, J. H., Gordontown, Jamaica; McKay, M. E., Whyocoomagh, N.S.; McLean, J. D., Beaton's Mills, P.E.I.; McDonald, J. A., B.A., Valleyfield, Que.; McDonald, J. C., Peak's Station, P.E.I.; McIntosh, G. J., Dalkeith, Ont.; McLeod, W. A., Finch, Ont.; McMicking, A. E. T., Victoria, B.C.; McMurtry, S. O., B.A., Montreal; McMurtry, W. C., Port Hope, Ont.; McNaughton, W. B., St. Raphael West, Ont.; Mason, J. H., Lechute Mills, Que.; Mersereau, H. C., Doaktown, N.B.; Miller, A. P., Chatham, Ont.; Moffat, C. F., B.A., Montreal; Mohr, F. W., C. A., Arnprior, Ont.; Mucklestone, H. S., M.A., Perth, Ont.; Mulligan, J. W., Omemece, Ont.; Munro, J. A., Pugwash, N.S.; Nelles, T. R., Simcoe, Ont.; Prendergast, A. R., B.A., Montreal; Prunty, W. G., B.A., Napanee, Ont.; Richards, E. T. F., St. Vincent, B.W.I.; Robertson, A. R., Victoria, B.C.; Robertson, B. W., St. John, N.B.; Rommel, E., Alma, N.B.; Ryan, L., M.C., B.A., Newburg, Ont.; Sawyer, A. R., Roslindale, Mass.; Scott, W. J., B.A., Montreal; Scifinger, F. A. C., B.A., Montreal; Seifert, F. W., B.A., Quebec; Sinclair, E. E., Summerside, P.E.I.; Styles, W. A. L., Montreal; Smith, W. A., Almonte, Ont.; Sullivan, J. A., Arnprior, Ont.; Tees, F. J., B.A., Montreal; Tull, J. A. C., Antigua, B.W.I.; Turnbull, E. G., Branchton, Ont.; Vain, R. E., Ottawa, Ont.; Viner, N., B.A., Montreal; Waterman, C., Ogdensburg, N.Y.; White, P. G., Woodstock, Ont.; Wigle, C. A., Warton, Ont.; Wilkinson, W. M., Woodstock, Ont.; Winder, J. B., B.A., Compton, Que.; Winfrey, W. C., B.L., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Wood, G. O., Kenmore, Ont.; Wood, W. H., Montreal; Young, C. A., Ottawa.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS

THE HON. C. S. HYMAN AND MR. WILLIAM GRAY NOMINATED IN LONDON.

London, June 6.—The Hon. C. S. Hyman, Liberal, and Mr. W. Gray, Conservative, were nominated to-day for the by-election in London caused by the elevation of Mr. Hyman to the Public Works Department, rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. James Sutherland.

Woodstock, June 6.—Messrs. G. Smith, barrister, Liberal, and J. G. Wallace, barrister, Conservative, were nominated in North Oxford for the seat rendered vacant by the death of the Hon. Jas. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works.

REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR DEAD

FOUNDER OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION PASSES AWAY AT CHANG SHA.

Toronto, June 6.—A cablegram was received at the offices of the China Inland Mission, yesterday, announcing the death of the Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission, on Saturday last, at Chang sha, the capital of the province of Hunan. A general

which so much acrimony had already entered. He had been at some trouble, he admitted, however, to see a good deal of the North-West schools. He had found the people, without exception, entirely satisfied with them. He thought the measure of compromise the Haultain Government had reached in the present school system to be without doubt most workable and satisfactory to meet the conditions in the west. Western people would not think of exchanging their system for any in Canada, let even for that of Ontario.

EAST NIPISSING

THE HON. FRANK COCHRANE ELECTED FOR ONTARIO LEGISLATURE BY ACCLAMATION.

North Bay, Ont., June 7.—The Liberals of East Nipissing, in convention here this afternoon, decided not to nominate a candidate to oppose the Hon. Frank Cochrane, the newly appointed Ontario minister of mines and lands. Mr. Cochrane, therefore, is elected by acclamation.

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THE LATE REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR, Founder of China Inland Mission.

breakdown in health was the cause of death. His son, Dr. Howard Taylor, and Mrs. Howard Taylor, were at the bedside when he died. The Rev. Mr. Taylor entered the mission field in 1856 and in 1888 he took out a party of missionaries from Canada. Deceased, who had been in Switzerland for the past few years on account of ill health, returned to China last March and has been visiting different stations where representatives of the China Inland Mission are stationed. The Rev. Mr. Taylor was seventy-three years old and was formerly a Baptist minister.

ARCHDEACON BODDY.

Toronto, June 6.—Archdeacon Boddy, for many years rector of St. Peter's (Anglican) Church, died this afternoon in his 89th year. He had been ailing for some time, and took a bad turn on Empire Day, growing steadily worse. Archdeacon Boddy was born in Hampshire, England, in 1826, was educated in St. Paul's School, South London, and Cambridge University. He came to Canada in 1858, being appointed assistant at St. James Cathedral, Toronto. In 1866 he was appointed rector of the new St. Peter's Church, which he saw built, and has since been in charge of that parish. In 1881 he was appointed Archdeacon of York, to succeed Dr. Whittaker, deceased.

OLD NAVY VETERAN.

Halifax, N.S., June 4.—Thomas Duncanson, R.N., an old resident of Halifax, and prominent member and officer of the North British Society, died to-day. He was in his 83rd year. Mr. Duncanson was chief engineer on H.M.S. 'Diadem' when she was at this station thirty years ago. He was in the siege of Sebastopol, and also served on the China station.

ELECTRIC STRIKE OVER.

Winnipeg, June 5.—The electric contractors and workers reached a settlement this evening and the men return to work to-morrow morning. About a hundred men have been out since Thursday.

SITUATION IN CRETE.

Canea, Crete, June 7.—A detachment of Italian troops has occupied the villages of Mournis and Peruli. French troops are stationed at Nerocure and Talialari.

PRIZE LIST.

Holmes Gold Medal, for highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum—H. C. Mersereau, Doaktown, N.B.

Final prize for highest aggregate in the Fourth Year subjects:—F. J. Tees, B.A., Montreal.

McGill Medical Society Senior prizes —First, F. J. Tees, B.A., second, J. A. C. Tull.

HONORS IN AGGREGATE OF ALL SUBJECTS. 1, Mersereau, H. C.; 2, Tees, F. J., B.A.; 3, Burgess, H. C.; 4, Moffatt, C. F., B.A.; 5, Leslie, H. A.; 6, Robertson, A. R.; 7, MacDermot, J. H.; 8, Henderson, E. H., B.A.

FRASER RIVER CANNERS

MAXIMUM PRICE OF FISH FIXED AT MEETING IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., June 6.—At a meeting of the Fraser River Cannery Association to-day, at which every cannery in the association was represented, it was decided that the maximum price of fish should be 12 1/2 cents up to midnight on July 31, and 10 cents for the balance of the season. The cannery also reserve the right to refuse to accept more than two hundred fish per boat after Aug. 1, in event of a very heavy run, but agree to allow the fishermen to sell fish over that amount anywhere and at any price.

NORTH WEST SCHOOLS

DR. TORY, OF McGILL, FINDS THE PEOPLE ENTIRELY SATISFIED WITH PRESENT SYSTEM.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Dr. H. M. Tory, professor of mathematics in McGill University, Montreal, was in the city yesterday returning from a business and pleasure trip of two or three months among the mountains and over the prairies. At Calgary and Edmonton two little colleges springing up in the interests of higher education, were visited and were doing excellent work. Dr. Tory inquired somewhat closely into public school affairs in the west but was somewhat reluctant about giving his views upon subjects in the discussion of

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Annual Meeting Now in Session in Kingston Largely Attended.

THE REV. DR. ARMSTRONG, OF OTTAWA, ELECTED MODERATOR.

Kingston, Ont., June 8.—At the opening meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada today, the Rev. Dr. William Armstrong, of St. Paul's Church, Ottawa, was elected moderator by acclamation, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto.

In the midst of the heaviest and longest continued rain of the year, the commissioners poured into the city all day. Queen's University arts building, which, with Grant Hall, will figure largely in the proceedings, is devoted exclusively to the use of the commissioners. A large number of the class rooms are especially set apart for the meeting places of the various committees, and each is labeled according to its use. In the basement near the reading-room a post-office service, long distance telephone and telegraphic service have been installed. A room in this building is also set apart for the special use of press representatives, large numbers of whom will be present from all parts of the Dominion. The opening session was at 7.45 o'clock last evening, and Grant Hall held a distinguished audience. There was a large representation of commissioners and city folk were out in force. Divine service was held, and an able and spiritual sermon preached.

The moderator, the Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Toronto, preached from Hebrews vi., 12, the ground of the writer of the epistle for a warning to the early Christians. The preacher set forth the text that his hearers might be helped more adequately to realize what the word of God is and how it is profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction of error and for discipline in righteousness.

The Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Owen Sound, was made convener of the business committee.

London, Ont., has asked for the assembly in 1906.

Fifteen ministers have applied to the General Assembly to-day for admission to the church, and the requests have been sent to a committee for advisement. Two of the applicants, the Madills, of Westminster Presbytery, did not reach the Assembly in the regular way, and the committee was ordered to calmly consider what might be a precedent. The business committee will consider a proposal to meet in day sessions in the old Convocation Hall, as Grant Hall is too large for the Assembly.

Kingston, Ont., June 9.—The afternoon session was given over to the consideration of college reports and quite a decided interest was manifested in the proceedings. The keynote was in an advance in work to meet the varying conditions of the age. The church institutions must stand alongside the state institutions in equipment; and character-building they would always be in the van.

COLLEGE REPORTS

Principal Falconer reported progress for the Halifax Presbyterian College. Next year two courses would be presented. The aim was to turn out preachers and to develop its devotional side. The principal hoped for a large revenue from the Maritime Provinces. Prof. Baird also spoke. The revenue for \$13,427.77, and expenditure, \$14,616.39. Large income was needed if the college was to enlarge its scope. Principal Falconer had been loyal to Halifax College in staying there and declining the invitation to Knox College. The Maritime Provinces should stand behind the principal in view of the sacrifices made. Report adopted.

Mr. David Morrice presented the report of the Montreal Presbyterian College, stating that the work was satisfactory in results. The finances were in about the same condition as last year.

The Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, B.A., D.D., of St. Matthew's Church, Montreal, was appointed professor of practical theology, at \$2,500 a year; the Rev. John Mackay, lecturer in apologetics for the session, at \$400; the Rev. J. Clark Murray, of McGill, lecturer in church history for the session, at \$500; R. H. Davidson, Ph.D., Toronto, lecturer for session in Old Testament literature and exegesis, at \$1,500.

Lieut.-Colonel Clark, Toronto, presented the report of Knox College. The Assembly endorsed the appointments of the Rev. T. B. Kilpatrick, D.D., and the Rev. H. A. Kennedy, M.A., D.Sc., to the staff. Principal Falconer, of Halifax, and Principal Patrick, of Winnipeg, spoke of Dr. Kilpatrick's removal, the latter saying the situation at Manitoba College was rendered ten times more difficult than it was by the removal. He did not protest against the removal and desired to say that the older colleges must be strengthened.

There was generous support to the Queen's University report. Principal Gordon said the endowment question would not be now considered. He gave the figures of the year. Principal Forester, of Dalhousie College, moved the adoption of the report and urged the strengthening of all. He wanted to see more theological colleges, better equipped with apparatus and men. He was glad to see Canada getting the best men of Britain; Canadians were not at all jealous. The Rev. J. A. Macdonald, Toronto, was proud of Queen's. It was doing an enormous work for Canada. Many of her sons and daughters have bled white for her sake. Queen's will need all the help she can get to compete in the race because the university of fifty years ago will not be the university in ten or twenty years hence. She must be strengthened if she is to hold the place she has made in the life

of the country. The report was adopted.

HOME MISSIONS.

At the meeting on Friday the home mission reports were dealt with. Brief addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, general secretary; the Rev. Dr. Carmichael, the Rev. J. M. Millar, the Rev. Mr. Fortune, the Rev. Mr. Childerhouse, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, and others. The cry of the west was not for money but for ministers. The report of the western mission section was presented by the Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, general secretary of the Home Mission Committee. It stated that in some respects the year just closed was phenomenal. The year opened with a greater financial responsibility than the committee had ever before assumed, and closed with a record of a larger amount of work successfully performed than had ever been previously undertaken, with all financial obligations fully met and with such a balance in the treasury as warranted the committee in inaugurating much-needed reform, namely, increasing the salaries of home missionaries by fifty dollars a year. Last year there were 488 fields, this year 503; the number of communicants added during the year, 1,704; average Sabbath attendance, 35,468. The total mission contributions were \$136,588, or \$6,588 more than was asked. One gratifying feature reported was the marked increase in the contributions to the Home Mission funds from the two western sections. These receipts were greater by over fifty percent. Though not connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, has contributed \$3,750 for the support of the fifteen fields in Alberta. The estimates for the current year amount to \$136,000. The need of men rather than money for the western missions was emphasized by Dr. McLaren. More missionaries must be got for the missionary work. He moved a resolution expressing the appreciation of the Assembly of the great expansion of the mission work in the west, of the generous contributions of the Presbyterian people, and recommending Sunday, Oct. 15, to be observed as a day of special thanksgiving to God for the large measure of success that had attended the church's efforts to establish the Church of Christ in the newer districts of Canada. The resolution was adopted.

Addresses were delivered also by western missionaries and ministers. There was little to report regarding the missions of the eastern section of the Church as the population is going west. The ordained missionaries were fewer this year than for some years, being 21 as against 34 for the preceding year. This decrease is principally due to the fact that many of the mission fields have not become self-sustaining. The statistics show an increase of 109 families, 135 single persons, and 544 communicants.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

The report of the committee appointed to co-operate with the trustees of Queen's insuring additional endowment for the university stated that Principal Gordon had visited a large number of congregations. The Rev. J. J. Wright had canvassed the presbyteries of Lindsay and Peterborough with encouraging results. The Rev. A. Macmillan, Toronto, had done effective work in the presbytery of Gilegary, the Rev. Dr. Fletcher in the Presbytery of Hamilton; the Rev. Dr. Battersby and the Rev. Dr. Munro in the Presbytery of Chatham. The committee hopes to secure the services of others also who may be able to give time and energy to the work. It gratefully recognized the increasing interest which the Church, especially in Ontario and Quebec, is manifesting in Queen's. The present meeting of assembly would, no doubt, deepen the interest. At present the endowment promises and payments amounted to over \$125,000. The Rev. Robert Laird, of Vancouver, was recommended for the position of general agent, the need of such an official being urgently required. Principal Gordon said he wanted it understood that the endowment fund to be raised was for arts and theology, not for medicine and science. The medical faculty was raising an endowment for the chair of anatomy, but this was separate from the general endowment. In conclusion, Principal Gordon referred to the increasing responsibility being laid upon the universities, in view of the increasing population and prosperity. Queen's University is the most powerful agency that the Presbyterian Church can lay her hands upon to do the work in this connection, because it touches the higher education of the country. A great responsibility rests upon the church in connection with higher education.

The Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Hamilton, moved a resolution expressing the Assembly's satisfaction over the progress made by Queen's; its conviction that the university can cope with the increasing demands made upon it; urging a complete canvass of the synods and graduates; continuing the present endowment committee, with power to add to its number, and approving the appointment of the Rev. Robert Laird, Vancouver, as agent. Dr. Fletcher spoke of the magnificent work Queen's was doing. He said he had \$6,000 more to add to the endowment fund, making a total of \$131,000. The appeal made to the Presbyterian people was based on the great work the university was doing.

The Rev. Principal McLaren, of Knox,

seconded the resolution. He said he had never been in favor of separating the higher education being done in Queen's from that of the church education. He was not in favor of the church being burdened by providing for a university teaching all the physical sciences, which should be provided for out of the public exchequer. But in the case of Queen's the endowment was for the arts and theological departments. He believed the \$500,000 would be secured, for the Presbyterian people were well able to give it. It would have been a terrible mistake if the Assembly had thrown overboard Queen's University. Queen's had vindicated its right to live, and he hoped the church would give it its cordial sympathy and hearty support.

The resolution was unanimously adopted amid applause. The Rev. Robert Laird, of Vancouver, who had been appointed agent of the fund, said that the Assembly and the university had placed upon him a great responsibility. It was with a sense of that responsibility that he laid his hand to the work. The endowment aimed at could be secured only by the united action of the graduates and friends of the university. The endowment could be raised, and the spirit exhibited in the Assembly to-day showed that.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Foreign missions was the topic before the Assembly in the evening. The reports showed the receipts for the eastern section to be \$43,418.40, and for the western \$150,000. The Women's Foreign Mission Society had contributed altogether nearly \$20,000. The missions in the eastern section had been interrupted on account of illness of missionaries, and in Corea on account of the war. When peace comes another missionary would be sent to Corea. The contributions to the western section were the largest in the history of the church, and a still larger amount was expected next year.

The Rev. Dr. Falconer, of Pictou, N.S., said that the missionary spirit was not keeping pace with the openings, and hoped for a revival of missionary interest. The Rev. W. A. J. Martin, Peterborough, and the Rev. Dr. McCrae also spoke. The latter had to retire from the New Hebrides on account of ill-health, but declared he would go back if Canada had no more sons to send there. The Rev. Donald Macmillan, who had served seventeen years in China, eleven in Honan and six in Shanghai, is now connected with a society which prepares and disseminates literature among the leaders in China, who were willing, and in fact anxious, to receive it. Mr. Macmillan asked what about a forward movement in foreign missions. The church was out of debt, but it should go further forward.

The Rev. Hugh McKay told of his work among the Indians in Manitoba, and Dr. Margaret O'Hara, her work in India.

The Rev. Thurlow Fraser, recently missionary in Formosa, spoke of the need of schools there to educate native pastors. Formosa could never be converted by foreigners. A few good men were required there.

BAPTISTS MEET

MEETINGS OF THE TORONTO ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, June 8.—Many Baptists of Toronto and its surroundings are attending the meeting of the Toronto Association of Baptist Churches, which commenced its deliberations yesterday at York Mills. The morning's business began with a sermon by the Rev. G. T. Webb. During the morning the clerk of the Association, Mr. Thomas Gilecuddy read his statistical report of the condition of the churches. This states that there has been an increase in the total membership of the Baptist churches within the jurisdiction of the Association from 6,508 to 6,919 during the year. The receipts to the churches for the year were \$103,959. The value of the church property is \$534,622, on which there is a debt of \$80,937. The disbursements for various purposes during the period were \$102,708.

Three important resolutions were passed. The first resolution confirmed the stand taken by the Baptists in demanding separation of church and state, and in deprecating the teaching of religion in the public schools. The second resolution declared that the Baptists would send a resolution to the King against the opium traffic. The third resolution embodied the strong objection which the Baptists have to legalized gambling on race tracks.

SIR JOHN'S GRAVE

RESTING PLACE OF THE LATE CONSERVATIVE CHIEFTAIN DECORATED WITH FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Kingston, Ont., June 8.—Mr. Sowards, president of the Kingston Macdonald Club, headed by a goodly party of Kingstonians, who went this afternoon to Cataraqui Cemetery and there laid upon the sloping grave of the late premier of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, tokens of esteem and regard in the shape of floral wreaths sent by the Macdonald Clubs of Montreal and Kingston, and the Conservative members of parliament. Short addresses were delivered by various citizens and visitors. Canon Starr, of St. George's Cathedral, was chaplain.

SUSPECT FOUL PLAY.

Belleville, Ont., June 5.—On April 13 last the body of one Charles Franklin, who resided near Marmors, was found apparently drowned in Beaver Creek. The body was buried, and since then the relatives of the dead man have obtained some information which they believe warrants them in demanding an inquest. The county Crown attorney has been notified, and an inquest will be held on Wednesday.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION

FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BODY AT TORONTO.

Toronto, June 7.—The cold, wet weather that ushered in the first day of the Congregational Union had no effect on the spirit and enthusiasm of the morning session, and but little on its attendance, for a large and representative audience gathered in the commodious auditorium of Bond Street Church.

The meetings opened by a devotional meeting, presided over by the chairman of the Union, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A. The preacher of the occasion was the Rev. F. J. Day, B.A., B.D., late of Sherbrooke, Que., who sounded the note of fellowship, as emphasized in I John i., 3. The apostle, said the preacher, spoke from a full heart as he referred to the wonderful fellowship with the divine, that had been his own experience and privilege. This fellowship was the prime requisite of all Christian living. It was to be the thing of first importance sought, and sought continually by the members in our churches. Out of this would come the fellowship with others that would truly represent Christ to the world, that would uplift mankind, that would be ready to recognize that it was possible for the truth of God to be held even by those who in non-essentials held the most diverse views.

At ten a.m. the Union proper was called to order, the chairman presiding. The secretary of the Union, the Rev. James T. Daley, of Maxville, presented the nominations of minute secretaries, the Rev. A. J. Pollock, of Danville, and Mr. W. W. O'Hara, of Montreal, also of the various committees on membership, general business, nominations, finance, and the press, all of which were carried as read.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

The Union report was then read by the secretary, Mr. Daley, who, in reviewing the past year, spoke with feeling of the members of the Union who had since last meeting responded to the roll call of the church triumphant, the Rev. M. S. Gray, the Rev. Charles Duff and the Rev. John Wood. The Rev. John Wood was one of the original members of this Union, and had been at every meeting but one since its inception, that one being the occasion of his absence on a tour through the Holy Land. Reference was also made to the guest of the Union, the Rev. John Brown, D.D., of Bedford, England, formerly pastor of what is known as the church and congregation of John Bunyan Chapel. Dr. Brown is chairman of the Colonial Missionary Society, and came as the representative of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The name of the Rev. C. H. Patton, D.D., home secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., was also mentioned as the guest and speaker of the Foreign Missionary Society, and another of the visiting speakers, the Rev. W. H. G. Temple, of Cleveland, Ohio, by birth a Canadian, and once a member of the Yarmouth Church.

The whole report was received and referred to the Business Committee. The treasurer's report showed a slight deficit in the Union funds, due to unusual expenses during the year. This also was referred to the Business Committee. Applications for membership in the Union were received from the Rev. Prof. Lyman, the Rev. Mr. Silcox, the Rev. G. A. Sanden and the Rev. Mr. Carson, of Victoria. Special interest attached to similar applications from three Swedish churches in the North-West; Elmhurst Church, at Lewisville; Bethel Church, at Highland Park, and Emmanuel Church, at Wetaskiwin. This action called forth words of sympathy in and commendation of the good work among the Scandinavians in that district. A letter was read from the Rev. J. W. Newberry, secretary of the annual session of the United Brethren in Christ, in Canada, saying that the Rev. J. W. Schenck had been appointed to confer with the Congregational Union as fraternal delegate. There are some thirty of these churches, situated in Ontario, and their action is endorsed by the large body of affiliated churches in the United States. This action is of considerable importance as indicating the possible union of these churches with the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec.

An expression of opinion was presented by the Maritime Union concerning the need for closer connection between all the churches of the Congregational body in the Dominion, particularly in the line of establishing a union for all Canada. The feeling of the meeting was with this movement. The report of Mr. Charles Cushing on the work of the committee dealing with incorporation of the churches evoked much approval. Mr. Cushing stated that the committee had conferred with representatives of the Baptist body, whose churches labored under similar disability in the matter, and as a result a bill was prepared and passed the Quebec Legislature whereby churches of these bodies now may, by following proper procedure, but without expense, secure incorporation, thus relieving individual members of the liability incurred under the old conditions, and removing the difficulties constantly arising from church property being held in the name of particular trustees. Of course, incorporation would limit a church's ability to accumulate property. It could not hold and administer property or funds exceeding \$300,000, but this, he did not think, would give trouble to any Canadian church for some time to come. It was strongly recommended that the committee should proceed to secure a similar act from the Quebec Legislature.

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THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The devotional exercises of Thursday morning were in the hands of the Rev. W. W. Watson, the Rev. A. Mayset, of Cobourg, preaching the sermon, dwelling on all the latent power in the churches, what might be done if the personal were fully set upon the coming of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

The Union proper reassembled at 11 a.m., the Rev. J. K. Unsworth presiding.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The union proper adjourned at 11.30, to give place to the Canadian Congregational Missionary Society. Mr. Charles

Cushing presided. The secretary, the Rev. W. C. McIntosh, of Ottawa, presided in careful review the various fields in Canada, indicating the churches that still needed assistance from the society, and those that were now not only able to support themselves, but to give help to the funds of the society that had formerly helped them. The Congregational body had large things before them, both in the better sustentation of work already in hand and in the undertaking of new work.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. C. R. Black, was read by Mr. McIntosh, and the financial statement taken as read. The report was a most gratifying one.

The report of the Educational Secretary of the C.C.M.S., the Rev. Frank J. Day evoked hearty applause. It showed that the society had made no mistake in its man Mr. Day was put over this new department. Home missionary lectures, pamphlets and extensive correspondence with churches interested had fully occupied the secretary's time, and showed how valuable this branch of service, was destined to become.

On motion of the Rev. Hugh Pedley, a resolution of thanks was authorized to the English Union for the gift of the chairman of their missionary society, the Rev. John Brown, as delegate. The Rev. W. T. Gunn in seconding, said that grateful as had been the timely financial help given by the English brethren that was doing so much through the jubilee movement for the Canadian churches, the gifts they had given us in brotherly spirit and in the men they had sent us and the message these had left with us was far more than all the money.

On motion of the Rev. J. B. Silcox, the various reports were received and the officers and committee of the C. C. M. S. re-elected, with the exception of the Educational Secretary. Mr. Day's departure for England necessitated a new appointment, which was left for later consideration. The meeting then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Thursday.

The afternoon was given up to the meetings of the various committees, for which excellent conveniences were provided by the various rooms of the Bond Street Church.

The speakers of the evening were to be Mayor Urquhart and the Rev. J. B. Silcox, who would give the addresses of welcome, and the Rev. Hugh Pedley, who would reply, and the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, who would give the chairman's address on 'The jubilee and after.' The Rev. J. K. Unsworth presided as chairman of the Union.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Rev. J. B. Silcox, recently appointed pastor of Bond Street Church, gave the address of welcome. He was glad the Union had come to Toronto and to Bond Street. They would be gladder still when it was gone—because of the uplift, the cheer that these meetings would be. Mr. Silcox spoke of the problems confronting the church of to-day, particularly that of the down-town church, a problem especially pressing upon the church in which they were gathered. They wanted their church to be a popular church—every church should be popular—but in the best and highest sense. It must show its power as a means of regeneration of the hearts of men. If you wanted to build a marble palace you could not do it with mud bricks. So it was only by changing the individual heart, making pure and noble individual lives that the whole structure of the church could become the thing of beauty that would invite the world.

At times, and in some conditions, the outlook seemed difficult, but the very difficulty was a challenge to the best that was in men. After the Chicago fire, the outlook was pretty black to those homeless, desolate people, but the message was sent round 'Men of Chicago, our fathers raised her out of the bog, we can raise her out of the ashes.' And they did. That was the spirit in which to take up a task, and the Congregational churches of Canada had been showing to the rest of the Christian Church that they had the spirit to face difficulties and to overcome them.

MR. PEDLEY REPLIES.

In calling on the Rev. Hugh Pedley to reply to the address of welcome, Mr. Unsworth said that it was the custom that this duty should fall to the retiring chairman, but Mr. Henry O'Hara was now in England, where he had gone as delegate to the Union of England and Wales.

Mr. Pedley, in thanking the Bond Street Church and the other Toronto churches for their welcome, said there were four things a church wanted nowadays for success. (1) A good building, (2) a good board of management, (3) a strong able pastor—Bond Street had all these—lastly, the great need of every church was an outpouring of the Spirit of God—that spirit that had filled a little handful of men nineteen centuries ago and sent them out into the world to fill it with the enlightenment of the new gospel.

The Rev. J. K. Unsworth delivered the chairman's annual address on 'The jubilee and after.'

The devotional exercises of Thursday morning were in the hands of the Rev. W. W. Watson, the Rev. A. Mayset, of Cobourg, preaching the sermon, dwelling on all the latent power in the churches, what might be done if the personal were fully set upon the coming of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men.

The Union proper reassembled at 11 a.m., the Rev. J. K. Unsworth presiding.

Various matters of routine business yesterday referred to the business committee were brought forward and disposed of. The proposal from the Anglican synods looking towards the Bible in the schools called for an interested discussion, which was adjourned to a later occasion in the Union.

The chief item of the business was the election of the chairman for 1906 and the choice of the Union proved to be Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, and the secretary was instructed to telegraph greetings and good wishes of the Union to the new chairman.

The committee on church union presented by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, showed progress, and the whole committee was reappointed. The C. C. M. S. adjourned meeting was then called and disposed of its unfinished business, after which the Union adjourned for lunch.

MR. SILCOX IS CHAIRMAN.

Toronto, June 9.—The Congregational Union this morning received a message from Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, who was yesterday elected chairman, stating that he would be unable to act, and the Rev. J. B. Silcox, of Bond St. Congregational Church, was elected chairman.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Toronto, June 10.—Home and foreign missions divided the time pretty evenly at the second day's sessions of the Congregational Union, in Bond Street Church.

The statistical report of the Union was presented by the Rev. Jas. T. Daley, but was, of course, not read in full. A summary was, however, given by the gentlemen in question. In the provinces of Quebec and Ontario there were 81 churches, with a membership of 7,182, the total under pastoral care being about 18,000. For these 81 churches there were 57 pastors or supplies in charge.

The Foreign Missionary Society adjourned at five p.m., part of the audience going into committee on jubilee and church union questions, and the rest remaining for the annual meeting of the Provident Society.

DR. JOHN BROWN'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.

Thursday evening's session was the largest gathering that had yet been held during this fifty-second annual meeting of the Union. The Rev. J. K. Unsworth presided, and introduced to the audience the venerable Dr. John Brown, of Bedford, England. Dr. Brown had been for forty years the pastor of the chapel where John Bunyan served for sixteen years, and though now retired from regular pastoral work, was still actively serving the churches in many ways. Witness this delegation to the Union of Ontario and Quebec as representative of the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

Dr. Brown spoke of the 4,000 churches across the water, comprising the Union he represented, and touched on the divine duty so strongly recognized by the Congregational body, that it was their mission to preach the gospel to the world. There was a feeling among the young people of the day that the position of the Bible had been altered by the discoveries of modern criticism, to the discredit of the Christian religion. 'The was emphatically not so. Men might change their views about the Bible, just as they did about the stars, but the Bible remained as the foundation of the gospel, sure, shining as the stars. The Scriptures, quoted Dr. Brown, are like anvils that have worn out a good many hammers.

This is an age of literature, of many books, and it was a significant fact that among the biographies that were the special feature of the day there were more lives of our Lord Jesus Christ being published than any other biography.

The important things in our life do not change from age to age. The fundamentals are ever the same. We are still sinful, dying men. We have still childhood, manhood, old age, life and its responsibilities and death. One of the most hopeful signs of the times was the recognition of the power of God and its place in human affairs. Yet God's people had their part to do, and this work needed everyone. It needed 'All at it and always at it.' Given this, and the kingdom of the Lord would be extended through the hearts of all men.

PEREMAR QUETTE TROUBLE.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON GROUND THAT ALIEN LABOR LAW IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Toronto, June 7.—Notice was filed at Osgoode Hall yesterday setting forth the grounds on which counsel for Everet E. Cain and James Gilhula will make application for the discharge of these Paris Marquette Railway officials when the habeas corpus writ is returned before Judge Anglin on Friday next. It will be held that the Alien Labor Law is unconstitutional as a whole, because the act legislates in reference to a matter which is only within the province of a sovereign power, and because the Dominion Parliament has assumed to create extra territorial offences. The applicants claim that the government has gone beyond its rights in providing for unwarrantable coercion of citizens of a foreign state permitted to become citizens of Canada, and so entitled to protection of British laws. Parliament has also, it is claimed, exceeded its competency in compelling such individuals to return to their own country, and thus asserting jurisdiction over the high seas. The question as to whether existing treaties do not prevent the passage of such laws by either Great Britain or the United States will also be discussed.

JOSIE CARR TO BE COMMITTED.

Toronto, June 5.—Josephine Carr, charged with killing the Murray infant, appeared in the Children's Court to-day, and after all the evidence had been put in, except that of Dr. John Caven in reference to the post-mortem examination, she was remanded till to-morrow, when the physician's testimony will be given, and she will be committed for trial, which will take place in October next.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Storthing Declares Union Under One King to be at an End.

STATE COUNCIL WILL FOR THE PRESENT EXERCISE POWER FORMERLY HELD BY THE KING.

Christiania, Norway, June 7. - The Storthing to-day declared the union between Norway and Sweden under one king to be dissolved...



OSCAR II, King of Sweden and Norway.

ernment informed the Storthing that it relinquished office from to-day. The M. Michelsen, the retiring Premier, accepted in behalf of the government the 'honorable and difficult task with which the Storthing has entrusted it.'

A PROTEST FROM THE KING.

Stockholm, June 7. - King Oscar has just sent a telegram to the premier, M. Michelsen, as follows: - 'Have received the communication of the council of state. Record the most decided protest against the method and action of the government.'

REORGANIZING THE GOVERNMENT.

Christiania, Norway, June 8. - The Council of State, following the action of the Storthing in dissolving the union of Norway and Sweden, is proceeding with the reorganization of the government.

Herr Loveland, Minister of State, has been appointed Foreign Minister, and the Council of State has decided to divorce the Foreign Office from the Departments of Commerce, Navigation, etc., with which heretofore it has been amalgamated.

The council also resolved to eliminate the emblems of the union from the war flag of Norway.

Berlin, June 8. - It is unofficially announced that the Emperor William will omit his northern trip this year owing to the political questions requiring his close attention.

Christiania, June 7. - The announcement that the Emperor William has abandoned his projected visit to Norway has given rise to a feeling that there will be future trouble.

Copenhagen, June 9. - All hope that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustav will yield to the request of the Norwegian Storthing to place a prince of the house of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has now disappeared, according to a high authority.

The Danish royal family has also set the stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by the Danish prince. It is understood that arrangements are actually being made for a national convention in Norway, and this, it is believed, will inevitably result in the declaration of a republic.

According to well informed persons here, Russia and Germany will refuse to recognize the Norwegian Government until King Oscar consents to the disruption of the union. Strong efforts are being made to secure similar action by other governments, including that of Denmark, and it is stated that these efforts are meeting with encouragement.

The Norwegian press and people, according to advices received here, remain singularly undemonstrative. Herr Michelsen, the premier, wants no demonstration, and to-day refused to permit a large procession of Christiansians in approval of the action of the Storthing. In refusing the Premier said: 'It's too early to claim victory, which has not yet been definitely gained. Our most serious difficulties are probably ahead.'

King Oscar is quoted as saying that he would avoid war at any cost. Officials here say that the King and the Crown Prince had been fully prepared for the action of the Storthing by Herr

Michelsen, who informed them prior to His Majesty's veto of the consular bill, as to what steps Norway intended to take.

ORDERS TO CONSUL AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 11. - The consul-general of Sweden and Norway in this city, with district jurisdiction comprising North America, has received a telegraphic despatch from King Oscar, through his Minister for Foreign Affairs, ordering the consul-general to continue to perform all the duties as consul officer, both in Norwegian and Swedish matters, as hitherto, and to instruct the vice-consuls within the district to do the same.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, is the great-grandson of Napoleon's famous general, Bernadotte, and was born on Jan. 21, 1829. Before he ascended the throne he held the rank of lieutenant-general in the army. On the death of the King's brother, Charles XV., on Sept. 18, 1872, he succeeded to the throne. In 1878 the Frankfort Academy of Sciences elected the King of Sweden a corresponding member in recognition of his poetical translation of Goethe's 'Faust' into Swedish. His Majesty was also the author of 'A Memoir of Charles XII.' (translated into English in 1879), and of 'Poems and Leaflets from My Journal,' 1880, under the nom de plume of 'Oscar Frederick.' He married, in June, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau, who was born in July, 1836. From this union there are four sons - namely, Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, born in June, 1858, now heir-apparent to the throne; Oscar, Duke of Gotland, born in November, 1859, and who married Miss Ebba Munck, daughter of Colonel Munck; Carl, Duke of Westergotland, born in February, 1861, and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born in August, 1865. The coronation of King Oscar and Queen Sophia took place on July 18, 1873, at the cathedral of Dronthem, in Norway.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AND DUCHESS CECILIA MARRIED.

Berlin, June 6. - Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married by Dr. Dryander, the court chaplain, in the chapel of the palace at 5 o'clock this afternoon according to the ritual of the Lutheran Church, which is the same for a prince as for a subject. About half of the four hundred persons present were princes or special ambassadors of other countries, with their aides-de-camp. The other guests were the diplomats accredited to this court, the members of the cabinet, generals and admirals.

SERVIAN SITUATION

EX-PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER HAVE AN ENCOUNTER IN THE STREET.

Belgrade, June 6. - Ex-Prime Minister Pasic and M. Nikolitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who are bitter political enemies, met in the street and became involved in an altercation. M. Nikolitch hit M. Pasic on the head with his cane. The latter gripped M. Nikolitch's throat and the two fought until the crowd separated them, when M. Pasic jumped into a cab, and hurried away. It is stated that the political animosity between the two was envenomed by Pasic's ridiculing in his paper Nikolitch's recent marriage to a young girl. Nikolitch resigned this evening.

CANADIANS HONORED

DIPLOMAS AND MEDALS CONFERRED BY ST. LOUIS PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Ottawa, June 12. - The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has conferred commemorative diplomas and medals upon the following officials and distinguished citizens of Canada for special recognition of their active interest and efficient co-operation in the universal exhibition of 1904: - Messrs. William Hutchinson and William A. Burns - For distinguished services. Mr. Robert Harris - For distinguished service in art. Mr. B. E. Walker (general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce) - Member of the International Congress of Arts and Crafts. Mr. A. E. Taylor, member of the International Congress of Arts and Crafts. Professor Ernest Rutherford - Member of the International Congress of Arts and Crafts. Professor James F. McCurdy - Member of the International Congress of Arts and Crafts. Professor Maurice Hutton - Member of the International Congress of Arts and Crafts. Professor Chas. W. Colby - Member of the International Congress of Arts and Crafts.

LOST HER SACQUE

MISS DROULETTE'S SEAL GARMENT SEIZED IN DETROIT AS SMUGGLED GOODS.

Detroit, Mich., June 8. - In 1901 a \$75 seal sacque was seized from Miss Droulette, of this city, as the lady stepped from a Windsor ferry. It being charged that an attempt was being made to smuggle it. Miss Droulette gave a bond for the garment's safekeeping and was permitted to keep possession of it. Now the United States Court here has decided that Miss Droulette must give up the sacque or forfeit the amount of bonds. No proceedings will be taken against her for the attempt to smuggle.

CANADIAN CABLES.

Colonial Conference - New Chief Secretary for Bible Society in Canada.

REPORT ON COTTON TRADES - LONDON MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO DUMP UNDESIRABLES INTO CANADA.

London, June 5. - In the House of Lords the Duke of Devonshire asked whether the Colonial Secretary has communicated the Prime Minister's colonial view, arranging for a conference next year, and whether, having regard to the declaration made by the government regarding fiscal union with the colonies, the government was of opinion it was advisable to hold a special conference. The Duke of Devonshire said he had always considered the principle first put forward by Mr. Chamberlain that we should ascertain the opinion of our own country first and negotiate with the colonies afterwards, as the right one. Replying, Lord Lansdowne said the Secretary for the Colonies, in his communications to the colonial governments, assumed that the resolution of 1902 would lead to the reassembling of the colonial conference, but no arrangements have been made as to subjects to be discussed in 1906, supposing, for the sake of argument, that the conference met that year. Regarding the second question, he said if the Conservatives were returned to power next election they would invite the colonies and other parts of the British Empire to take part in a special conference, in which colonial preference would certainly come up for discussion. In the course of the debate arising out of the question, Lord Rosebery said he could conceive no greater disaster to the Empire than that it should be thought that the peoples of the outlying parts should be used as pawns in the game of party politics, a use so loathsome and contemptible that three or four years ago it would not have been conceived as possible.

At a meeting of Liberals, including Sir Edward Grey and Sir Charles Dilke, it was decided that the colonial conference required development and that the opportunity for discussing the form which the machinery for this development should assume should be given to the House of Commons. A number of Unionist free traders in the House of Commons held an informal meeting yesterday and concluded that the Prime Minister, by his agreement with Mr. Chamberlain, practically declared for protection. As a result, there will probably be a secession of free traders from Mr. Balfour. By invitation of the British & Foreign Bible Society, the Rev. R. E. Welsh, Presbyterian minister at Hove, Brighton, has been appointed the society's chief secretary to the Dominion of Canada, and will devote special attention to providing emigrants of all nationalities with the Scriptures. The tariff commission has issued a report on the cotton trades. One of the principal features shows that whilst foreign trade has declined, that with the colonies has greatly increased, especially that with those like Canada granting a preference to British goods. Most firms giving evidence found the same thing. All were practically unanimous in the view that preferential tariffs, as adopted by the colonies, were beneficial and urged the adoption of a preferential arrangement between the colonies and the Mother Country. One firm thought that the preference would have the effect of transferring the manufacture of cotton yarn from Toronto to Paisley. The whole report tends to show that the British cotton trade is practically stationary. The superintendent of Jewish industrial schools has offered to send to Canada an Austrian youth named Joseph Semsbourg, charged with theft, in the Thames Court. The magistrate said he would certainly not do that wrong to send out bad material to the colonies.

'PUNCH' AND DR. OSLER. London, June 6. - Dr. Osler has arrived, says 'Punch,' and all persons over a certain age are trying to look as young as possible. The Hudson's Bay Company has declared a dividend of forty-eight shillings per share, making, with the interim dividend of ten shillings in January last, a total distribution in the year of fifty-eight shillings. London, June 6. - The British Consul-General at Berlin, reporting trade with Germany in 1904, says the Canadian preferential duties have reduced the German exports of plushes and kimmers by almost 50 per cent, and the Canadian market is practically closed to German manufactures. London, June 6. - According to Board of Trade returns of foreign passengers to Canada for 1904 the number of foreigners was less than in any of the past few years. In 1903 they numbered 39,648, while for last year they only numbered 21,917. The number of English, Irish and Scotch passengers who went to Canada in 1904 numbered 69,663, compared with 59,563 in 1903. The number is in excess of any previous figures on record.

London, June 7. - In the House of Commons last night the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, said that at the last colonial conference it was decided to meet at intervals of not more than four years, and it would be a pity, without the assent of the colonies, to postpone or adjourn it for any partisan purpose. It was clear that once the conference assembled it would be competent to rule out any question brought forward by a colonial premier. The Prime Minister had informed the House that the government did not pro-

pose to initiate any subject dealing with commercial preference, and not to summon any Indian representatives to the meeting under those conditions. He certainly agreed with Lord Lansdowne that it would be extremely improbable that the colonies would bring up the fiscal question. It was not a question of such entrancing interest or appetizing nature. He did not deny that it was of transcendent importance, that men would go to great labor in forming propositions when conditions for discussion were not most favorable. The 'Graphic' says that from yesterday's debate in the Commons, it may safely be inferred that the government has finally abandoned the idea of holding a colonial conference in 1906. Unless that were the case, Lyttelton and Lansdowne would hardly have spoken with so much emphasis of the inconvenience of such a conference, and of the improbability of assembling one. On the whole this decision will be generally welcomed. The 'Chronicle' says Lord Lansdowne's cautious reference to the next colonial conference, and Mr. Chamberlain's statement at St. Helen, 'I cannot say, until conference meets, what its proposals will be,' are thought to indicate that polite representations have been made to the government by some of the colonial premiers on the impolicy of dragging the colonies into the party arena of this country. The 'Morning Leader' says the colonies, we are certain, regard with as much detestation as Lord Rosebery or any other Liberal, the attempt to use them as 'pawns' in our party politics. Let them have no hesitation in making heard through their chosen ministers their response to this appeal. Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain must find some ignominious instrument than the colonies, which are reserved for higher things. The 'Glasgow Herald' says the colonial conference cannot meet without being summoned, and if the general election is to stand over for another year, it had better not meet at all. The British Consul-General at Berlin, reporting trade with Germany in 1904, says the Canadian preferential duties have reduced the German exports of plushes and kimmers by almost fifty per cent, and the Canadian market is practically closed to German manufactures. CATTLE EMBARGO. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, in replying to Sir John Leng, in the House of Commons to-day, said he had now observed that the Hon. Sydney Fisher had declared that the continuance by Great Britain of the embargo upon Canadian cattle could only be described as an unfriendly act. London, June 8. - Commenting on Sir John Leng's reference to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, saying that the refusal of Great Britain to remove the embargo on Canadian cattle was 'an unfriendly act,' the Yorkshire 'Herald' says if we are not mistaken the Dominion Parliament on one occasion passed a resolution declaring that Ireland should be given home rule. This was after this country had decided by an overwhelming majority against granting home rule. We might have said with much more reason that that was an unfriendly act. COLONIAL CONFERENCE. London, June 8. - A deputation from the Telegraph Committee of the House of Commons waited on Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-day, to urge a reduction in the cable rates to India and China. Sir Edward A. Sassoon, introducing the deputation, pointed out that every chamber of commerce in the country was represented. In regard to the Pacific cable Sir Edward said the action of New South Wales was described as unfair and attention was called to the high rates and terminal charges of Australia. The Chancellor, replying, said that as to the Pacific cable question, it would be almost impertinent for him to deal with the points that had been alluded to, in view of the forthcoming colonial conference. London, June 8. - Mr. John Quick, a prominent member of the Victorian House of Representatives, proposes that an act be passed by the British Parliament for a permanent Imperial Council or Congress. Its recommendations would become law on being ratified by Great Britain and two colonial legislatures, and would remain in force at least five years. London, June 8. - Six foreigners, who were deported by the Canadian authorities as undesirables, have arrived at Glasgow, and have been isolated by the Glasgow medical officer, as they are suffering from trachoma. A short time ago a medical officer sent a memorandum to the minister in charge of the Aliens Bill. The wisdom of such a step, it is contended, has been justified by the arrival at Glasgow of aliens suffering from that disease. London, June 8. - A Canadian lady being shown over the House of Commons, shortly before the sitting began, walked up the steps leading to the Speaker's chair, when a policeman excitedly shouted, 'Keep out of that chair.'

TO HONOR DR. OSLER OXFORD UNIVERSITY TO CONFER DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE. Oxford, England, June 6. - The convocation of the university proposes to confer on Dr. William Osler the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and also the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins University.

SIR WILFRID DENIES

THAT HE REFUSED TO DISCUSS PREFERENTIAL TRADE UNTIL AFTER BRITISH ELECTIONS

Ottawa, June 8. - Sir Wilfrid Laurier to-day authorized your correspondent to state that there was no foundation whatever for the announcements now appearing in Old Country newspapers that he has refused to discuss the subject of preferential trade until the opinion of the British public has been consulted at a general election. The Canadian Premier adds that as yet he has received no request from the Colonial Secretary for our participation in another colonial conference in London similar to the one that was held in 1903.

A RARE FIRST EDITION

COPY OF SHAKESPEARE'S RICHARD III. FOUND.

London, June 6. - A copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's 'Richard III.' only three copies of which are known to be extant, was discovered accidentally among a lot of old, unvalued books in a private house at Great Missenden. The Sothebys offered £800 to the lady owning the book, but she refused it. It has been insured for a thousand pounds for exhibition.

CANADIAN ZIONISTS

SEVERAL IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The sixth annual convention of Canadian Zionists met in Montreal last week, Tuesday, when Mr. and Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola and Messrs. D. Levy, I. Ross and A. Pierce were elected delegates to the forthcoming international Zionist Congress, which will be held in Basle, Switzerland, on July 27 and following days. After a discussion on the raising of subscriptions to the Jewish Colonial Trust, participated in by Mr. M. Mickelson (Winnipeg), Mr. I. Somenky (Ottawa), Mr. M. Gelber (Montreal), Mr. A. Falick (Montreal), Mr. I. Eliasoph (Quebec), Mr. A. P. Lewis (Toronto), Mr. E. Maur, R. M. Pierce (Winnipeg) and others, resolutions were adopted establishing a system of stamp subscriptions, and share committees. The national fund established for the purposes of purchasing land in Palestine, was next adopted. A resolution expressing approval of the action of the Mizrahi Branch of the Zionist Movement in taking steps to preserve Sabbath observance, was moved by the Rev. Meldola de Sola, who spoke forcibly of the necessity of maintaining the religious side of the movement. The Rev. A. Abramowitz spoke strongly in support of the motion, and also Mr. D. Levy and others, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. One of the liveliest discussions of the session was provoked by the debate on Britain's offer of a Jewish autonomous state in East Africa, which was participated in by Mr. D. Levy, Mr. I. Somenky (Ottawa), Mr. M. Mickelson (Winnipeg), Mr. R. M. Pierce (Winnipeg), Mr. A. P. Lewis (Toronto), Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola (Montreal), Mrs. Segal (Toronto), Mr. Moss Shapiro (Montreal), Mr. M. Gelber (Montreal), and Mr. M. Albert (Montreal). The chairman explained that the latest developments in the matter rendered it unlikely that there would be any serious struggle over this question at the next Congress, as he had been informed that measures were in contemplation that would probably smooth over the difficulties over the differences of opinion as to the policy of accepting the offer or not. Resolutions were finally adopted which, while leaving the delegates to the Congress a free hand as to the course of action in the matter, indicated that it was the desire of the convention that they should pursue a friendly attitude towards the East African offer but within such limits as would not militate against the main-objects of the Zionist movement. On motion of Mr. Maur, supported by Mr. Goodman, an annual Shekel Day was decided upon. After a spirited contest in which the delegates from Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal each endeavored to obtain the holding of the next convention in their city, the majority voted in favor of Toronto, and the convention next year will be held in that city. An interesting report from the Wapella Agricultural Zion Society of Wapella, North-West Territories, which only arrived that morning, was submitted to the convention and the excellent work accomplished by this colony of Jewish farmers aroused considerable enthusiasm. On motion of Mr. J. Davis, it was resolved to urge forward the erection of a building for permanent headquarters.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Winnipeg, June 5. - News reached here to-night of the drowning in Whitemouth River of Rudolph Kuhn and Gottle Drien, two men engaged on dam-construction work at Lac Dubonnet. Their canoe upset in the rapids and both men were swept away. A companion escaped.

AN AGED PIONEER.

One of the oldest residents of Rugby, Ont., has passed away in the person of Mr. James Johnston, aged 96 years. He was a native of Scotland, and was born at Netherhouse, Old Monkland, in 1809. In early life he engaged in the coal and ironstone business at Airdrie and Coatbridge, and for a number of years was manager of several coal and ironstone mines for the Baird Brothers (James and William), Ironmasters, of Gartsherrie. In 1858 he married Janet, daughter of Mr. John Scott, L.S., of Monkland. She died about 1844. Coming to Canada in 1846

he settled at Robertson's Corners. He went through all the struggles of pioneer life, and as an agriculturist was fairly successful. In 1863 he married Agnes, uniting his fortunes with Mrs. M. C. Bone. For a number of years he was a municipal councillor, representing the township of Orr as deputy reeve in the Old County Council at Barrie. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a Reformer in politics. His aged widow survives him, being eleven years his junior.

DEATH OF MRS. C. B. JOHNSON.

Mrs. Clara Bell Johnston, nee Craik, wife of the Rev. Walrus Johnston, has passed away at her home in Alberta in her 51st year. She was born in Franklin County, Huntingdon County, Que. Her health had given trouble for some time, and a few years ago she visited Colorado in the hope of obtaining benefit. She only made a partial recovery, and was persuaded to go to Alberta five years ago. She was deeply loved and respected by all who knew her, and she will be greatly missed in the neighborhood. She was married to the Rev. Walrus Johnston on Dec. 15, 1860, and lived at their own residence one mile north of the new town of Tees. The funeral service was held at the house, after which the body was laid to rest in the new cemetery at Tees, the officiating ministers being the Rev. Messrs. Longstreet, Fry and Brough. The chief mourners at the graveside were the mother, two brothers, niece and adopted lad. She is also survived by a brother, the Rev. G. Craik, of Waterville, Que., and two brothers in the United States.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wales, Ont., is holding an old maids' convention this week. A charter has been granted to a company to build a new hotel on the site of the Grand Union, Ottawa. Mr. Frank Cochrane, of Sudbury, has been appointed Minister of Lands and Mines by the Ontario government. The Ottawa police magistrate has decided that victualling houses, licensed as such, can sell ice-cream soda, fruit and candy on Sunday. The annual meeting of the Stormont Liberal Association will be held at Newington, on Monday, June 12, when officers will be elected and other business of importance transacted.

QUEBEC.

A tennis club is being organized at Stanstead and an effort will be made to form a district league. The fifteenth annual convention of Brome County W. C. T. U. will be held at East Farnham, June 21 and 22. Scarlet fever is apparently extending in Coaticook. Cases are also reported in other villages in the Townships. Stanstead College is to have a new gymnasium, forty-two by seventy feet. It is now a settled fact that the Macdonald consolidated school will not be built in Ormstown. Mr. E. Laws, of Ormstown, has applied for a patent for a ballot box, the absolute secrecy of which he guarantees; also for patent for a register for hospitals, which will indicate to the nurses the medicine to be given to a patient, and exactly at what time.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The population of Westmount is now 10,987, an increase of 467 during the past year. The city of St. Henri has accepted the terms of annexation proposed by the city of Montreal. For the first time in thirty-five years fire broke out in the Y. M. C. A. building early on Thursday, doing about \$10,000 worth of damage. The loss is covered by insurance.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Civic employees of Philadelphia have been notified not to engage in outside business. The body of a genuine sea serpent, forty-five feet long, has been discovered on the beach at Old Orchard, Me. High water at Grand Rapids, Mich., as the result of terrific rain storms along the watershed of Grand river, has forced twenty factories to close down. Unity Church, Sacramento Avenue M. E. Church, and the North Glenwood Congregational Church, Chicago, were struck by lightning during a thunder storm one day last week and destroyed. Henry Wieck, jr., a striking Pere Marquette merchant, was shot dead and two companions wounded by Fred Harris, deputy sheriff, for jeering at the non-union crew of a car on which Harris was riding as guard. Mr. H. V. Jones, the Minnesota crop expert, recently returned from an inspection trip through the south-west, gives his highest estimate of the winter wheat crop at 425,000,000 bushels, and his lowest in view of adverse condition, 375,000,000 bushels. The final estimate of the crops in Russia in 1904 is as follows: Wheat, 64,656,000 bushels; rye, 338,400,000 bushels; barley, 331,200,000 bushels; oats, 948,800,000 bushels; corn, 24,240,000 bushels; peas, 28,000,000 bushels; millet, 54,600,000 bushels; buckwheat, 35,700,000 bushels. Four hundred and sixteen gallons of milk shipped to Chicago have been returned to the farmers sending it by the Health Department of that city. The milk was condemned because it was obtained from cows fed on brewery yeast, and until the farmers concerned change the feed of their herds, they will not be allowed to sell any more milk in the city. It is stated that joint action will be taken by the Ontario and Dominion governments and the Lord's Day Alliance, to have the question of jurisdiction in the matter of the observance of the Sabbath settled by the Privy Council. A representative will be sent to London shortly to apply for leave to appeal from the recent judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, which was unsatisfactory.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The yearly average sunshine in Great Britain is 1,400 hours.

A Bradford boy has died of acute gastritis after eating a daisy.

A cat at Tunbridge Wells brought home a young squirrel uninjured and adopted it.

A Jewish evening newspaper, printed in Yiddish, is to be published in East London.

Great Harwood, Blackburn, will shortly contain as many looms as there are men, women and children in the place.

The highest telegraph pole in England has been erected at Ilfracombe. It is a hundred and sixteen feet three inches high.

Mrs. Godsmark, a Burgess Hill woman, leaves behind six children, fifty-six grandchildren, and sixty-seven great-grandchildren.

Miss Marie Corelli has imported a gondola, and has launched it on the Avon. A real Venetian gondolier is engaged to propel it.

The Welsh girl revivalists who have come to convert London declare that the spiritual fire of the metropolis is deeper than that of Wales.

At Petersham a bullock—one of a drove of ten—charged at a red motor-car, and damaged it to the extent of eighteen pounds.

Prince Eddy will command a new royal 42-foot brig now being constructed at Sheerness, which will soon be launched on Virginia Water.

Huntingdon was revisited by winter some days ago, there being a fall of snow. Night frosts have caused much damage to the fruit crops.

In view of establishing a combine, the leading Welsh anthracite colliery owners have been invited to meet. Last year a project of a similar nature collapsed.

St. Peter's Church, outside Portland Prison, was constructed by convicts. It is the only edifice in England that can lay claim to this distinction.

A specimen of the king carp, a fish not indigenous to English waters, has been captured in the Ouse, at Barcombe Mills, Sussex. It weighed five pounds.

Many acres of potatoes, both in the Spalding and Boston districts, have been cut down by the frosts, and the early crops will be delayed several weeks. Fruit, too, has suffered severely.

Cheshire cheese owes its popularity partly to geological causes, the red sandstone and clay, with its immense salt deposits, producing a herbage which is peculiarly suited to cheese production.

Great success has attended the experiment of the High Wycombe Board of Guardians, who, instead of giving charity to a blind boy, had him taught pianoforte playing.

While ringing the church bell at Shorewell a man named Ridett had a narrow escape from death. The loop of the rope caught round his neck, and he was unconscious when rescued.

A Gloucestershire farmer, who was fined for cruelty to a pony, refused to have it killed because he said it would break his father's heart. The mare, he added, was a very old friend of the family.

The burial took place at Putney Vale Cemetery of Lieut. John William Keen, who fought under Garibaldi and was wounded four times. He was the only British officer to receive Italy's national hero back into Naples.

A mad bull, after compelling a cyclist to seek refuge under a hedge near Farlington, and smashing up his machine, charged a passing motor-car and was killed on the spot, the car being apparently undamaged.

The colliery township of Walkden, near Manchester, has not only a lady sexton (Mrs. Redford), but also a lady 'knocker-up' (Mrs. Turner), who rises at three o'clock each morning to begin her rounds awakening her clients.

Nearly a hundred thousand homing pigeons, belonging principally to Lancashire and Yorkshire owners, were liberated at Worcester. In reaching their homes some of the birds flew at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour.

A Sheffield park keeper, who discovered a woman drowning in a pond rescued her and then ran to telephone for assistance. On his way he saw an elderly publican named Cottam in another pool, and succeeded in rescuing him also.

Packets of valuable jewels and other articles have been sent to the Rev. Dr. Townsend, of Tunbridge Wells, who appealed to his congregation not to take pride in worldly treasures, but to devote them to Christian work.

An old bluejacket residing near Great Yarmouth has just received from the Admiralty his Baltic medal and 29s. 4d. prize money for services rendered fifty years ago. He had been drafted aboard when the medals were first issued.

It was agreed at a conference in Paris of North of France and South-Eastern and Chatham Railway representatives that the long-deferred scheme for bringing the two great and friendly nations into closer touch by a channel tunnel

was likely before long to take practical shape.

A passive resistance sale at Hayward's health roused considerable indignation against the police authorities, who have given notice that in future resisters will have to have their goods formally seized, and a man will be placed in possession for six days.

Few people know of the hundred and one curious professions by which men make their living. In London, for instance, 'duffing' gives regular employment to a number of men. These individuals purchase cheap jewellery and gilt rings, and attempt to pawn them for more than their value.

The harvest of the sea has been so abundant on the Cornish coast lately that tons of fish, and especially mackerel, have been carted away for manure for the land. Prices have ruled so low that many of the boats have left the local waters. A royal sturgeon, weighing 100 pounds, was landed at Penzance. It realized 39s.

An order was sought at the Chancery Court at Liverpool, to allocate to charities a certain portion of an estate amounting to over £100,000 of a Liverpool merchant named Sear, who died recently. The next-of-kin contested the will, but the dispute was settled on terms which include the payment of £45,000 to charities.

The largest railway engine in Great Britain, the property of the London and North-Western Railway Company, made a record run from Crewe to Carlisle and vice-versa, during an experimental trip. A speed of seventy miles an hour was attained, the 141 miles to Carlisle being covered in 160 minutes. This includes a stiff climb over the Shap.

While gathering sprouting broccoli on her allotment in the North Berkshire village of Ardington, a lady found firmly built in the top of a broccoli the nests of a blackbird, a hedge sparrow, and a chaffinch, in the order named, in tops next to each other. A Kettering lamp-lighter has found a bluecap's nest, with six eggs, in a lamp-post, between the column and the gas-pipe.

Over the remains of Mr. Whitaker Wright, who, after being condemned for the most extensive stock exchange frauds—the London and Globe Syndicate—took cyanide of potassium and succumbed in prison, a massive memorial of dark granite, seven feet high, has been erected in Witley Churchyard. The inscription is: 'In memory of Whitaker Wright. Born Feb. 9, 1846. Died Jan. 26, 1904. Lord of the Manor of Witley. He loved the poor.'

During the congress of the British Dental Association at Southport, Dr. Weaver, Southport medical officer, expressed the opinion that had teeth pre-disposed to cancer. Dr. Miller, of Berlin, cited a case where an abscess in the toe had been cured by the extraction of a decayed tooth, and said the belief was prevalent in Germany that the military strength of nations would depend largely upon the health of the teeth.

In Abbott's Arm, the parish church at Andover, Hants, can be seen suspended seven 'virgin's crowns,' the oldest of which dates back to 1716. The custom, which is still observed, is a very old one. The garlands are memorials to young unmarried members of the church, and are made in the form of mitral crowns to be carried before the coffin to the church and grave, and afterwards hung up in the church. Most of the chaplets are to young women, but the other sex is not excluded, as is shown by several escutcheons bearing the names of men or lads.

The Countess of Warwick, who has lately become an active Socialist, has resigned her position as a member of the Warwick Union Board of Guardians. Her resignation was conveyed to the guardians in a letter. Henceforth, she wrote, she intended to devote herself to working with those whose one great aim is to effect such changes in the social conditions of the country as would eventually achieve the abolition of poverty. The resignation was received with mingled feelings by the guardians. Alderman Harvey remarked that the board regretted to receive Lady Warwick's resignation.

Mr. W. W. Aator is transforming the surroundings of Hever Castle, his place in Kent, so completely as to make the inhabitants of the old-world village of Hever wonder whether, when everything is finished, they will know their famous castle. Some thousand or fifteen hundred men are engaged there, and by the time the work is done will have been there for something like five years. The public road has been diverted, new bridges built, trees hewn down or moved entire to other places and replanted, hedges taken up, and a model farm built in the midst of a wood, while a forty-acre lake is in course of construction. The castle itself is now almost hidden from view by the erection of a large, straggling, bungalow-like residence, in various styles of architecture.

Five thousand people attended the Morecambe Musical Festival recently. Sir Edward Elgar paid high tribute to the immense influence that festival has wielded during the fifteen years of its existence in stimulating and spreading the love of music among the people. He also referred to a statement he had made that the living centre of music was not in London, but somewhere further north. Londoners, he said, had misconstrued and criticised that remark, but it was nevertheless true, and they were gradually realizing it. Honest people, he said, would understand that he meant the spread of music among the people was stronger in the North than in the South.

An interesting discovery has been made in the bed of the river Ant, on the west side of Wayford Bridge, at Smallburgh,



THE WAR MEMORIAL IN ST. PAUL'S.

The memorial is the work of the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), and was unveiled by the Prince of Wales on Wednesday, June 7. It is a beautiful bronze, showing the legendary Angel of the Passion with outstretched wings up-lifting from the cross the crucified Christ. Beneath the bronze on the pedestal, prefixed by the names of the various colonies, is the legend: 'To the glory of God and to the undying honor of those 4,300 brave sons of Britain beyond the seas who laid down their lives during the South African war for the Motherland and her cause.'

a Roman stirrup found in a perfect state of preservation. It is apparently of bronze, and similarly shaped to those now in use. Mr. Robert Gurney, of Ingham Hall, has secured the stirrup, and intends to present it to the Liverpool Museum. Some other discoveries have been made in the gravel pit in Wayford Wood which suggest that a Roman camp or station was formed there. A number of Roman burial urns were also turned up in a field known as the 'Stewards Eight Acres,' but were broken by the plough. Each one apparently contained ashes.

Judge Addison, K.C., at the Southwark Court, was asked to terminate an award he had made under the Workmen's Compensation Act of £1 per week in favor of a farrier. The employer's counsel said the man had quite recovered from the effect of the injury, and was now only suffering from 'ergophobia.' 'What's that?' asked the judge. Mr. Coumbe said that ergophobia came from ergon and phobos. It meant a hatred or terror of work. It was a new disease which a medical paper had recently called attention to, and which it said was becoming very prevalent. 'A new disease!' said the judge. 'Why, it is a common disease I have been familiar with all my life. An enormous number of people are afflicted with it, but this is the first time I have heard the name.'

Some interesting experiments have been carried out at Portsmouth for coal-lifting warships at sea. An apparatus, invented by Lieut. Metcalf, was affixed to the collier 'Torrige.' By means of a steel hawser between the bows of the collier and the stern of the warship. Some difficulty has hitherto been experienced in connecting the hawser, but once it has been got into position the system has given great satisfaction. To facilitate the connection of the hawser between the two ships a device was tried at Portsmouth yesterday similar in principle to that by which the rocket apparatus is connected with a ship in distress. A rocket with a line attached was fired from the collier, and by this method the hawser was drawn on the battleship. It answered very well, but

some more trials are to be made in rougher weather.

When patrolling the road between Nottingham and Mansfield, at broad noon, a constable saw a man clad only in a shirt running wildly about the thick wood which skirts the road. He gave chase and caught the man, who proved to be quite mad. Except for a calico nightgown he was naked, and no clothes could be found. The madman cannot tell his name or anything about himself. A strange story is that a motor-car, with a man huddled in the corner, passed along the road some time before; and it is believed by many persons that the lunatic was brought in the car and left naked in the wood. His feet are cut with thorns and stones, and he is suffering from exposure. The police are making diligent and strenuous endeavors to trace the relatives; but the man would seem not to be known in Nottinghamshire.

Medical men are perplexed by a mysterious epidemic which has broken out in the girls' school at Clowin, a district in the educational area of the Derby County Council. The scholars, for no discoverable reason, have been attacked with sudden fits of fainting. These attacks were confined to the school for elder girls. The infants' school adjourns, but nothing unusual was reported there; and in the girls' department the fainting attacked the pupils in only one classroom. Experiments have been made with mice, but the medical men are still without absolutely reliable knowledge of the cause of the outbreak, though there is a consensus of opinion that the mischief results from noxious gas. The boys were moved into the girls' department, and though they were not affected so much certain precautions are undoubtedly responsible for this.

SCOTLAND.

Fifty earthquakes were recorded last year on the Seismograph at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.

Indignation is felt in Scotland at the decision arrived at by the London County Council that Burns' works were 'unsuitable' for children.

The heroic conduct of twenty-five men who descended a burning mine in Lanarkshire resulted in six colliers being saved from a terrible death.

Drunkennes is decreasing in Scotland. Last year there were 32,959 convictions for that offence, against an average for the previous five years of 38,848.

Sir John Kennaway, M.P., has written to a correspondent saying that the granting of a field marshal's baton to General Buller would give satisfaction all over the world.

The Admiralty have decided to adopt turbine engines for a battleship which has yet to be built, and the Clyde yards on the list have been asked to tender for them.

At a menagerie in Dundee an elephant inserted its trunk in a man's pocket and extracted a £20 note. The man made a grab at the paper, but it was instantly tossed down the elephant's throat.

The hope is growing that the outbreak of plague at Leith has been nipped in the bud, for no further fresh cases have been reported. The destruction of rats and fleas is still being energetically proceeded with.

A combined effort is being made by farmers in the East of Fife district to destroy house sparrows. The St. Andrews and East of Fife Farmers' Club have issued a circular asking that every farmer should offer a reward of 2d a dozen for sparrows' eggs, and should see that his neighbors are doing the same.

At the High Court of Judiciary in Edinburgh, John Wilson pleaded guilty to breaking into a shop at Gorbals, Glasgow, and stealing 5 ounces of tobacco. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

At a private meeting in Glasgow, the Scotch railway engine-drivers decided to press for shorter hours and increased wages on the ground that larger engines, heavier trains and other methods of working are causing greater strain upon them.

Miss Flora Stevenson is second of the only two ladies ever admitted to the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. Her predecessor in the honorable list is the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was 'made' in 1874.

Restoration operations at Culross Abbey have led to some interesting discoveries. The workmen came upon what is believed to have been the burial vault of the Argyll family. Through a crevice two skulls were observed.

IRELAND.

Mr. Bryan Douglas, a secretary of the Irish National League at Carndonagh, county Derry, was attacked with an iron bar on his way home, and is in a precarious state.

The Earl of Annesley, to commemorate the coming of age of his son and heir, has intimated his intention of providing a water supply for Castlewellan town, costing about £5,000. The inhabitants were about to apply to the Irish Local Government Board for a loan to carry out the proposed scheme, which his lordship has undertaken at his own expense. A reservoir to contain several million gallons of water will be constructed in the deer park on the Annesley estate.

A strangely-dressed man, wearing a wideawake hat and carrying a wallet and a dagger, rode into Aughrim, County Wicklow, on a fine horse on which he sat without a saddle, and which he guided with a twig, and the police took him into custody on suspicion of horse-stealing. The police, however, have in their charge not a criminal, but a well-known eccentric gentleman from the South of Ireland, says the 'Irish Independent.' The name given to the police was Mr. Herbert Mandeville, of Anner Castle, near Clonmel. In Tipperary and Waterford local repute concedes to Mr. Mandeville the power of 'charming' horses by whispering into their ears.

ST. JOHN RIVER TROUBLE.

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN RIVAL LUMBERING FIRMS HAVE BEEN ADJUSTED.

Van Buren, Me., June 6.—As a result of a conference between Mr. Allan Hammond, president of the Van Buren Company, and Mr. Levi W. Pond, the logging contractor of St. John, N.B., it has been announced that the logging difficulties on the St. John river have been adjusted, and that Mr. Pond's boats will be permitted to pass the Van Buren booms and ascend the river to Edmondston to-day.

The water in the river is falling, and it is said that there is 12,000,000 feet of lumber hung up on the upper St. John river, and 30,000,000 stranded in the Miramichi river.

TROUBLE AT NANAIMO

Vancouver, June 6.—Nanaimo is facing a serious crisis. The Socialists are at the bottom of the trouble, which may mean the lowering of the city to the status of a village. The Western Fuel Company, because of the new law making the working day eight hours 'from bank to bank,' told the men that it must either close down or they must accept a ten percent reduction. The men declined to accept less pay, and the company immediately ordered the removal of the pumps. In a few days the mines will be filling with salt water, which sweeps in from the sea hundreds of feet above the workings. This is a heavy blow to the city. There is no other important industry at Nanaimo.

THE AULD HOUSE IS AWAY!

The Auld House, the Auld House, Deserted though ye be There ne'er could be a new house, Will be as fair to me.

There is something pathetic in seeing an 'auld house' being torn to pieces. What memories are hidden away in many hearts, of scenes, and loved ones, of long ago, in the 'auld house.'

I'm thinking now of a house which has been the home of a much larger number than most, and is now being levelled to the ground; and yesterday, as I stood for the last time on the floor of the large upper dormitory, and let memory play around faces and forms of hundreds of lively boys, who occupied that room twenty years ago, my heart felt sad as failures were remembered, and rejoiced because of the many noble men of to-day who had been helped as boys.

There in that corner lay that ne'er do well, John James, who has ever since 'missed the mark,' and there, in the fifty-cent room, which was only boarded off from the others, I see Jack, Horace, Freeman and Arthur, little Matt and Joe, with Boquet, who recited so effectively 'De little mouse,' and others, like phantoms, hundreds strong, marched silently past in this vision of long ago.

I thank God that so many have gone up in the social and religious scale, and are now passing on to others, and in their own families the training, and teaching, received in those early days. Others could tell also of the 'Shaftesbury Hall,' so long used as a mission and Sunday-school on the ground floor, where words spoken for God and work done, will only be manifested in that Day, when all good done will be revealed by Him alone, who can read the hidden motive of the heart.

'The Boys' Home of Montreal' has been growing since these days, and the future demands more room, of a modern character.

The new building about to be erected will cover partly the site of the old 'Alexander Wing' and cottage below, and will be sixty by fifty, with four stories, the basement fitted up with a gymnasium, plunge bath, lavatories and shower bath.

The first floor will be occupied as dining-room, kitchen and scullery, with storerooms.

The second floor, servants' accommodation and rooms for small boys, with lavatory.

The third floor, small dormitories for medium-sized lads.

The playground in rear will also be very much enlarged, and say, forty more boys can be accommodated. Enlarged space for extra manual training benches and evening school classes will also be in order.

We have always said that no boy need be without a home in the city of Montreal. This can now be said more effectively, as far as accommodation is concerned.

The contract has been now let to Mr. J. H. Hutchison and others, and will amount to about thirty thousand dollars in all. This is an increase over anticipated cost owing to increased values in wages and material.

Since last acknowledgment of subscriptions the following friends have generously aided in the work:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Miss Dow ... \$5.00, S. Carsley ... 100, Peter Lyall ... 100, J. Hodgson ... 100, J. G. Williamson ... 100, J. H. R. Moison ... 100

The desire of the directors is to have the new building entirely free of any incumbrance by the time it is finished. The amount still required is about seven thousand dollars. We are looking for that amount. So there is still opportunity for old-time friends to assist in 'saving the lads.'

We are doing our best with 50 boys in a smaller space, but there is no room at present for more; yet there is urgent need, as there are lads in our city who have no place to lay their heads. Only a few days ago, a lad came who had only been one night in bed during the week. Walking about day and night and almost starving. This one I was able to place at work next morning.

We expect to be as at present until January next year.

J. R. DICK, Superintendent Boys' Home.

WEATHERLETS.

I wanted the sweep of the wild wet weather. The wind's long lash and the rain's free fall, The toss of the trees as they swayed together, The measureless grey that was over them all.

Don't you mind when the sky looks black, An' the thunder-drums are drummin'; Git out the way o' the lightning's track, An' 'think of the sunshine comin'.

The white clouds billow down the blowing sky, Then, O my heart, be lifted up, rejoice! The trumpet of the winds, to that wild voice Let all my soul reply!

—Richard Watson Gilder.

The clouds are scudding across the moon, A misty light is on the sea; The wind in the shrouds has a wintry lunge And the foam is flying free.

—Bayard Taylor—'Storm King.'

A little path meanders through the glade, Threading a leasured way betwixt the trees; A glistening path, by happy footsteps made, Sun-fleeked and dappled in the gentle breeze.

A sudden storm; and forthwith reckless feet, That quarrel with its mazy winding way, Trample and bruise it in their passage fleet, Impatient now of tortuous delay.

—West Gasette.

The hooded clouds like friars Tell their beads in drops of rain. —Longfellow.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

FOUR POINTS NOTICED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Four points in Mr. McNeil's last letter are worthy of notice. The first has reference to what he is pleased to call 'the disorganized Protestant sects.' In my judgment, the multiplicity of denominations among Protestants is in some sense a credit to Protestantism, while the much-vaunted 'unity' of the Roman Catholic Church is a discredit to her.

ded in the fossil rock of prejudice can, in the face of the array of facts as those quoted above, which De Laveleye masses to support his theory, can cling to the opposite idea. If there is to be 'no more landfills from Catholicism to Protestantism,' as Mr. McNeil affirms, it may be due to the fact, as De Laveleye again, that 'Roman Catholicism engenders such complete indifference in matters of religion, that the strength needed to come out openly from the Church is wanting amongst them.'

Montreal, June 4, 1905.

MR. McNEIL AND ROMAN DOGMAS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Since Mr. McNeil does not seem to be too angry with me on account of my little intrusion into his discussion with Mr. Therrien, I shall venture again to produce just a very few remarks. Mr. McNeil says: 'I have stated at the beginning of this controversy that I was personally opposed to coercion or persecution by whomever practiced—whether by Jews, Catholics or Protestants.'

I believe this declaration of Mr. McNeil is grand, and you will find it almost word for word in a sermon of E. Bersier, on the 'Question of authority in religion.' But how Mr. McNeil can reconcile such a doctrine with his belief in the infallibility of the Church is another question. There are now, in fact, three well defined and proclaimed dogmas of the Catholic Church, which Mr. McNeil expressly and formally rejects, viz., 'The plenary inspiration of the Bible, the infallibility of the Church, and the right of the Catholic Church to use coercion or force.'

Mr. McNeil tells us plainly that had he to choose between entering any of the Protestant denominations of Christians and deism, he would choose in preference the latter. This means, does it not, that he would choose the religion and the company of such men as Tom Paine, Voltaire, Rousseau and others of the same kind and kin, in preference to the religion and company of such men as Rutherford, Wesley, Spurgeon, Moody, and Phillips Brooks?

With regard to 'the very important points in sociology and anthropology' often overlooked by Macaulay, as Mr. McNeil affirms, I may say that the eminent French writer, Emile de Laveleye, author of 'Paris en Amérique,' and a member of the French Academy, has to my mind, settled that question beyond dispute. After a thorough study of the subject, he wrote a treatise in which he shows conclusively that religion and not race, is the cause of 'superiority, or inferiority, amongst the nations of Europe and the American continent.'

As to Mr. McNeil's joining any particular church, I do not experience much anxiety about that, as that is for me, as well as for Mr. McNeil, only a secondary matter. What I most wish for him now is to help his escape from his Roman Catholic jail, being sure that he

will easily from that find his way to some good safe place, though it may not be perfect. N. GREGOIRE. Maskkonge, Que., June 5, 1905.

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—One of your correspondents from Manitoba asks why I called Jonah's whale 'a problematical creature.'

Manitoba asks why I called Jonah's whale 'a problematical creature.' He also asks why the story of Jonah should be ridiculed. Unlike the anonymous writer who had two professors of Hebrew, he writes with courtesy and is entitled to a courteous answer. As to the latter question, those who are guilty of ridiculing the story may answer for themselves. This present writer has too much respect for every part of the Bible, human or divine, venerable as it is with the sanctity of the ages and association with divine revelation, to treat it other than with the profoundest respect.

The book of Jonah—parable or history—is a treasury of noble thought scarcely inferior to the Sermon on the Mount. The pity of it is that people have fixed their attention so exclusively on the whale that they can see nothing else; and there are many who care for the prodigy, and make it such a fundamental article of faith that, to all intents and purposes, they are trying to build the Church of Christ on the uncertain back of Jonah's whale, as my letter remarked. There are those who dare to tell a sincere inquirer that he cannot be a Christian if he doubts the literal accuracy of the account.

But to the question why the whale was called 'problematical.' It was for the sole reason that it is problematical. Some people are sure it is a myth, and others that it is an historical fact. But the world as a whole is not quite sure one way or the other, therefore it remains a problem for the world, regardless of what any of us individually may believe. Even the ultra-orthodox are divided in opinion as to whether the creature was a shark, whale or some unknown fish—whether it was a fish of natural growth or a special creation. So it is problematical for them.

The brother brings arguments to prove his implied contention that it is history. They are good enough, so far as they go. He proves that the Almighty Creator of the universe could have created a fish with a throat sufficiently large to swallow a man, all of which is not to the point, for there is not a man, woman nor child in Christendom who doubts the ability of the Omnipotent to do this. The question is not whether God could perform a miracle, but whether he actually did so.

Let us look frankly at Christ's relation to the story. Luke tells us that he said to the multitude: 'This generation is an evil generation; it seeketh after a sign, and there shall no sign be given it but the sign of Jonah.'

'This generation is an evil generation; it seeketh after a sign, and there shall no sign be given it but the sign of Jonah.' For even as Jonah became a sign unto the Ninevites, so shall also the Son of man be to this generation. So far as Luke reports there was nothing said about either the resurrection of Christ or the strange adventure of Jonah. The 'sign' was the preaching of righteousness—to the Ninevites by Jonah, to Christ's contemporaries, by himself. As the Ninevites had no knowledge of the whale's part in Jonah it could be no part of the sign.

As to Mr. McNeil's joining any particular church, I do not experience much anxiety about that, as that is for me, as well as for Mr. McNeil, only a secondary matter. What I most wish for him now is to help his escape from his Roman Catholic jail, being sure that he

whether he said those words or not. We may be sure he will never turn any one out of the kingdom for believing or not believing one way or the other. I plead not for this view or that, but for Christian free thought, and the largest mental liberty within the Church. There can be no possible objection to any one believing that the prophet reposed in the stomach of a sea monster for several days and suffered no harm if they feel any comfort in it. But there is every possible objection to their pointing at those who do not so believe as enemies of the truth or disloyal to Christ. Faith in this prodigy is not sacramental, and whatever we choose to believe we have no right to push Jonah and the whale down people's throats, and tell them they must swallow both or be lost.

For as a matter fact Christ used parables of his own composition freely, caring only for the lessons they taught, and not at all for any historical foundation in them, and there is no reason why he should not have used an ancient parable (if parable it be; and no one knows) for the same purpose. Men can be perfectly loyal to Jesus without committing themselves to Jonah's peculiar adventure.

It is not that they doubt the power of God. He can do everything. For instance, he could turn a piece of bread into the actual body of Christ, and a cup of wine into the actual blood of Christ. But Protestants do not believe he has ever done it, notwithstanding Christ's express words. For it is a fact that a much stronger case can be made out from Christ's own statements for the doctrine of transubstantiation than can ever be made out for the miracle of Jonah's whale. And if true it is a doctrine of vastly greater importance; for it profoundly affects the most solemn worship of the Church.

And many modern Protestants apply the same principle to this matter. They feel the miracle to be an unnecessary and useless exercise of supernatural power. They think it much more likely that Christ was speaking in a figure than that Jonah was rescued by such a grotesque expedient. They believe they have as much right to deny the reality of this miracle as their fathers had to deny the miracle of transubstantiation. Certainly the Protestant who scoffs at his Catholic brother for believing he has eaten the flesh of Christ is wholly illogical when he condemns his Protestant brother for doubting the historicity of Jonah's whale. He denies for himself an alleged miracle because it seems irrational, and then sits in judgment on his brother for doing precisely the same thing.

Towards the end of his letter the brother says in beautiful and true words, 'The miracle of grace that brings purity, divine and peace that passeth knowledge into the once sin-tortured heart is to me the most wonderful and beautiful of all his mighty works.' This grace of God in the heart of man is the insistent fact that gives the gospel its permanent standing in the world. Let all men cherish this grace, holding and being held by it. Let them not degrade it by trying to prove their dogmas by it, and above all things, let them not deny it in others wide as the poles from them in views of truth. And let them not on any account fight against men of God who are trying to clear away difficulties that millions of their fellow-men have stumbled over, but which they have happened to escape.

EDWIN HOBBS, B.D. 320 West 65th street, Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1905.

BURIAL REFORM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')
Sir,—Since the letter of your correspondent, 'Yellow Leaf,' in your issue of the last week of April, on 'Burial Reform,' I have been waiting to see what response it met with at the hands of readers; but up till now your correspondent from Prince Edward Island has been the only one to take notice of this, that should be a most important topic.

This would almost go to imply that people are too much engrossed in the affairs of life to devote a thought on death. 'After us the flood,' yet we daily experience life's uncertainty. Like 'Yellow Leaf,' I, too, was much impressed at the time of that good man's death, the Rev. Mr. Cameron, of Acton, his will serving to rebuke the frivolous and senseless extravagance prevailing at burials, and which his example was meant to correct. If people would only think for a moment of the folly of display at such a sad and inappropriate time it would seem as if grief was subordinated to a love of show, those least able to afford it being often the foremost in this unseemly rivalry that is duly taken advantage of by the trade combination, which is not slow in pandering to an ill-timed exhibition of witless pride.

As an old and revered minister of Toronto who acts as president of an association for the suppression of such displays at funerals, says, people on such occasions have a false shame at being supposed to exercise any sense of economy, and thus become an easy prey to the arts of the undertaker, forgetting that the beloved dead is quite unconscious of such goings and is beyond the reach of all vain show. If sentient he (or she) would often grieve to know of the absurd outlay that so frequently can be ill-aforded by those left behind, often pinched for the common needs of life. It is quite a common thing that years of scant fare have to be experienced to meet the expense of a burial in the modern style, by a workman's fam-

ily, and it is no uncommon thing to find on tradesmen's books for years' open accounts and luxurious coffins so gratuitously and recklessly incurred. The vanity of it all was still more brought home to those who, this last spring, attended the funeral of a respected citizen. The recent thaw had filled the newly dug grave with much mud and water. Into this was soused the richly mounted coffin and covered over with the spongy earth. The expression rose to one's lips, 'O the tyranny of fashion.' What a field here for the home missionary.

This is surely a matter in which the Church may fairly be presumed to exercise a beneficial influence and quite within its sphere. The secular well-being of the people is so intimately connected with the well-being of the Church, that its duty to itself demands interference and instruction in such ordinances.

The calls of ministers on the congregations throughout the land for contributions on behalf of the various church schemes are frequent, and the results often inadequate. Were even a small portion of so much ill-spent means devoted to some of these uses, how much good would result. Also what a wealth of honor to the dead might here be substituted in the alleviation of suffering and misery of the poor, the sick and afflicted. Our hospitals and charitable institutions, too, are entitled to our utmost consideration. When one thinks of the wealth buried in our graveyards to no good end, he cannot but feel sorry that it could not have been used to better purpose. How many living monuments it might have raised in the persons of grateful convalescents from beds of pain and from struggles with death.

Like 'Yellow Leaf,' too, I have prepared a memo. as to the method of my burial, and providing that I be possessed of so much at my death, to have put into the hands of the trustees of the hospital such sum as is usually spent in a modern and very regrettable style of funeral. The worthy minister of Acton has set us all a good example. He will sleep as soundly in his deal coffin as if he had been laid away in the most elaborate work of the undertaker's art.

Let us hail the day when people will have the moral courage and good Christian sense to follow his example, bearing in mind that there is no pride nor show in the grave to which we are all hastening.

YELLOW LEAF No. 2. June 8, 1905.

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE TEACHER'S MISSION IN FOSTERING IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

That the expression of love and devotion to our Empire and its symbol should run into a mere flag-worship, no true Briton would desire. It is, however, a far cry from our easy-going undemonstrativeness to such a spirit as that. We can well afford to let a little more enthusiasm creep into the manifestations of the loyalty we feel, the more so in view of the need of inspiring a similar spirit in our children. There are many indications of the rising throughout the Empire of a distinct agitation for the inculcation of patriotic and loyal sentiments in the minds of the younger generation from their earliest years. What better medium can be found for such instruction than the schools, where our children spend so much time in the formative years of their lives?

Particularly in the Dominion of Canada do we need this movement. Not that we are signally lacking in patriotic devotion, far from it; the history of the past few years alone is sufficient to acquit us on any such charge as that. But ours is yet a new land and as such our conditions are somewhat peculiar. Each year we are receiving into the Dominion thousands of immigrants from other lands whose fathers have owned a different allegiance, and for the welfare of our country these alien peoples must be made to feel themselves one with us, an integral part of the Empire to which we belong. No amount of outside pressure could bring such a feeling to pass. Coercion is no friend to loyalty, as passing events are so clearly showing. The new settlers must be educated into a loyalty that springs from an intelligent comprehension of the freedom they enjoy, the prosperity to which they may attain and the justice, stability and dignity of the British constitution.

In no way can such result be sooner compassed than by systematic instruction along these lines being given in the public schools to which their children will go. In all the schools of our Dominion national holidays should be observed as they pass, and the anniversaries of great events in our history. Such observation need not always, nor, indeed, often, be an elaborate affair. The hoisting of the school flag, the singing of one patriotic song, the giving of some hearty British cheers as school is dismissed, would not form a serious interruption even in the busiest part of the year. The occasional more extended celebration, to include a programme, and the presence of the parents and friends of the school would be of such far-reaching benefit in many ways, that the extra work and amount of time taken from the regular studies would be amply justified.

These patriotic episodes in the school year could and should be made to cover not only the occasions of imperial interest, but also those peculiarly belonging to our Dominion, for proud as we are to be called Britons, we are also proud to be called Canadians. We believe in our country. It has a past to be proud of, it has a future to look forward to with pride and hope. Our children should know it. They should be taught the 'noblesse oblige' enjoined by our history, and they should be taught, too, the 'noblesse oblige' of the wonderful possibilities, the almost inexhaustible resources of this great Dominion. We believe that all this should be

done. More than that, we believe that it will be done. The history readers, so wisely introduced into our schools, the empire songs that many of our schools already are using, the Empire Day celebrations and flag exercises that are even now an established custom in the older and larger schools—all these are an indication that this subject has a place in the thoughts and plans of our educational circles. But we want more of it.

As a publishing house, we are glad to be meeting what has been a long felt want—in our offer of flags to every school in Canada. The development of a new country means a constant tax on all capital, and the school interests of a community are no exception to this rule. Consequently, the time never seems to come when school boards have funds lying unappropriated, that they may devote to the purchase of even so desirable a thing as their country's flag. If, however, the pupils, aided, of course, by their teacher, whose assistance, be it said to the honor of the profession, is never sought in vain in a worthy cause, can manage to earn a flag for themselves and present it to the school, there is a distinct gain: in the first place, the children will always have a special interest in the flag they gave the school and its waving folds will enlist at once their enthusiasm, and in the second place, they will have a pointed lesson in working for the public weal, for 'we learn by doing.'

As instance of the enthusiasm aroused by such service on the part of the pupils, we repeat here a letter given last week, which needs no further comment.

High Bluff, Man, May 25.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

Dear Sirs,—On 'Empire Day,' May 23, we celebrated the hoisting of our flag. A programme of patriotic songs, by the children and addresses by the trustees and others was given in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience.

The trustees and parents are highly satisfied with the beautiful new flag, and I am sure our children felt nobly repaid as they watched the flag rise and float over their school. They have looked forward to the day with pride and pleasure and it will not be forgotten for many a year.

We are proud to say that ours is the first rural school in this vicinity, that we know of, which has a flag waving over it. But I hope it may be a stimulus to others. In fact I know it will be.

We fully appreciate the noble work of the 'Witness' in making this generous offer to schools, and feel that you will be rewarded in seeing truer Canadian citizens in our boys and girls.

We would be glad to send you a photograph and hope to do so before July 1, but the trustees wish to make some improvements before we have it taken.

Regarding school library, we have already a very good one, and at present do not wish to add to it.

Yours, most gratefully, MARY CADMAN. 'Cochrane School,' High Bluff, Man.

BRITISH ARMY NEEDS.

(London 'Express'.)

The military forces of the Crown are, by the latest computation, four thousand officers short of the requirements as laid down in the army and auxiliary establishments for 1905-6. This serious shortage, combined with the fact that resignations are still as numerous as ever, is causing considerable misgiving in the minds of the authorities, and conferences are now taking place at the War Office under the director of staff duties and other officials, the object of which is to find a remedy for the situation.

The bankruptcy of an officer, whose examination was held at Colchester recently, has shown the futility of subalterns attempting to meet their expenses out of their pay. The decision of the Army Council that this officer should resign has spread alarm throughout the subaltern ranks of the army, for numbers of young officers are heavily in debt to tradesmen or in the hands of money lenders. In spite of the smallness of his pay, the officer is burdened on every hand with expenses for mess, band, regimental clubs, servants and social items. The chinks in uniform absorb an abnormal amount of his pay. First it is a new undress, then a new full-dress alteration, a change in headgear or overcoat, a new pattern sword, or field service dress.

At Sandhurst recently the cadets had changes of headgear involving the possession by each cadet of no fewer than five caps, none of which is of any use after passing to a regiment. The cost of altering cadet kit to regiment pattern involves an outlay of from twenty to thirty pounds.

FISH DRAGGED BOY IN RIVER.

(Philadelphia 'Press'.)

Thomas Stewart, nine years old, about five o'clock one evening, was fishing on Pier 39, North Wharves. Unfortunately the fish were not in a biting humor and Thomas fell into a doze. While he was thus meditating upon the sport of the rod and reel a large fish grabbed the bait which was slyly stuck on the hook of Thomas's line and started off for Cape May. The fish did not know there was anything attached to the line. So suddenly did he start that Thomas did not have time to balance himself and consequently followed the line and incidentally the fish. Fellow-fishermen heard the splash and the cry 'Man overboard' was sent up by a dozen throats. A man seized a boathook and caught the clothing of the boy as he was disappearing for the last time.

FORTUNES IN CAT'S MEAT.

(Chicago 'Journal'.)

The cat's meat man is almost exclusively a London institution. Certain rounds have been sold for as much as \$1,500 as going conds, and many such rounds change hands at a price for the good-will of from \$100 to \$300. Several London cats'-meat men have made considerable fortunes.

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New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for \$40 worth of new subscriptions.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at \$1.00.

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While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and in accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

It is said, on we know not what authority, that the Emperor of Germany has hitherto advised the Czar to continue the war, and that he has now changed his mind, but finds it awkward to change his advice, or even to support the other powers, should they join to do so.

The newgatherers had fixed the birthday of the Czarina for the bestowal by the Czar on his people of a substantial constitution. If all the truth was known this might not seem an irrelevant date, as the Czarina has no doubt been a constant and considerable force in favor of constitutionalism.

All the talk in the Old Country about fiscal reform and the attitude of the colonies in relation thereto seems like mere waste of breath in view of the position taken by our protectionists, who will concede nothing to Britain, and by the British protectionists, who are insisting on protection against Canadian cattle.

rial Government to make such concessions as will allay the existing irritation and conduce to a better understanding with the Canadian Government on the subject. This question emphasizes the incongruity of advocating a scheme of fiscal reform for the purpose of winning back the alleged wandering affections of the colonies, while at the same time maintaining protection against the colonies under false and injurious pretences.

Admiral Dewey is the first naval authority to give the world the benefit of his view of the lessons taught by the battle of the Sea of Japan. That engagement, it should be borne in mind, was the first to be fought between two fleets of modern battleships, with their attendant smaller vessels, torpedo boats, submarines and destroyers, all engaged at once.

There has been a remarkable turnover in the Tory constituency of Chichester. The significance of the change is graphically told in the figures. Thirteen years ago young Lord Walter Charles Gordon-Lennox, then only twenty-seven, and the insignificant fourth son of the Duke of Richmond, carried the seat with 4,236 votes, against 2,361 for Mr. H. J. Reid, Gladstonian Liberal.

While the distinguished mergerers and would-be mergerers would be the last to desire credit for it, and would be the first to disclaim any title to thanks for it, the public cannot choose but acknowledge that but for their mergering proclivities the Montreal Cotton Company would not have consented to turn its affairs inside out so that all and sundry might become acquainted with the spectacle.

'pity the sorrows' errand, asking for increased 'protection,' that is, increased powers to tax the public, memory will recur to this splendid showing.

All Canada hails Winnipeg as the coming central city, but it notes with some amusement Winnipeg's claim that all the traffic of the west must pass through her and pay her tribute, whether that be convenient or not. The fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific, instead of holding its straight westward course north of Lake Winnipeg by way of Winnipeg, six or seven hundred miles to the south, to take in the rich wheat fields of Manitoba, seems to have given the Prairie City the notion that all must likewise bow to her and that she may fairly resent any railway passing her by.

King Alfonso has arrived safe at home, to the great relief, no doubt, of his entertainers and guardians. If the object of his trip was to show the world that the entente between Spain, France and Great Britain is quite cordial and satisfactory to them, it has been accomplished. Towards getting a wife he made no progress so far as known.

Mr. Fairbanks, vice-president of the United States, made a speech at the opening of the Lewis and Clark Exhibition in Portland, Oregon, which, as the deliverance of a leading statesman, is to say the least rather perplexing. We do not refer to his distortion of history in the references he made to the events which led to the inclusion of Oregon in the territory of the United States.

vention of, money measurements, it must be pretty plain that no country can pay except with its own products.

There will be joy in the hearts of our Chamberlainites as they take up the despatch concerning the Chamberlain Tariff Commission's report on the cotton trades and learn from it that the Canadian preference to Great Britain has proved so much of a blessing as to have made the witnesses before the commission practically unanimous in recommending preferential trade with the colonies. That was, indeed, the verdict that it has found what it sought. But their hearts will sink within them when they go on to read the only reason given in the despatch for further extending preferential trade, namely, that it would transfer the manufacture of cotton yarn from Toronto to Paisley.

Count Cassini's transfer from Washington to Madrid can hardly be regarded as promotion. He is not the first Russian ambassador to the United States who has failed to fulfil expectations and had to retire from Washington discomfited. Before his appointment to the United States mission, Cassini had the reputation of being the most astute diplomatist in the Russian service. He was chosen because it was believed he could influence the people of the United States to take a more friendly view of Russia in her quarrel with Japan.

When the powers are spoken of to-day we have to remember the great change which has come over the significance of that phrase. At the time of the Crimean war we used to hear of the five powers of Europe. Italy, upon its unification, aspired to be a sixth, and has maintained that standing at heavy cost to herself. The war between the United States and Spain, by giving the former remote dependencies, changed its status from that of an isolated republic in America to that of a world power of unlimited potentiality.

PEACE NOT YET. We think it is safe to say that nothing will be done to check the progress of the Russo-Japanese war until there is another great battle. It stands to

reason, as we have before said, that Russia desires peace. Her circumstances loudly demand it. She would no doubt be glad if by means of diplomacy she could secure even a temporary armistice. It is little wonder that the Parisians should be all agog with hope that the overtures of President Roosevelt, may stop the burning up of their money. Their interest in peace is next to Russia's, and, as for humiliation, it is comparatively easy to bear that of an ally. Russia, however, is not so pleased. It is one thing to desire peace and a very different thing to be prepared to pay the price of complete defeat. It is only by slow degrees that Russia will bring herself to realize how completely she is beaten. Moreover, though Japan has always signified her readiness to discuss peace with Russia, should that power approach her, it stands to reason that she will not be so very anxious to come to terms just now. She is in process of a victorious march to Harbin. She has Vladivostok, Saghalien and the coast provinces of Siberia at her mercy. It is possible that the fortunes of war may yet be reversed, but of that there will naturally appear to her no probability. It seems, therefore, far more to the interest of Russia than to that of Japan to call a halt at the present moment. Japan, no doubt, knows her own mind, and what she is fighting for, and with her present prospects of success her demands would probably be based on what she may fairly regard as already within her reach; but, with her feet actually in northern Manchuria, and on Russian soil, she would be in a far stronger position to make those demands than now in the face of powers many of them jealous of her successes.

What, then, with Russian indecision and what with Japanese indifference, it seems probable that the conditional consent which the warring powers have given to the opening of negotiations, which has aroused such pathetic hope in the French press and given that of the United States such a proud sense of ownership in the proceedings, will be very slow in maturing into an agreement. Meantime Japan will allow no hollow proposal on the part of her adversary to stay the hand which has been so long and on such a massive scale preparing to strike. It is a great thing for the world, however, that pourparlers have begun between the combatants. There was a complete fitness in President Roosevelt doing what he did, and whenever the parties come to terms, as sooner or later they must, he will have the credit of being the fortunate party who found himself in the happy position of being able to make the first overtures. It was not to be expected that Japan would make these and it was a very unpleasant thing for Russia to do. None of the European powers was sufficiently detached from the interests involved to be naturally looked to as a mutual friend. Mr. Roosevelt did it, moreover, at the right time. Any sooner it would have been in vain. It came at a time when, military, political and financial currents united to produce a torrent of complications which would have made the blank refusal of such overtures an act of madness on the part of Russia, and an offence to the powers, all of which are suffering from the disturbances which are going on. Moreover, though the powers are without regret at seeing a check put on the stupendous aggressions of Russia, most of them are desirous that Japan should not become too overweening a factor in world politics, and, for their own sake, as well as Russia's, would like to see some limit put upon her successes, as well as some limit to the crash, financial and other, that impends over Russia.

THE POWERS. When the powers are spoken of to-day we have to remember the great change which has come over the significance of that phrase. At the time of the Crimean war we used to hear of the five powers of Europe. Italy, upon its unification, aspired to be a sixth, and has maintained that standing at heavy cost to herself. The war between the United States and Spain, by giving the former remote dependencies, changed its status from that of an isolated republic in America to that of a world power of unlimited potentiality. The present war has raised another remote nation into a position of commanding greatness and unbounded possibilities. Neither of these new powers is under the constraint that so greatly embarrasses the continental powers of Europe, that of being under constant menace from contiguous powers. Both of them have the advantage, which Great Britain has, of being isolated at home, and, on the other hand, both of them have accepted Great Britain's disadvantage in having external possessions to defend. The rise of Japan has modified the Chinese problem. A few years ago the European continental nations favored

the partition of China. France took possession of a quasi dependency of hers in Tonquin. Then Russia occupied her Manchurian provinces. Then Germany, with really no excuse at all, seized Kiaochow and proceeded to lord it over the whole peninsula of Shan tung, provoking the Boxer outbreak. Against Russia's possession of Port Arthur and Germany's fortifications at Kiaochow, Great Britain, though not favorable to the partition, took over from the Japanese the port of Wei hai wei, to be held at least so long as the other fortresses were in foreign hands. Britain was not favorable to partition, but could not stand by and see all strategic points passing into other hands. It was the opinion of many of the wisest in Great Britain that she would be forced to share in a divide, and that her share would be the lion's share. But the hope of dividing China does not today bulk so large as it did in the hearts of the continental powers. Germany and France have naturally given their sympathies to Russia in her effort to defend her share of the spoil, realizing that all belonged to the same band of spoilers, and that a check to one was a check to all. Indeed, the French newspapers have, without any indications from Japan, been openly discussing whether their turn would not come next to be expelled. The Japanese certainly propose to take China under their wing, and with that nation's unbounded military strength brought into modern working order, it would be a daring act for any distant power to attempt new aggression. But on the other hand there is not the least reason to suppose that Japan is going to waste her energies in provoking a quarrel with France for a possession which is rather a weakness than a strength to whichever power holds it. The Germans are, with less noise, but more reason, alarmed for their Chinese schemes, and even for their present acquisition in China, which, if it came to a tussle, they would be unable to hold from a combination of the two oriental empires. Japan has shown no desire for further fighting, and her self-command is such that no one looks for her to be drawn into a foolish or gratuitous war, but it is certain that more respect will be shown in the future to the rights of the owners of those eastern coasts.

THE NEW ASIA.

Since the beginning of the war, sixteen months ago, Japan has become paramount in Corea and southern Manchuria, and the difference between her policy and that of Russia towards the land and the people is already attracting attention. Corea, misruled and stagnant for centuries under its incapable native princes, has been awakened to new life. Many thousands of Japanese farmers, the keenest cultivators of the soil in the world, have poured into the country, spread over it and brought wide tracts of idle land under cultivation. In Manchuria, the Chinese farmers, protected and encouraged, are planting and sowing and rebuilding their homes in security, the bandits who barred the land having been turned into volunteer irregular cavalry in the service of Japan. Possession of the soil is secured to the people who cultivate it wherever Japan has established her rule. This is where the contrast between Russian and Japanese policy is most marked. Although Russian power has been extended over vast regions in Asia as fertile as our Canadian west, the peasants in the congested areas of European Russia have experienced no relief, as should be expected from these new outlets to population. The baneful policy of keeping the former serfs tied to the estates on which they were born is never relaxed, except with the consent of the landlord. As a consequence there is no spread of population into new lands, as in America. But as Russian power expands these new lands are given away by the government in large blocks to court favorites and those who have a pull with them. One of the causes of the present war was the grabbing of the forest lands on the Yalu by the grand ducal clique in St. Petersburg. In like manner the forests and mineral lands of Manchuria were appropriated before Russia had even a shadow of title by occupation to that province. The Japanese policy is quite different—the land for the people, the mines and forests for the government. Two of the leading motives in Japan's policy are, to win the confidence of the western powers in her good faith, and to develop the resources and industries of eastern Asia. Paramount as she will be in all that region at the conclusion of the war, a new era of progress may be anticipated under her direction.

A REMARKABLE SUCCESSION.

Norway has seceded from Sweden, or rather from the King of Sweden, by act of parliament. It will be a new thing in the world if it turn out that such a secession shall be peaceably accomplished by a mere act of parliament. And

yet this seems entirely probable. Norway has not seceded from Sweden. She had her own legislature. All she had in common was a common king and a common consular system. She had no objection to the common king, if so be he was willing to be King of Norway; but she had strong objections to the common consular system. Sweden was not at all together, or by majority, opposed to her having her own consuls. In fact, the Swedish parliament approved it. It was the king, whose object naturally was to increase and not to diminish the bonds between his two kingdoms, who refused to permit it. The Norwegians were distinct and determined in their demands, only to find the king equally stubborn. The result has been that the Norwegian parliament has passed a resolution solemnly declaring that the king has refused to act as King of Norway and is no more King of Norway. What will follow? It is entirely improbable that the Swedes will attempt the hopeless task of forcing the Norwegians to submission. Norway is a pretty difficult country to conquer. The trouble has arisen out of the dividing force of separate tariffs. One country is protectionist—the other free trade. The Norwegians found that the same set of consuls could not fairly represent both interests, and, at all events, that consuls appointed by Sweden gave their interests the go by. The Norwegians are very strong in their assertions that there is no sentiment of enmity in their course. They say there is no similarity between their case and that of Ireland, in that they are dealing with a single grievance, but that a very real and vital one. That there is no sort of spite against the king, who is a good king, and personally popular, is proved by the fact that the Norwegians have asked for a member of his family to occupy their throne. The alternative is a republic. This would involve little change. There is no more democratic country on earth than Norway, and none better governed. It is a government of the people, by the people, for the people. The government is also very complete, many things that are elsewhere left to private initiative being governed by regulation, willingly supported by public opinion. The most of Norway is under total prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Prime Minister of Sweden has announced that the Swedish Government will refuse to recognize 'the Norwegian revolution,' and he says that the Swedish Government will try to get the Riksdag, or Swedish Parliament, to pronounce against it. But the probabilities are that Sweden will eventually accept the situation, and that a Bernadotte will continue to reign over Norway—possibly a grandson of King Oscar. Such a compromise would keep the throne in the family, and would be much more comfortable for the kingdom of Sweden than having a republic set up shop next door. Republics have been known to be obstreperous and not at all comfortable neighbors. It is unlikely, however, that Norway would put herself in that category.

DISCARDED KINGS.

How a monarch should behave when good-naturedly dismissed by his subjects is a novel question for which we can remember no precedent out of the nursery. King Oscar is the most good-natured of men. There is not a child in Stockholm but knows that. But who would not be vexed if he happened to be king of two countries, and one country dismissed him. King Oscar has reigned a long time, and has never known anything but loyalty and love on the part of his subjects. He has quite thought himself a king, and it certainly must cause a curious, stunned sort of sensation inside of all crowned heads to think that one of their number can be relieved of the trials of the crown by a simple resolution on the part of a parliament. King Oscar is not the only one of the guild who has resented this act. The Emperor William, who is heard from on every occasion, has told the Norwegians that he will not visit them this year, as he intended, and they are beginning to wonder what he will do next. The heir to the Swedish throne seems to have made the mistake of visiting Berlin just at this juncture, a circumstance which cannot but give the appearance of bespeaking the interference of the despotic and pragmatismal monarch. One who has more reason than William for concern is poor old Francis Joseph of Austria, whose personal beneficence is the only thing that holds his dual empire together. The revolt of Norway will contain to him a prophecy of disintegration, and his prayer will be that of King Hezekiah, that he may not live to see it. It will also affect the Irish question and prove a backset to extreme views of home rule, accentuating the recent remark of Lord Rosebery that Great Britain and Ireland wanted no such dual

conditions as existed in Austria-Hungary or in Sweden and Norway.

THE NORTHWARD MIGRATION.

A writer in 'Collier's Weekly' makes some interesting remarks and draws significant conclusions from the movement of United States farmers into the Canadian western territories. He gives figures showing that the number of these immigrants has reached fifty thousand a year, with the probability that it will increase to a hundred thousand and a year, as the attractions of the country become better known. The main reason which he gives for the movement is that the westward flow of population 'has bumped into the unyielding front of ranch, timber-land and mining tract grabs, and so turns north into Canada—erelong in numbers of one hundred thousand a year—birth-right plundered expatriates.' This is quite true, but it is not all the truth. A great deal of the United States land into which the moving population has 'bumped' is not good farming land, certainly not wheat land, and much of it will have to be brought under irrigation at immense cost before it will be fit if ever for agricultural settlement. On the other hand the wheat bearing area spreads north-westerly along the margin of the American desert, which extends only a short distance into Canada, and includes the whole vast region from the Lake of the Woods to the Peace river. Population naturally flows into good agricultural land, and farmers in the Western States, who are pioneers by experience, when they find that they can get from fifty to a hundred dollars an acre for their holdings, and buy farms for themselves and each of their sons for five dollars an acre in the Canadian west, very naturally move there. The Western Canadian soil is the best in the world for producing wheat, there are no cyclones, railways are extending everywhere, towns are springing up, churches and schools are built as settlement proceeds, and law and order prevail throughout the whole country. These are the solid advantages which induce the farmers of the United States to emigrate to Canada, and so long as these exist the movement will continue.

Comparing this exodus of valuable population of the United States into the Dominion with the flood of undesirable immigrants pouring into the country from south-eastern Europe, newspapers, both east and west, find in this double process of migration cause of alarm for the future of the Republic. Canada, they say, is getting all the advantages and must, in a few years, contain the cream of American population. The Chicago 'Journal' says: 'The citizenship of the United States must deteriorate woefully if these currents continue to increase in volume as they have in the last decade.' As for the fear expressed in England that the movement into our west means 'the American conquest of Canada,' the same paper says it is merely a nightmare. Few of the farmers of the class coming into Canada know or care anything about national politics. They come to build homes, develop the land, and make money. They have more concern for their crops than for all the politics in the world. What conquest there may be is industrial and commercial. It means progress, prosperity and the rise of a great free nation in the north, to which the United States should look for friendship and alliance in the future. We think the effect of this movement upon the United States is exaggerated in these reflections. Though a hundred thousand people form a notable increase to our population, they are a very small item in theirs, and the man who pays a hundred dollars an acre for a farm and thus replaces the emigrant, is likely to be one who will do more with it than the one who left it.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

From the tables of trade just published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, at Washington, it appears that the trade of Japan has been increasing by leaps and bounds in spite of a great costly war. In 1904 Japan imported goods to the value of \$184,938,000, the highest record in her history, against \$157,933,000 in 1903. In 1895 her imports only amounted to \$66,311,000. Her exports show a like increase, their value being, last year, \$138,992,000, as compared with \$101,806 in 1900. Instead of becoming weaker, Japan seems to be growing stronger, more enterprising and invigorated by her struggle with Russia. As Japan is our nearest neighbor on the other side of the Pacific, these proofs of Japanese progress should be gratifying to Canadians. Already we are doing a fair trade with them, and under normal conditions it should expand proportionately with the country's commerce. Our total trade with Japan last year amounted to \$2,310,917, of which \$1,908,801, or near-

ly eighty-five per cent, was imports, and \$342,116, of fifteen per cent odd, was exports. Our imports from Japan of silks alone amounted to nearly half a million dollars. As for our export trade with that country it is only beginning, as it is only within the past few years that the Japanese have cultivated a taste for western produce and other things, eatable and usable, or have been able to afford to buy them generally. Every year, however, that market grows, and if our exports would grow, too, we must stop our British Columbia friends from their pernicious attempts to treat the Japanese as an inferior race, which shall be excluded from our confines. Several times has the British Columbia Legislature passed legislation excluding the Japanese immigrant from that province, and those legislative attempts to brand the Japanese as an inferior race are known of throughout the length and breadth of Japan and are bitterly resented. It is true that the Dominion Government has not suffered such a slight to be put upon the ally of Great Britain, and a neighbor which it will be more and more Canada's interest to cultivate, and that the legislation has been declared ultra vires. Still, the fact remains that Japan has received an injury to her amour propre, several times repeated, and that she is determined, so far as she may do so by withholding her trade, to punish the country containing the offenders. Returning travellers tell us that Canadian goods are actually boycotted on that account and that the movement is spreading. If Japan refuses to buy from us altogether, we shall only have ourselves to blame. To pretend that the Japanese should be secluded on the grounds of their alleged inferiority is, of course, ridiculous in the extreme in this year of grace. Japan now stands ninth in the order of countries from which we buy, ranking ahead of Switzerland, Newfoundland, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, China, Denmark, Holland, Italy, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Spain, Turkey and many other countries, and some of them considerably. Japan stands eighteenth in the order of countries which buy from us, falling in that respect very far indeed behind Australia, Africa, the East and West Indies, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Holland and many other countries. We buy from Japan, in other words, a trifle more than three-quarters of one per cent of our total imports; while we sell to her less than a sixth of one per cent of our total exports. There is plenty of room for expansion.

KING ALFONSO AND RELIGION.

The English people are generous and well-mannered, or they would have shown to the young King of Spain some of the displeasure they must feel concerning his letter condemning the building of the new Anglican church at Barcelona. The 'Diario,' a Barcelona journal, characterized the opening of the church as a heretical move, and one of ignominy to the Spanish people as adherents of Rome. Notwithstanding ecclesiastical and other local opposition, the civil authorities could not prevent the building and opening of the church, as the British government supported the claim of its subjects to have a place of worship of their own faith. The civil authority of Barcelona did, however, act as insolently as it possibly could, and insisted upon the removal of two crosses from the facade of the building. But the civil authority was mild compared with the ecclesiastical. A protest was sent by the latter to King Alfonso, who replied at once, that, as a Catholic King, and a son of the only true church, he was profoundly grieved to learn of the founding of 'a church opposed to the faith of my predecessors and the religion of the state whose destinies providence has entrusted to me.' King Alfonso also declared that he and his government would do all in their power to prevent any other Anglican church being founded in Spain and to remove those that already exist. Poor Spain! The King did not expect his letter to go beyond the church authorities, but Cardinal Casanas took the earliest opportunity to make it public; indeed, he caused to be circulated thousands of printed copies. Naturally this was followed by a protest from the King's non-Catholic subjects. The president of the Spanish Evangelical Church sent him an address recounting the many persecutions which Protestants in Spain have to endure, while many of the newspapers very strongly criticised King Alfonso's action. It was pointed out how inopportune and ill-advised was such a letter in view of the King's visit to France, where the national movement against Rome has been so marked of late years, and to King Edward, the head of the Anglican Church. If the logical consequence of King Alfonso's letter were to follow, it would result in the closing of all the non-Catholic churches and a reversion to the conditions of the reign of Philip II. and the Inquisition. Already, fearing such a re-

actionary attempt many of the advanced political journals are agitating for religious liberty. In spite of all these facts being known to the English people, they bated no whit of the heartiness of their hospitality. That is how good Protestants ought to act. It is an object lesson that King Alfonso cannot disregard. Probably, too, he may have had other object lessons on his trip, and it is to be hoped that he has returned home a happier and a wiser man.

MOROCCO.

The effect of the Emperor of Germany's interference in the affairs of Morocco, is to be seen in the refusal of the Sultan to consent to the French programme of reform, unless approved by an international conference. This decision, which was evidently taken at the instigation of the German envoy at Fez, will, if persisted in, have the effect of blocking all efforts for reform in Morocco. An international conference would place the Sultan of Morocco in the same position as that in which the Sultan of Turkey has been able to prevent anything in the way of reform in his wretchedly misgoverned provinces. A conference of powers, in which all would be, as they always are, jealous, distrustful and suspicious of each other, would naturally lead the sultan to play the same game that his prototype at Stamboul has so successfully managed for these many years. He could play off one against the other, turn about, as circumstances suited, with the result that existing evils, instead of being redressed, would be increased, culminating at last in hopeless confusion, like that which prevails in Macedonia. The question that is now before the spectators of the game is, how this check will work. Germany's interference was aimed as much against Great Britain as against France. Indeed, Britain is the real offender in having made over Morocco to France at the time of the recent Anglo-French settlement, though Morocco was not hers to give away either by possession or by right. She could, of course, surrender to France only her own claims upon Morocco, whatever those might be. But in doing so she acknowledged that Morocco was within France's sphere of influence and is morally bound to do nothing that will put in question that claim. Britain is therefore excluded from such a conference, and if Germany could obtain the consensus of the other powers she might make her position uncomfortable, and that of France untenable. Russia is, however, preoccupied. Austria has no interests and Italy and Spain seem to favor the Anglo-French settlement. Germany may continue to instigate resistance by the Sultan to the policy proposed by France, but he will probably have to yield in time to the pressure which France alone of all the powers is in a position to exercise without haste and without interruption.

TWO ELECTION CONTESTS.

The election fights in London and North Oxford have not lacked for noise and animation. In North Oxford, Mr. Smith has contested for the Liberals the seat left vacant by the death of Mr. James Sutherland, the late Minister of Public Works. In London, Mr. Hyman, who has succeeded Mr. Sutherland, has been asking his constituents for a renewal of confidence. Mr. Sutherland was returned for North Oxford at the general elections last year by a majority of sixteen hundred; but Mr. Hyman only defeated his opponent at London by eighteen. Mr. Hyman's opponent last year only came into the field a few days before nomination day, but ever since he has been working up his followers, so that 'Charlie' Hyman, as he is called by Mr. Patterson and his familiars, is expected to have 'a close call,' while his defeat would not be surprising. Every effort has been made, and that with great success, to enlist the Protestant sentiment of the country in favor of provincial absolutism in education, a principle whose first and natural champions were the Roman Catholics of Quebec. It will be a miracle if Mr. Hyman does not lose votes on this score. Great is the power of office, however, and Mr. Hyman has received assistance on the platform from a number of his most effective stumping Cabinet friends. Mr. Gray, the Conservative candidate, has also received influential outside assistance, as have the two candidates in North Oxford. The fight has been concentrated as much as possible by the Conservatives on the separate school clauses of the Autonomy Bills. They have not condemned the separate school clauses; at least, those who followed the leading speakers, Mr. Borden and Mr. Haultain, did not; but they have criticised the government for presuming to dictate the school procedure of the new provinces. Mr. Haultain himself said that he has not the slightest objection to the separ-

ate schools as they now exist, but he declared that the provinces will not accept the government's school legislation, but will fight for its nullification or repeal in the highest courts. Mr. Oliver, on the other hand, the new Minister of the Interior, recently returned by acclamation for Edmonton, who has also been taking a hand in the fight, says the people of the territories are quite satisfied with the continuation of existing conditions. He told the people of Woodstock, the other day, 'If we in the North-West had a system of separate schools like that in Ontario, we would do away with it. We had such a system and we voted it out. I would suggest to the people who are making so much fuss that they get out and abolish their own separate schools.' One of the audience interrupting with 'We have not got the power,' Mr. Oliver retorted, 'That's exactly what they told us there; but we took it, and now we have not any such system; and we are supporting the Laurier Government and amended clause sixteen of the autonomy bills as a certain guarantee that we will never get it.' In London the slogan has been 'A vote for Hyman is a vote for Laurier,' while 'A vote for Billy Gray is a vote for King Edward.' What use King Edward could make of the vote is not stated, but it is to be supposed that the use of such twaddle has power to influence. When Mr. Pinchbeck was told that he and Shakespeare were two great authors, he considered the mention of Shakespeare in the connection a grievance. 'Why drag Shakespeare into it,' he said, 'I prefer to go it by my lonesome.' So 'Billy' Gray might have said, 'Why drag Edward into this; if you all of you just vote for me, that will be sufficient.' Who the electors will vote for, and for what cause, as presented by the orators, will soon be known. To-day is polling day, and at its close the names of the successful and the defeated will be ineffaceably recorded in the book of time.

STANDARD OIL REFUSED

DEBARRED BY GOVERNMENT FROM OBTAINING LICENSE IN BURMAH.

London, June 8.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Simla says that the government of Burmah, with a view to protecting the British Burmah oil industry, has refused the Standard Oil Company a license to establish a petroleum store on the Rangoon river.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide.'

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

- 'The Virtue of the Emperor'—The 'World,' New York.
- How Togo Missed a Naval Expert—The 'Sun,' New York.
- Is England Unprepared? The Peril of the 'Week End'—The 'Daily Mail,' London.
- The Lesson of the Korean Strait—The 'Sun,' New York.
- A Great Navy Means Career of Peace, says Roosevelt—The 'World,' New York.
- Arbitration Discussed—The Suggestions of Mr. Andrew White—The 'New York Evening Post.'
- Afghanistan Treaty—The Text of the Compact—English Papers.
- The National Debt—The 'Daily News,' London.
- English and American Justice—The 'Tribune,' New York.
- Cattle from Canada—Mr. Fellows indelible—The 'Manchester Guardian.'
- Japan's Labor Problem—Unique Industrial System Reformers Would Change—The 'New York Evening Post.'
- Judge Lindsey—Friend of Children—By William MacLeod Raine, in 'Leslie's Monthly.'
- Lord Selborne and South Africa—By Miss C. E. de Thierry, in the 'Outlook,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

- Devotional Music—By John F. Runciman, in the 'Morning Post,' London.
- A Plea for Women Architects—By Mrs. John Lane, in the 'Outlook,' London.
- CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.
- The Cuckoo's Song—Poem, by Lauchlan MacLean Watt, in the ' Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
- A Love Sonnet—By Edmund Spenser.
- Foreign Criticism—The 'New York Times' Saturday Review.
- 'Penthesilea'—By W. L. Courtney, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
- Will They Ever be Written?—The 'New York Evening Post.'
- Bret Harte's Life—The 'Outlook,' London.
- Ideals and Realities in Russian Literature—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
- Two Liberal Divines—By T. C. Snow, in the 'Speaker,' London.
- Roger Ascham—Sportsman and School-teacher—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

- School Teaching and its Reform—Sir Oliver Lodge on Education—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
- The Heavens in June—By Winslow Upton, in the 'Providence Journal.'
- An Eminent Geographer—The 'Morning Post,' London.
- What is Life?—The Springfield 'Republican.'
- Science Notes.

So many men so many minds. Every man in his own way.—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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Advertisements.

If You Would Be Well You Must Keep Your Kidneys Well.

Help them to work freely. Help them to flush off all the body's waste and impurities.

Doan's Kidney Pills
Are for this purpose only.

Have you suspected your kidneys as the cause of your trouble? If you have backache, swelling of the feet and ankles, frequent or suppressed urine, painful sensation when urinating, specks floating before the eyes, great thirst, brick-dust deposit in the urine, or anything wrong with the urinary organs, then your kidneys are affected.

It is really not difficult to cure kidney trouble in its first stages. All you have to do is to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial. They are the most effective medicine to be had for all kidney and urinary troubles.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., was cured by their use. She says:—"For over four months I was troubled with a lame back, and was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds, but to no effect. At last I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as strong and as well as ever."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 8 for \$1.25. All dealers, or sent direct by mail on receipt of price.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

TRADITIONS OF THE COVENANTERS

(The Edinburgh 'Scotsman'.)

A new edition of the 'Traditions of the Covenanters,' by the late Rev. Robert Simpson, D.D., of Sanquhar, has been issued by Gall & Inglis, Edinburgh. It is a fat volume, replete with anecdotes of our persecuted ancestors, gleaned mostly from descendants of the persons to whom the incidents refer, and the book has therefore a dramatic simplicity which might not have pertained to an account written up with an imaginative pen. It is a thrilling adventure book, which could in some respects hardly be surpassed by the most fanciful of fiction writers. Almost every page tells of hairbreadth escapes and of Providential intervention, as it was, naturally enough, interpreted by those God-fearing men who risked everything for the faith that was in them.

One of the most renowned of these heroes of persecution was the venerable Peden the Prophet, whose solitary wanderings, destitution, and painful perseverance in preaching the Gospel endeared him to the people among whom he lived. Among his many hiding-places was the solitude of Glendyne, a little to the east of Sanquhar. One evening as he was visiting a cottage in the lonely waste, several moss-troopers appeared of a sudden coming over the bent, advancing directly upon him. He fled across the moor, and when about to pass a mountain streamlet he perceived a cavity underneath its bank, that had been scooped out by the running brook. Into this he crept, and stretching himself at full length, lay hidden beneath the grassy covert.

In a short time the dragoons came up, and having followed close on his track, reached the rill at the very spot where he lay. As the heavy horses came thundering over the smooth turf, the foot of one of them sank quite through the hollow covering under which the good man lay. The hoof of the animal grazed his head, and pressed his bonnet deep into the soft clay, but left him entirely uninjured, and his persecutors crossed the stream with all speed and 'bounded away in quest of him whom God had thus hidden as in his pavilion, and in the secret of his 'abernacle.'

On another occasion Mr. Peden and a few friends were visiting Andrew Clark of Castle Gilmour, near Auchengrough; when, without the least warning, a party of dragoons rode into the enclosure before the dwelling-house. The offices and the house formed an exact square, with openings at the corners, through which one individual or two could pass at a time. The Covenanters made a tumultuous rush to the door, and, waving their bonnets, ran here and there among the horses before the riders got time to dismount, and escaped every one of them through the narrow passages at the angles of the square. The troopers, confounded at first, pursued with all speed, but the fugitives crossed the Auchengrough burn at a place where the stream was so precipitous that the horsemen could not follow them. Turning in another direction, the soldiers cleared the bent with all speed, and rapidly gained on the fugitives. Then Mr. Peden requested them to halt a little as he prayed, and thereafter the mist descended from the hills, screened them

from their pursuers, and thus they escaped.

In similar miraculous manner was he delivered when the enemy were at another time pursuing him and a small company of Covenanters. When their hope of escape was almost cut off, he knelt down among the heather and prayed. 'Twine them about the hill, Lord, and cast the lap of thy cloak over old Sandy, and thir poor things; and we will keep it in remembrance, and tell it to the commendation of thy goodness, pity and compassion, what thou didst for us at such a time.' No sooner had he risen from his knees than dense volumes of snow-white mist came rolling down from the summit of the mountains, and shrouded them from the sight of their pursuers, who could not grope their way after them. Where the troopers gave no mercy it might be expected that their cruelty would meet with ruthless reprisal. But that the Christian virtues of charity and clemency were not merely preached but acted by the Covenanters, the following anecdote of Andrew Clark of Glenim will show.

Adam and a small party were resting in supposed security in a shieling on the farm of Bellybugh when the dragoons, with the help of a dog, tracked them and surrounded their hiding-place. The Covenanters immediately rushed to the moor to escape, and the leader of the soldiers ordered them to seize Clark, come of the rest what might. He was instantly attacked by a powerful dragoon, but Clark, who was a robust and active young man, pushed his horse backwards till he stumbled and threw his rider. The dragoon was now fully in his power, but he spared his life, resting contented with having come off victorious in the scuffle.

In the meantime he saw his brother Andrew prostrated in the moss, and a big dragoon standing over him, about to hew him in pieces with his ponderous broadsword. Adam sprang to his assistance; the dragoon turned round to defend himself from his new opponent, and left Andrew uninjured. In the conflict Adam wrested the sword from the hand of the soldier, and, having thrown him on the heath, descended with his companions into the ravine formed by the rushing mountain torrent, in the bosky recesses of which they found a retreat from their foes.

An interesting sequel to this incident came many years afterwards, when the Revolution Settlement had made toes friends again. Adam Clark happened to be in Edinburgh, whither he had driven a flock of sheep for sale, and as he was strolling along the streets he was accosted by a tall and strongly-built man, who asked him if he remembered the onslaught at Bellybugh.

'Do you not remember,' he said, 'the dragoon from whom you wrested the sword, and whom you left prostrate in the moss?'

'I do,' answered Clark; 'and are you the man?'

'I am,' he replied, 'and to you I owe my life, for you had me completely in your power. I am beyond measure happy that I now have the opportunity of rendering to you my cordial thanks for your clemency. From the moment I escaped from you with my life, I never lifted a weapon on the side of persecution, and I most sincerely regret that I ever enlisted in that cause; but I, like Paul, did it ignorantly and in unbelief.'

Every Scotsman has heard of the notorious Grierson of Lagg of persecuting memory. In his wanton cruelties and savage manners, says the author, in whom as the recorder of traditions one must not look for the cold impartiality of the historian, he was second to none in the period in which he lived—not even to Claverhouse.

There lived in the parish of Carstairs, in the vicinity of Garryhorn, Lagg's residence, a man of the name of M'Roy, a Covenanter, a holy and upright character. It happened that one Sunday morn, as the good man was sitting on the turf reading his Bible, Lagg and his troopers suddenly came upon him on the hunt for conventicles. The ruthless persecutor asked what book he was reading, and the pious man meekly replied, 'It is the Bible.' Thereupon Lagg exclaimed that his cows must find another herd, as his life, as a rebel, was now forfeited. M'Roy no sooner heard the sentence of death pronounced than Lagg, without ceremony and without compunction, shot him dead on the spot. His murderers left his bleeding body on the heath, and went onward, prepared to act a similar tragedy in the case of the next suspected person they might happen to meet. Lagg was one day advancing with his troopers in the neighborhood of Auldirth Bridge, which now spans the Nith about eight miles above Dumfries. He was descending a road through the Craine wood, leading with him a helpless prisoner. The circumstance became known, and a friend of the captive, bent on his rescue, concealed himself in the wood by the side of the highway. When the party came directly opposite his hiding place, the man sprang with a shout from the thicket and demanded the release of the captive. Lagg, probably having but few men with him, was taken by surprise, and thinking that in all likelihood a company of men were concealed in the underwood, prepared to fire from their ambuscade, complied, and delivered the prisoner to the assailant. His tears prevailed, and his courage fell before the valorous bearing of the Covenanter who generously endangered his own life to save his friend. These are but a few of the scores of stories of this interesting and at times fascinating volume, which will always appeal to the Scot who takes a pride in the history of his country, and especially to those who know the scenes about Sanquhar, which the author has described with a glowing pen.

KING LEOPOLD AND MR. HAY. Bad Nauheim, May 26.—King Leopold of Belgium came from Ems yesterday morning. He spent two hours in the afternoon with Mr. John Hay, United States Secretary of State.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.



THE INDISPENSABLE SKIRT AND COAT SUIT.

The selection of gowns to the woman of moderate means is a much more perplexing question than to her richer sister, not only in so far that the beautiful and very expensive fabrics, laces and embroideries are beyond her means, but also because the two or three new dresses she buys each season must be suitable for all occasions and of such materials and styles that it will be possible to wear them the following year.

For this last reason it is always well to have at least one gown made by a really first-class dressmaker, for they are sure to have much more advanced models to select from, and while they are not, of course, infallible, yet it is safe to say that their best styles will still be correct the next season.

Therefore, if a woman has a good street suit or elaborate afternoon or evening gown made at such an establishment, she not only has that gown made in a correct, up-to-date fashion, but sees enough of other gowns to be enabled to have some less expensive dressmaker make the rest of her clothes on smart lines.

Where only a few new dresses can be bought, the most important is a street coat and skirt suit, for such a costume is almost indispensable, even in the warmest weather, and may be worn on innumerable occasions, such as for luncheons or dinners at restaurants, to the races or country clubs, for running in

MAKING ENGLISH BANK NOTES.

PROTECTION AGAINST FORGERY IN PRINTING AND PAPER.

(London 'Answers'.)

The Bank of England note is the most easily forged of all, for it is the simplest, consisting as it does of black printing on a white paper. The great safeguard lies in the quality of the paper and the watermark of the printing and the watermark on the paper.

To make the actual paper is beyond the skill of the cleverest forger. It is made at a small town near London, but so well has the secret been guarded that the most skillful note printers in the trade do not understand that, though they know most of the other secrets.

Note printing is one of the highly skilled trades which still is a virtual monopoly of the city of London. It has always been so, and the great banks of the world come to the engravers and printers of London to have their notes and their plates made. They turn out the most beautiful printing in Europe. Some of it is of the most complicated description, and in this fact lies its great safety.

The steel plate itself is the work of many hands and many brains. When the main design has been decided upon the parts of the picture have to be given over to several engravers, each of whom is skilled in one branch of his art and could not exchange his part with any of the others. One is an architectural engraver, and with a fine needle he labors for weeks in the effort to convey to the metal a perfect picture of a building. Another, with skill of quite a different sort, makes portraits, a third draws scenery, while a fourth fashions the letters. Still others contrive corner pieces; and then there is the machine engraver, which is more wonderful still, for the machine does work so fine that no human hand can imitate it.

The complicated work of tracing which you see on the back and front of Scotch and foreign notes is so minute that the camera cannot effectively copy it. To reproduce with photography on zinc it is necessary to employ acid, and the acid would eat away these fine lines. The work is done by a machine which is made on the principle of the pantograph. It seems to consist of a multitude of wheels and concentric and apparatus for

and out of town on short excursions, and for general town wear.

A truly lovely model for such a gown is shown by the illustration. It is of lizard green rajah silk, and is made with a three-piece skirt with a narrow let-in panel in front of the material, barred with baby green velvet ribbon of a slightly darker tone. Beyond the panel on either side is a band of wider green velvet ribbon arranged in a fret design, which is further emphasized by rows of stitching, and the same idea is carried out around the bottom of the skirt, but by much deeper stitching.

The coat is cut on the lines of a fitted Eton, with fronts that open over a high-pointed girde fastened with jade buttons, and the same buttons are used on the upper part of the fronts, which are trimmed with green velvet ribbon in the fret design as is shown.

The neck is finished by a small rolling collar of white cloth embroidered in green silk and attached to the girde are short skirts cut and bordered in such a way as to carry out the fret design on the upper part of the coat.

The sleeves that complete this smart suit are charmingly original, being made with cuffs reaching well above the elbow, with full puffs above.

With such a gown a fine lingerie, lace, batiste, chiffon or silk blouse should be worn, and the hat and parasol should be of the same color as the gown.

giving and checking the needle and sending it in new directions at all sorts of unexpected angles and curves.

After the design has been worked out on the machine in accordance with the secret code, which is kept by the proprietor locked in the safe, the machine does the work itself, if the operator will go on turning the driving crank slowly and steadily. The plan is taken out with numbers, which represent the wheels and the code of figures, showing the work which is to be done by each wheel, and how it comes into play. But the operator cannot know the secret. The machine simply goes on in its own way, and the least slackening of any of the parts will put it all out. A workman cannot repair the error, for he does not know the code, and the whole work will be spoiled until the master comes along and resets the wheels and other parts in their proper order.

Only a small part of the design is worked out by this delicate machine—just enough to give a complete representation of the pattern. Then that portion is stamped on soft steel, which is hardened by another secret process and made into a sort of die, which is used to impress other plates of steel, till the full border is thus completed, or a band made to go across the whole face or back of the note.

In the best of the colored notes three or four tints are used, and generally you find that one of them is blue. It defines the camera. The different colors are put on with different plates and each means a separate printing. The result is that if you hold one of the notes up to the light you will find that the lines of the different colors run into and through one another, making it impossible to take a perfect copy, even if the camera could catch them all, which it cannot.

No forger can get the tracery done by hand, because no engraver could do it, and he cannot get the machine. If he had the machine it would take years to work out the secret combination of figures which make any particular design. There are only three or four of these machines in the world. Then for his design, in the shape of portraits and architecture and scenery and lettering, he would want a combination of four or more engravers of high ability and bad character, which would be as hard to come by as the machine. It cannot be done.

But the English note is protected by

Advertisements.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of
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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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none of these things. Its lettering and general design can be copied quite easily by the camera, and a good plate reproduced on zinc for printing. It can be photographed on stone, and the printing is ready at once if the forger can get paper of the right sort.

WHEN TO VISIT THE VICTORIA FALLS.

We do not know whether excursions from England are being run to the Victoria Falls and the bridge over the Zambesi, but no doubt they will come. In these circumstances it may be well to make a note of some remarks in the 'Pall Mall Magazine' by Mr. C. B. Fox, one of the engineers of the bridge, as to the best time of the year to see this masterpiece of nature. Fully to appreciate the Falls, two visits, in Mr. Fox's opinion, are necessary: first at full, or nearly full flood, say in May or June; and again at low river, when the beauty of the falling water, of the black rocks, and the luxuriant vegetation can be observed and enjoyed in peace. For this latter visit the best time is after the first rains have fallen about November or early December.

One of the chief beauties of the Falls, Mr. Fox says, is the single and double 'rainbow.' There is the small, narrow and sparkling bow, brilliant against the dark green foliage as you walk between the Rain Forest and the Falls, each visitor having his own bow distinct from that of his neighbor, faithfully following and apparently within reach of the hand. Then at another time there is the larger and more ordinary double rainbow, far more brilliant than that of the raincloud, spanning the chasm like an ethereal arch; by night with a full moon this scene defies description, and the pale, soft colors of the lunar rainbow are distinctly visible.—'Westminster Gazette.'

HELEN KELLER IN COLLEGE.

I was, of course, hampered by my limitations, which turned to drudgery much work that might have been delightful; for they imposed on me tedious methods of study. I was often behind in my work at a distance forbidden by military law; I was never ahead, and once I fell so far behind that it seemed as if I might as well try to keep pace with a shooting star! Experience, however, taught me to tack against wind and tide—the first lesson of life I learned in college. And this was easier with Miss Sullivan at the helm. I would not part with one of those struggles against the gales—the winds and persecutions of the sky. They tested my powers and developed the individuality which I had been advised to bring up on books at home. Although I always tried to work with a cool head and steady hand, and sleep according to the law, I too, was drawn into this whirlpool of confused, incomplete tasks. I met other girls in the college halls and on the stairs who stopped a moment to greet me, but they were rushing from lecture to examination, from examination to basketball practice, from practice to dramatic rehearsal, from rehearsal to conference, and there was no time for a pleasant chat. And if the girls who had eyes and ears were overburdened and distraught, I was at least no better off. During four years a torrent of miscellaneous knowledge poured through my fingers, and it fills me with despair to think how much of the choicest matter of this abundant stream dripped and

oozed away. I was eager to draw from the living waters of wisdom; but my pitcher must have had a hole in it. I was like the Danaides who poured water eternally into a broken urn. Once in a while a book or an instructor started a vein of bright thoughts. I caught a glimpse of old truths in a new perspective; but I could not linger. Before I had got a good look I was hurried away on the current of words, and in the effort to keep from being upset in midstream, I lost sight of the bright ideas, and on reaching firm ground I was chagrined to find that they had fallen overboard. The idea thus irrevocably lost was often one on which depended a fortnightly composition, or even a three hours' examination.—Helen Keller, in 'McClure's Magazine.'

THE DIFFERENCE IN WOMEN'S VOICES.

'She had ever a low soft voice, An excellent thing in women.'

Every now and then you hear of a woman's voice, low and sweet, and so perfectly modulated that instinctively the mad king's words come into your mind, and you wonder why there are not more women who cultivate their speaking voices.

Curiously enough, women who sing very rarely have musical speaking voices, and those who have exquisite, low voices usually have expressionless singing voices. Nobody has ever been able to explain it scientifically, but it is a fact, for all that.

Nothing so definitely marks the distinction between culture and the lack of it as a voice. And nothing is a much better index to character.

Listen to voices anywhere you happen to be—at a tea, or in a street car, or in a shop—and notice how one voice will be nasal, another shrill, one throaty, another low, but coarse; and think what a difference it would make if each woman would pay only as much attention to her voice as she does to her manicuring, for instance.

A beautiful face is often marred by the sharp voice that accompanies it, and seems so oddly mismatched.

The constant use of slang has an actual physical effect upon voices which is anything but agreeable. You almost never find a hard voice with anyone who uses beautiful English. But slang coarsens the voice, giving it a sharp quality that is as unpleasant as the stream of slang itself.—From 'T. A. T.'

THE 'UNDERTAKER'S FRIEND.'

Both men and women when they decide to 'wrap up' do so by increasing the number of layers of clothing in front over those on the back of the body. It is a great mistake. The main 'telephone exchange' of the nerves of the body lies in the spinal cord, situated in the spinal canal, and this exchange has immediate, complete and instantaneous connection with the skin of the whole of the back of the trunk and is much more sensitive than that of the skin in front. It behooves us, then, to see that the back is covered, if not more than, at least as much as, the front, between the shoulders. In men the thin back of the waistcoat is 'the undertaker's best friend.' In women it is the space between the top of the corset and the centre of the neck, more especially in that type of garment popularly known as the 'pneumonia blouse.'—London 'Mail.'

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured, 50c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.
Dr. Chase's Ointment.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SOME MAGAZINES FOR JUNE.

If the officers of the Criminal Court would give half as much effort to recover the boys as they do to recover the stolen property, they would accomplish ten times as much as they do to suppress and prevent crime, says Judge Lindsey, of Denver, in 'Leslie's Monthly.' This strenuous man has secured new laws for juvenile offenders, and is in a position to enforce them. He is friendly with the boys, but severe with those who fail to do their duty in controlling them, for he argues that the state does not hold a child responsible in matters of finance, but its guardians, and the child is not much more competent to bear moral responsibility than financial.

Recently a father had neglected his boy and allowed his son to go into a saloon without forbidding him. Here the boy's keen eyes saw drinking, gambling and other vicious things. The father was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for contributing to the delinquency of his boy. From Saturday night until Monday morning he was confined, the rest of the sentence being remitted on condition that the boy be kept out of the saloon, stay at home nights, and go regularly to school. There was no more trouble with that boy. This illustration is merely one of many.

The 'kid's judge' is thoroughly appreciated by street-boys, who will even come to him in gangs to confess their own misdeeds. A characteristic story is told of a boy who had begun a downward career, but meeting with proper treatment was entirely reclaimed, though his brother, who was sent to prison under the old system, became a hardened criminal.

This same boy Morris, showed his trust in the friendly attitude of the law some months after his first appearance before me, by interrupting me while I was trying a will case involving two million dollars. He poked his freckled face inside the door and piped up that he wanted to see me.

I ordered a recess of three minutes, and heard the case of this boy, who came to me for justice, unafraid and smiling.—the same boy whose eyes had flashed fear and hatred at me not long before. Morris was having trouble with the policeman on the beat where he sold papers. He had been 'hopping cars' to sell to the passengers. The new officer had ordered him to desist, and had finally made him leave his corner. The boy was losing fifty cents a day. That was the important matter that had brought him on the run to the Juvenile Court Judge, to get, as he phrased it, an 'injunction against de fly cop who tink he owns de town.' On a blank injunction writ, I wrote a kindly note to the policeman, telling him about Morris,—how for three months he had brought splendid reports from his teacher, and was trying to do right. Then I explained to the lad that the officer represented the law, and must be respected. Morris went away gleefully with his 'writ.'

The new order includes a reform school where trades are taught as well as the ordinary subjects. But Judge Lindsey is not satisfied; he thinks trades should be taught in all the public schools, as idleness, often not wilful, is a chief source of juvenile crime. Subjects of this kind are receiving much attention just now in the magazines. 'Munsey's' for June tells of Miss Helen Gould's charities, particularly to railway men and sailors. Her fresh-air enterprises are also mentioned, and the story is repeated of the city child who, being puzzled by the unfamiliar aspect of things in the Catskill Mountains, was informed by his little comrade, 'This isn't a city, it's a park.' In 'Everybody's Magazine' the subject of home training has been brought forward in a series of papers on the experiences of a nursery governess, the writer commenting judiciously on the methods of different parents. In the current number a wealthy family is described whose home life was simple and wholesome, and where the effort was to develop the children in every way, but not to let them feel superior to others.

Mildred could easily memorize, and Mr. Burton's sister, who had studied elocution, gave the little girl some instruction from time to time, so that she really recited very well. Several times she had, with her mother's consent, spoken at church entertainments and at school. One day the superintendent of the Sunday-school called to see if she would repeat some verses at a special service the next week, and the mother called her in from the grass-plot to talk it over. After the gentleman had gone the girl turned to her mother and said:

'Mamma, why do they always ask me to recite?' Mrs. Burton looked at Mildred thoughtfully, and, after a pause, replied: 'Perhaps it is because your aunt has been so good to you and taught you to speak distinctly, so that people can understand; but they are not likely to do it again.'

'We will stop this business of reciting in public right here,' she said later to me; 'I will not have her grow into a self-conscious little prig.' And Miss Mildred's

public elocutionary performances were discontinued.

The specialty, however, of 'Everybody's' is its articles on recent financial history. C. E. Russell, writing on the Beef Trust, controverts the official report of Commissioner Garfield, exposing various byways of the modern business world. 'Frenzied finance, the story of Amalgamated,' reaches in this number a high pitch of interest, as T. W. Lawson tells how, in his association with H. H. Rogers; and by way of apology for his money kings, he discovered that illegitimate business methods were being used and the interests of the public jeopardized. More than once he was overcome with horror at the situation and anger with the person chiefly responsible, Rogers, and his way of apology for his own course, in not exposing them at once, he tells of the conversations on the subject that passed between himself and Rogers. On one occasion,—

He had straight and strong my version of the vampire history of 'Standard Oil,' and also in rough, crude terms my opinion of his trickery and double-dealing. My voice was raised. I had lost all thought of what his people in the outer office would think. As I went on he witted and tried to stop me, for I had shown him, until he knew it was so, that nothing but my death before I left the building would prevent me from taking the whole miserable affair, first to the newspapers, and then to the courts. I proved to him that I would have injunctions against Stillman, the National City Bank, and every one in interest, before the allotment could be made. Gradually his rage subsided and he broke down—not as other men break down, but as much as it is possible for his stern nature to give way. We remained there until seven o'clock. The building was as still as a set mouse-trap, and he strove with me. Such action, he demonstrated, would precipitate a panic. His argument was perfect in its logic.

'Not one man in a million, Lawson, will agree with you that you are justified in bringing about all this disaster simply because you think that we are taking too much of the cash that has been voluntarily paid in by people well able to attend to their own affairs. You must remember once this scandal and trouble are public they never can be smothered. There can be no more consolidation, no more copper boom in your lifetime and mine, and as soon as the collapse comes every one will look for the victim, and it will be you. Even your best friend will say if you were going to turn reformer you should have been smart enough to have discovered your mare's nest before you let it grow so big. Look at it, Lawson, look at it, and in the name of everything that is reasonable get back your senses.'

My readers must remember that the Henry H. Rogers I am portraying here is no ordinary man, but the strongest, most acute and most persuasive human being that in the thirty-five active years of my life I have encountered. And on me all the magic of his wonderful individuality, all the resources of his fertile mind, all the histrionic power of his dramatic personality were concentrated.

ALSO RECEIVED.

June magazines: 'Chambers's Journal,' 'Westminster,' 'Suggestion,' 'Sunday at home,' 'Leisure Hour,' 'Girls' Own,' 'Boys' Own,' 'Bird Lore.'

Books: 'The Traveller's Handbook,' by Josephine Tozier. (Funk & Wagnalls, New York, \$1.) 'An Equal Opportunity,' by W. Dennis Marks. (Paterson & White, Philadelphia, \$1.) 'The New Testament and the Pentateuch,' by Dr. C. F. Nosen, translated by C. H. Irwin. (Religious Tract Society, London, 2s.) 'The Home Ministry and Modern Missions,' by John R. Mott. (Hodder & Stoughton, London, 3s 6d.)

THE VOYAGEUR.

A new volume of habitation poetry by Dr. Drummond will surprise those who have prophesied that the interest in this line of writing could not be kept up. Of the thirty-five pieces in this book, 'The Voyageur' (Putnam's, New York), two or three are in plain English, one in Irish dialect, giving a spice of variety, but the rest are in that Lingua Franca which Dr. Drummond has added to literature, and several are of as good a quality as the most popular of his former efforts. The first poem, from which the book is named, represents wild life, and two or three have reference to the characteristic superstitions of the country, but the majority show domestic scenes and a native philosophy. 'The pioneers' tells of love in a log cabin and the vicissitudes and triumphs of those who open up new country. It speaks of the good road already made when the surveyor comes around.

An' de nex' ting dere's a township, an' de township bringe de taxes, An' its leetle hard on us too, dat's way it seem to me— An' de government, I s'pose, dey'll never tink to ax us For de small account dey're owin' mese' an' Rossale.

On another page we are told, with a touch of true poetry, of a family who all loved the river. The baby would

play at paddling and steering in the house.

Dere's purty strong current behia' de stove, We're it's passin' 'er chimbley-stone, He'll play canoe up an' down de up-set, So long he was lef' alone.

Dat's way every boy on de house begin, No sooner he's twelve mont' ole; He'll play canoe up an' down de Soo, An' paddie, an' pueh de pole, Den haul de logs all about de place, Till dey're fillin' up moe' de room, An' say it's all right, for de storm las' night Was carry away de boom.

Mebbe you see heem, de young loon bird, Wit' half of de shell hangin' on, Tak hees drase alide to de water side, An' off on de lake he's gone. Out of de cradle dey're goin' sam way On reever an' lake an' sea; For born to de trade, dat's how dey're made, De familie Laramie.

Most of these ballads would be very effective as recitations, and some are highly humorous. In one, Gédéon Plouffe relates how he lived for some years in Vermont in order to make money, but rumors of a war with Spain made that locality seem unsafe. Moreover, a visiting orator had made a fiery speech explaining that the arts of peace were suited to ordinary times, but that when the bugle should blow it was every man's duty to strike for home and native land. Gédéon naturally thought of the village he had come from, and prepared to do his duty. His family and effects were all in readiness one night, and, a bugle being suddenly heard among the hills he started out in a way that was long a source of pride to him and his.

'Cos nobody strike on de way we do— For bome an' deir own cuntry— Wit' fudder bed, stove, de cradle, too, An' ev'rything else we see— Filin' de wagon up ten feet high Goin' along de road— An' de Yankee say as we're passin' by, He never see such a load.

So dat's how we're comin' to Yama-chiche, An' dat's w'y we're stayin' here— Jus' to be quiet an' hunt an' feesh, 'Noting at all to fear— An' if ever you lissen de Yankee folk Brng an' kick up de fuse— An' say we're lak cattle upon de yoke, An' away dey can trot from us— Jus' tell dem de news of Gédéon Plouffe— How he jump wit' his familie, An' strike w'en de bugle he raise de roof, For home an' bees own cuntry.

LITERARY NOTES

In commenting upon the 'Homes of the First Franciscans in Umbria, the Borders of Tuscany and the Northern Marches,' by Beryl D. de Selincourt, the reviewer of the London 'Speaker,' says in part: The imagination of the heart, the romance of action, were the very breath of Francis's life; to these were added those qualities dear to the modern philanthropist: a fund of true common sense, an uncommonly clear knowledge of the world, and a willing obedience to the laws of man and, wherever possible, the Church. But something even stronger than all these qualities combined was at the root of his inspiration, and that was the passionate inborn love of God in Nature. The father of modern Franciscan literature, M. Paul Sabatier, himself writes a preface to the book. It is he who has prompted the writer to travel through the haunts of S. Francis and to describe them. The secret spring of joy from which both St. Francis and his followers drank was that of Nature—the earth and her increase. It was almost pagan, and in this alone it differed from the Master he so passionately served. But that this natural influence can be very differently interpreted the author proves in the noteworthy passage where she describes the home of Leopardi in the Marches and the influence it exerted on his painful and sensitive modern soul. From Assisi we travel south and west, lingering with delight in such hidden hermitages as Lo Speco, Le Celle, and Pozzic Bustone, 'that relic of the past, which the mountain treasures in her bosom as a mother her wildest child.' Few authentic records have come down to us of Francis's journey in the Marches—the Marches were, in fact, rather a land of passage than a resting-place for Francis.' But here the ideals of the saint, perhaps just because of their remoteness, were more passionately clung to than in any other portion of his kingdom, which worldliness so soon corrupted. 'The whole collection of the Fioretti is a proof of the vitality and enthusiasm with which the memory of Francis's life and doctrine was preserved and rekindled by these visionaries of the Marches. . . . Their emotional nature was quickened by contact with the beauty of Francis's personality and teaching. . . .'

It was in the Marches of Monte Giorgio that Ugolino, author of the Fioretti, was born, and it is said that it was in the

kitchen of the convent of La Massa that he gathered those wonderful tales from the lips of Jacob of La Massa, the friend of Brother Leo. But the spirit which inspired the visionaries of the Marches is dead to-day, and we hear of an indifferent and unbelieving spirit abroad there nowadays: 'It may well be that the simplicity of mind, which was ready to accept Francis literally, wearied of a hero who had become transformed into an emasculated calendar saint.' The book closes with a delightful chapter on La Verna—that hill which the inspired knight, Orlando, presented on a feast day to the unknown preacher who appeared in the piazza of St. Leo, where he happened to be keeping holiday. The journey of the brothers and their leader to view their new possessions, and the entrancing welcome given to them by their sisters, the birds, is described with most pleasant insight. (London: J. M. Dent & Co.)

The Jewish Encyclopedia, says the New York 'Evening Post,' has reached its ninth volume. This volume contains 706 pages, accompanied by 215 illustrations. The number of topics treated is 1,308, and the work of 169 editors and collaborators was necessary to complete the volume, ranging in their subjects from Movawezyk to Philippon. The notable articles presented may be cited as Moses, Moses ben Maimon, New Testament and Palestine. Especially important to American literature are the records concerning the Jews of New Orleans, Newport, New York and Philadelphia. While in general, historic records interest archeologists and historians, those concerning the Jewish people interest also in no small degree the sociologist and the statesman. A pathetic and interesting panorama of record has been unfolded in the articles on Moscow, Novgorod and Odessa, names that mark the progress of the Jewish Calvary through the Russian empire. The history of the Jewish community in New York is written in five periods by Max J. Kohler and Cyrus L. Sulzberger. In September, 1664, a party of twenty-three Jews, who had been expelled from Brazil, landed in New Amsterdam. Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, was opposed to them and ordered them to leave, but his instructions were countermanded by the directors of the Dutch West Indies Company, which decreed that 'the Jews shall have permission to sell to and trade in the New Netherlands, and to live and remain there, provided the poor among them shall not become a burden to the company or the community, but be supported by their own nation—a provision that has been faithfully complied with. Further, they were permitted to enjoy all civil and political rights in New Netherlands which were accorded to them in Amsterdam, and they might acquire real estate and trade in the surrounding country. The English period was 1664 to 1776; the Revolutionary period, from 1776 to 1812; the German period, from 1812 to about 1881, and the period of Russian immigration, from 1881 to the present time. In the life of Moses, his influence and activities, according to the rabbis, reached back to the days of the creation. Heaven and earth were created on his account only. The angels which Jacob saw ascend in his dream were really Moses and Aaron. Moses was born in the year 2377 after the creation of the world. It is claimed that he was able to walk immediately after his birth; that he spoke with his father and mother on the day of his birth, and that when only three years old he prophesied. The rabbis relate that at this age, while sitting at the table of King Pharaoh he took the crown from the King's head and placed it upon his own. Horrified at his act, the princes consulted the soothsayers who declared that he had come to destroy the kingdom of Pharaoh and to liberate Israel. The exhaustive article on the New Testament contributed by Dr. Kohler is broad in its treatment. He says the name 'New Testament' was given to the gospels and other apostolic writings by the Christian Church at the close of the second century, as they were composed for the purpose of showing that by the advent of Jesus of Nazareth the Messianic prophecies had been fulfilled and a new covenant had taken the place of the Mosaic one. The idea of the new covenant is based chiefly upon Jer. xxxi., verses 31-33. Art and journalism are covered admirably. The illustrations are, as usual, finely executed. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

The reviewer of the 'Nation' has been examining a number of the best class of up-to-date Italian novels, and for these he has little but unrestricted praise. 'I Trionfi di Donna,' by Alfredo Panzini, he says, the author has a pleasing vein of sentiment and an elevated conception of life and character, which implies that he is not an uncompromising realist. 'Il Trionfo di Puccio' and 'Il Trionfo della Penna d'Arione' are perhaps the best stories in the book, but there are two others which may interest Americans as showing how some of our rich countrymen appear to Italians. While we may hope that 'Mister Douglas is of the author's own fabrication, one must own that in 'Mrs. Evelyn' (her full name is Evelyn Taylor) every stroke in the portrait is copied from life. The spelling of English words is not impeccable—it scarcely ever is, and that not merely in Italian novels, but even in the most authoritative prints: 'Mister Douglas is a 'jankee' from 'Nuova York' or 'Nuova York.' Even the cosmopolitan Ojetti, in the first story of the 'Vie del Peccato' (another unflattering portrait, this time of an American girl), after making a steamer leave from 'Oboken' and have a 'deck-stewart,' gives the following delicious sample of his heroine's English: 'Would you accept a little flirt with your American pupil, would you not?' The popular writers of no country are infallible linguists; lady novelists in England used to have a high reputation for a fondness for eccentric French; and the French daily press, to say nothing of our own . . . ! But the Italian, for some reason or other, is so constantly luckless in his liberties with our tongue that nothing would be easier than to make an amusing supplement to 'English as She Is Wrote.'

Four volumes, all by one hand, are of a quality to stamp their author among the first of living Italian story-tellers. They are 'Befte della Morte e della Vita' (two series), 'Quand' ero Matto,' and 'Bianche e Nere,' by Luigi Pirandello. From the scenes of most of his stories one concludes that the author is native of that part of Sicily which looks toward Africa. The leading Italian writers are all Southerners—D'Annunzio, Capuana, Verga, De Roberto, Serao, Deledda, and now Pirandello—the field of contemporary Italian fiction would make but a meagre show without their creations! The four volumes enumerated just now appeared within the space of two years, and their author still found time and strength for various other works, including a novel for the 'Nuova Antologia.' And this abundance is not secured at the cost of the workmanship; here is a workman who has a fine sense of his craft. Ugo Flores, writing in the 'Nuova Antologia' of May 16 says: 'The personality of Pirandello . . . has this superiority over all the other story tellers. . . . Palmirini narrates with more vivacity, Ojetti with more brio, Panzini with more sentiment; no one writes like Pirandello, whose prose is full of life, rich, flexible, . . . a prose that has a physiognomy like a person, a prose that, without strain on the part of either author or reader, distinguishes itself on every page by its incomparable directness.' For the rest, Pirandello has the gift, so rare in Italy, of humor, an irresistible humor that sports with death as well as with life. His subjects are of the greatest variety, excluding only young love. 'The fun of 'Amicissimi' in 'Bianche e Nere' is madder than that of 'Le Tre Carissime' in the first 'Befte.' Let any one who wishes to pass a pleasant hour, read 'Il Vitalizio' or 'La Signora Speranza.'

In his recent book on Coventry Patmore, the poet's conversation, according to Mr. Gosse, was apt to be startling. Behold an example:—In the presence of a number of men of letters, Patmore mentioned an accomplished writer who was an intimate friend of his. The conversation passed to the lyrical poems of Herrick, whereupon Patmore, in his most positive manner, exclaimed, 'By the side of —, Herrick was nothing but a brilliant insect!' There was a universal murmur of indignant protest. Patmore pursed up his lips, blinked his eyes, and said nothing. The conversation proceeded, and an opinion of Goethe's was presently quoted. Then Patmore lifted up his voice and cried: 'By the side of — Goethe was nothing but a brilliant insect.'

'Children's Answers' is the title of an amusing book which has just been brought out in London. Here is one of its quotations: A Scotch dominie, after telling his scholars the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them: 'Why does not God strike everybody dead that tells a lie?' After a long silence one little fellow exclaimed: 'Because there wouldna be onybody left.'

Mr. Harry Furniss, the illustrator, has written a novel which he calls 'Poverty Bay.' It is the story of a ghost for sale. It is illustrated with many spirited drawings.

Gaelic Names of Beasts (Mammalia), Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, etc., is by Alexander R. Forbes. This is a dictionary in two parts, Gaelic-English and English-Gaelic; but it is not an ordinary dictionary. A great amount of curious information, says the 'Speaker'—collected, it is evident, with much labor—

is introduced into the various items. We may take the word 'caif' as an example. It occupies nearly four pages. Among the other varieties of usage there is the geographical one of a smaller island near a larger one. 'Those who have travelled up the west coast of Scotland will remember the Caif of Mull that stretches across the Bay of Tobermory. Another variety is to call the streams that feed a larger stream 'calves.' When Finisgaig has three 'calves'—i.e., when three brooklets join and cause a spate—neither Host nor Clan can ford the Cood.'



for the SCHOOLS.

DOMINION DAY AND AFTER. Many of the schools that hoped to win a flag by Empire Day have found themselves unable to get their lists ready in time. Now is the time for them to make an extra effort to close up the lists and send them in. Another large shipment of flags has just arrived, giving us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will re-pay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating on a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

A good many schools will be closing before Dominion Day. These might still secure the new flag to be presented as a feature of the closing exercises. Even should schools be disbanded ere the flag is really won, the trustees are always at hand, and some one might easily be found to lead the children in a patriotic rally, if nothing more, on Dominion Day morning, when the flag would be presented to the trustees for the school. This would do much toward making the school a force in the local festivities, and the day's picnics or games would be none the less enthusiastic because of the new Dominion flag floating in the breeze.

SUMMER PLANS. It may be that press of school work has hindered the flag effort, even in schools where teachers have already sent to us for cards and samples. What is to prevent the pupils working during their vacation, that the coming together in the autumn may have the added enthusiasm of a new flag secured?

There are few schools, at least in our towns and cities, as well as in the more thickly settled country districts, where a goodly number of the pupils do not leave home to visit friends in other parts of the country, or where visitors from near or far are not entertained in the homes of the community. Let the pupils realize how much can be done if each will try to get only one subscription during the summer. It will not be difficult if the plan of the school is brightly talked of, the flag card shown, and a sample paper given for examination. Younger pupils can get an older person to remit, or senior pupils can themselves remit to us the new subscriber's name, the name of the publication desired; and the amount, giving their own name and address in full and the name, post-office and school district of the school to whose credit the amount should stand. We would then begin the subscription at once, and in September would arrange with the teacher of the school about awarding the flag. If more than enough were sent in for a good flag we would give extra premium value in patriotic and other books for the library.

Subscriptions would, of course, be genuine new ones, and at regular rates, as stated on our flag cards and other announcements. To show how easily it can be done, take for example 'World Wide.' It is a paper that appeals to everyone that wants to keep informed of what is going on in the world, is independent of local or political bias, and equally interesting, therefore, to people in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, or any other place where English-speaking people live. The special feature is the price, \$1.50, post-paid to any part of the world. That alone will easily recommend it to careful consideration.

Now if twelve pupils only in a school should secure each one new subscriber, a fine four-yard flag would be secured. It seems incredible that we can make so liberal an offer, but we do, for the simple reason that we are not setting ourselves to make money, but to supply all the schools in Canada with a flag, if they want one.

For sixteen subscriptions (\$24.00) we would give a five-yard flag, or for twenty subscriptions (\$30.00), a six-yard flag, which is big enough for a three-story city school.

If the school already has a large flag, individual classes could secure two-yard flags for their own rooms for only four 'World Wide' subscriptions each, or the other sizes in similar proportion. We place no limit whatever on the number of flags to be won by any school that observes our conditions. We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements. Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our Flag Department.

Agricultural.

HANDLING MUCK LANDS

(Indiana Experiment Station Bulletin.) Every country in the world contains considerable areas of swamp land, much of which is covered with a formation of muck or peat.

The size of these formations varies from a fraction of an acre to tracts containing several thousand acres. In many states of the union, such as Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Florida, these formations are so large and numerous that their aggregate area amounts to from 1,000 to 5,000 square miles in each state.

No general is the distribution of these swamp lands that nearly one-half of the American Experiment Stations have devoted attention to them. They are known under various local names, such as swamp, muck, peat, marsh, tamarack, hackmatack, muskeg, alkali and bogus.

The last two names are applied to those that are unproductive. The term alkali is not properly applied to such lands, and the unproductiveness is not due to alkali in the usual sense of that term. These soils have been formed from water plants of various sorts, which have been partially preserved by the water covering them.

The most of these lands fall into two general classes:—First, beds of comparatively pure peat or muck, surrounded by and resting on sand or gravel layers, sometimes with sand or gravel layers.

Second, areas of black humus alternating with low ridges of sandy soil and mixed to a greater or less extent with sand. These lands are not well suited for the production of small grains, but when properly handled become of the highest value for the production of corn, potatoes, onions, celery, peppermint, millet, pasture grasses, buckwheat, and in Europe they are also used for the production of sugar beets.

After these lands are drained they will generally produce two or more very good crops, but after a time the corn becomes chaffy, and on some of the lands not even stalks will grow. Coarse manure can be used to increase the yields, but the characteristic and valuable ingredients of the manure, the nitrogen, is not needed, and the manure can be used to much better advantage on higher lands.

Field tests and chemical examinations of these soils agree in pointing out that the element always lacking in these soils is potash. Where the land will produce no sound corn, two hundred pounds per acre of muriate of potash should be used.

When it was impossible to reduce the water level to more than two feet below the surface, the use of 250 pounds of muriate of potash per acre has resulted in profitable corn crops. On the J. G. Nice farm in Tippecanoe county, the use of 250 pounds of muriate of potash to the acre on muck, having a water level at planting of 14 inches and at harvest of 24 inches, gave 42.3 bushels of corn per acre, while the plots on which no potash was used gave 16.2 bushels. On potash plots 80.2 percent of the corn was sound, while on plots to which no potash was applied, only 69 percent was sound.

W. J. JONES, JR. Indiana Experiment Station.

GOOD PASTURE FOR SWINE

A bulletin soon to be issued from the Michigan experiment station discusses matters of some interest. Prof. R. S. Shaw has tried experiments in the way of keeping hogs at pasture during the summer, and reports results. In 1903 a mixture of corn, peas and oats, each one part by measure, and barley 1 1/2 parts, was drilled in on May 7 with an ordinary grain drill at the rate of 2 1/2 bushels an acre. The stuff was not pastured off, as was intended, and made a good growth. It was cut and weighed green the last of June, yielding 11.44 tons an acre.

In 1904 the sowing was repeated, using a slightly different mixture. When the ground was ploughed and prepared, a quart and a half each of rape seed and millet an acre was sown broadcast. The corn, oats and peas, in equal quantities by measure were then mixed, as in the former year, and drilled in at the rate of 2 1/2 bushels an acre. Sixteen young pigs, weighing 1,208 pounds, were turned on this forage on June 20, after a growth of 44 days. This pastured thereon for 32 days, receiving some supplementary feed. The gains of the swine are not recorded, but the fact that they were supplied with abundant succulent food for 32 days on a third of an acre is important. Peas and oats were also tried, first in 1903,

relieve the parasites of the responsibility and burn over the badly infested grass lands this spring. Especially is this advisable in view of the fact that, although many thousands of the scales and egg sacs were examined at the Maine Station this past summer and fall, only a few parasites were present.

SWARMING BEES

When the swarming season opens everything should be in readiness. The frames should contain starters or full sheets of foundation. If the season of gathering is short and the apiarist runs short of comb honey the swarm should be hived on a full set of combs containing one-inch starters. After four or five days remove all but six frames and fill the spaces left by the frames with division boards.

Never set a prepared hive in the sun, for when a swarm is hived in it the bees are quite likely to desert their home. Always keep the hives in some cool place and the bees are far more likely to stay where they are hived. It may happen, however, that the newly-hived swarm deserts the hive for some unaccountable reason. In this case have them back on the same place and put the hive with bees into the cellar overnight. Another way to prevent desertion is to give them a frame of unsealed brood, or placing them in a different location.

When the queen's wings are not clipped, the swarms will often alight on high places and if the apiarist wishes to secure his swarm he must climb trees, saw off limbs and do a lot of other work that would be unnecessary if one wing of the queen was clipped. Clipping queens' wings is not so difficult as the inexperienced bee-keeper may suppose. It can be started to lay worker eggs, but the best time is when there are the least bees in the hive, during fruit bloom. When opening the hive to find the queen use as little smoke as possible, for when the bees are disturbed to any great extent the queen may hide, and it is much harder to find her. Remove the frames one by one and as soon as the queen is found grab her by the wings with your right hand.

Then take hold of her thorax with the left hand and with small shears cut off enough from one wing so as to leave about one-eighth of an inch. Carefully place her back on the combs, and generally all will go well, although sometimes the bees will be cross towards the queen after she has been handled by human fingers; in this case smoke the bees.

When a swarm issues that has a queen with a clipped wing, the bees are made to give themselves, or at least that is what it is generally called. As soon as a swarm has left, the queen will be found hopping around in front of the hive. Have a small wire cloth cage, hold this up to the queen and as she is always trying to crawl on to something so she may be better able to take wing, she will enter the cage readily. Insert a wooden stopper in the hole and lay the cage somewhere in the shade. Now remove the old hive a little to one side and set a new, prepared hive in its place. It will not be long before the swarm has discovered that their queen is not with them and they will return and enter the new hive that has been set on the old stand. After nearly all the bees have entered release the queen and she will run in with the rest of the bees. Do not release the queen as soon as the bees commence to enter, or they might take wing again.—Ohio Farmer.

A NEW APPLE

Fall Beauty is a new apple, originating in Kentucky, which is illustrated and described in Bulletin No. 116 of the Kentucky experiment station. The apple, which originated with O. Piper, of Hickman County, Ky., is described as ripening about Sept. 22. Color, deep purplish red, sometimes completely so, again only or largely on the exposed side; striped with deeper purple and pale waxen yellow, when fully ripe, with other yellow; the stripes contracting and extending into the cavity at the calyx end. Marked with evident ocher-yellow dots, these becoming especially conspicuous where the purplish red is deepest. Region about the calyx end sometimes extensively waxen yellow. Sometimes a half or more of an apple is yellow, with little trace of stripes. When immature there is more purple and less red in the colorings. Flesh white at first, becoming creamy when thoroughly ripe. Flavor not striking, but pleasant; subacid. Skin rather tough, thus calculated to protect it from insect and fungus injury, and to render it a good shipper.

While it is adapted only for fall use, it ripens at a time when few apples as good are in a condition for the table, the early ones being long gone and the late ones not yet sufficiently ripe. It keeps very well, becoming finally in October mellow and agreeable as an eating apple. It cooks well before this final change, making good sauce, but proving especially acceptable when baked. According to Mr. Piper, the growth and foliage of his trees resemble those of the Rome Beauty. In bearing, he says, it is as regular as Rome Beauty or Ben Davis. The history of this variety is somewhat uncertain and obscure. The original tree sprang up in a thicket on the place of R. H. Emerson, at Clinton, Ky., and stood about fifty yards from an orchard. Grafts were made from it about twenty years ago by J. M. Samuels, then engaged in the nursery business at Clinton. Mr. Piper's trees came from these grafts, and he has recently made numerous grafts of his own. The original tree has been destroyed, unfortunately, so that it is impossible now to get information concerning it except at second hand.

STABLE RULES

The milk of any animal suffering from disease should not be used for food in any form.

The milk from fresh animals should be rejected until after the ninth milking.

Silage, turnips, etc., should only be fed immediately after the milking, so as to allow time for the elimination of the volatile products of these feeds from the system of the animal.

The quantity of above feeds should be limited, so that the animals will consume the entire ration at once.

The milking stable should be as free from dust as possible at time of milking. Feed dry fodder after milk is removed from stable.

Brush udder and flanks with a stiff brush to remove dirt and loose hairs. Sponge udder thoroughly with clean water, leaving it moist but not dripping wet.

Use only clean tin milk pails. Reject all rusty or patched tinware in the milk business. Unless seams and joints are extra well soldered, it will pay to have an extra coating over all seams and the joints well flushed.

Just before milking the milker should wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water. Under no conditions should the hands be wet during the milking.

Milk should not be left in the barn during the milking, as it can absorb odors even when hot and become contaminated with bacteria from the air.

Milk, even when warm, should be strained through several layers of cheese cloth. This strainer should be first washed in tepid water and boiled after every milking and then dried.

Milk should be aerated immediately after being milked.

Milk should be immediately cooled after being drawn from the cow. Where possible, use ice or cold running water. A quick reduction in temperature checks the development of any bacteria that may have fallen into the milk during milking.

BLACK ROT OF CABBAGES

Black rot of cabbage is occasionally troublesome, and our cabbage growers complain of it more and more each year, says Prof. Green in the Minnesota 'Horticulturist.' It is very certain that when the soil is once inoculated with it, it will be a long time before it can be thoroughly cleaned out of the soil. In some experiments carried on at the Geneva experiment station, it has been found that there is no satisfactory method of controlling the disease after a field has become infected, and the only way to do is to use new land, and to allow the infected land to rest for a number of years, and it had best be used for the growing of grass and for grazing of turnips, as this disease will grow on them, and it will also grow on mustard and other plants which are nearly allied to cabbage, and this would tend to keep the disease in the soil. The conclusion of this experiment station bulletin is that much of the cabbage seed on the market is contaminated with the germs of the black rot disease, and that some of these germs may survive the winter and become a source of infection to the young cabbage plants. As a precautionary measure it is advised that all cabbage seed be disinfected before sowing, by soaking for fifteen minutes in a 1-1000 corrosive sublimate solution or in formalin, one pound to thirty gallons. It is not expected that this treatment will prevent root infection in infected soils, but it may be safely relied upon to prevent all danger from infected seed. It will not injure the germination.

A GOOD ROAD LEVELLER.

(Cyrus Greene, in The Prairie Farmer.) I have always felt that the roads should have more attention than is given our townships. In the winter when the roads were drifted I have felt that it was my duty to keep the highway as clear for travel as possible. In the spring the roads need even more attention. Among the equipment on my farm was an old farm sled patterned after the old sled that was so familiar back east. The only difference was that mine was a little more modern. I used this one on the roads with a great deal of success. In building this I used two by eight plank ten feet long for runners. Three pieces of boards three feet long and a foot wide were nailed across for beams. Three boards a foot wide and twelve feet long were put on for the top. This device was very handy to draw ploughs and harrows on and in fact many light jobs about the farm were done with it. For further use we would turn it wrong side up, draw it crossways as a stalk breaker and to level down potato patch. With this use of it the idea occurred to me to go out and stretch the road with it. This was done some years with good results. Where the roads were flat it did good work, but where it was crowning it did not do so well. I remembered a road smoother that a near-by town made of one piece of three by twelve plank ten feet long. It had a tongue in it placed so as to hold the plank on edge and at an angle so that as the dirt collected in front of it it would work off at one end. This worked very well where the streets were not too flat, but where they were it would run sideways too much to do good work, and made an unpleasant draught on the team. My next move was to take two two-by-eight foot elm pieces, set them on edge with two ends seven feet apart, and the other two ends eighteen inches apart. I used two by eights for cross pieces and braced firmly round the lower ends of the runners. A wide board was placed across the middle to stand on. In drawing the wide end ahead all dirt that is

moved is taken toward the centre of the road.

It is drawn from a chain fastened to each forward corner, as it pulls more steadily than when drawn from one chain by the middle.

Occasionally when the road had been graded and too much of a ridge of dirt was left in the middle, I would fasten a piece of board across the narrow end of the leveller and, draw with the narrow end ahead a time or two over the road.

I consider this style of leveller a little ahead of the King system, as there was no side draft to it. The work is as effective and it is as easily and cheaply made. It is not the idea of a road leveller to move dirt so as to puddle the surface when used after a rain.

The more times one is used the better the road will shed water. The time to use it is as soon as the roads dry a little after a rain and before any clouds form. After one has used such an implement a few times they can tell better when it will do the most good. I used to get considerable geying about my road leveller, but all were ready to admit that good results came from its use and that I had smooth roads along my farm when others had not.

SMALL PASTURES

(T. W. Jones, in the 'Epitomist.') A very common practice among old farmers was to make their pastures as large as possible, claiming that there was a great saving in the way of fencing and that there was comparatively little difference in grazing a smaller or larger pasture. This has been found to be quite an erroneous idea and the demand now is for small pastures and frequent changes. All kinds of stock have been found to do better when given a change of pasture every few days. When stock is confined too long on one pasture it becomes scented and they do not seem to relish it as well as they do new, fresh pastures. There is also a great saving in pasture by using small fields, in this way: when frequent changes are made, the grass is not so liable to become so rank in places that they will not eat it, a condition which almost invariably arises when stock is allowed the range of large fields. Especially is frequent change desirable for sheep and when not given them, they do not thrive as they should; turning on fresh pasture even when no better than the one from which they have been changed seems to give them a new start. He who changes his flock frequently during a year will find that his sheep have made much better gains than those of his neighbor who has confined them mostly to one pasture. By having small fields it is possible to have a variety of grasses, which is so desirable in the forming of pastures for any animal. Of all kinds of live stock there is none which is so wasteful a grazer as the hog and he should only be allowed access to as much grass as he will keep well cropped. Allow him the range of one field ten days or two weeks and then change to another and you will find that he seems to like the change very much, as he finds the fresh grass tender and sweet.

FEEDING VALUE OF STRAW

(Exchange.) The value of straw for feeding stock is not half appreciated in the central and western portions of the country. There is nothing surprising in this, however. While the country was new and the land was cheap there were enough of more valuable products to be had at small cost. Straw was of little value, except as a litter in stables and as a manure. Sometimes it was a nuisance to be gotten rid of by burning as the quickest and easiest way.

Now conditions are rapidly changing. The by-products of the grins must be utilized and be made to return a profit. Among them the straw of the chief cereals plays an important part and the utilizing of it may go far towards making up the difference between profit and loss on many a crop. In some years wheat straw is as good as a cheap grade of hay. If it is rusted the nutrient which should go to the grain is kept in the straw. So it might be said that its value is in inverse ratio to that of the grain. I have wintered fine wool sheep on straw and grain and they have done well. The past winter I fed a flock of store sheep on wheat straw, with corn, oats and barley as a grain ration. Not till spring did they receive any other feed, and then they were given clover hay and silage, beginning the former about the first of March and the latter a month later. They grew a heavy fleece of fine, long wool. The ewes have produced a good crop of lambs and are nourishing them well.

Both cattle and horses will eat a large amount of rusted wheat straw if they can get it. I believe it is better for them than much of the hay and straw that they are given. Out straw is liked better by animals than wheat, but I do not think it is as good for them, especially for sheep. There seems to be something poisonous about it. I find it good to change occasionally from the one to the other. Barley straw varies greatly in value. Some years it is excellent and sheep will eat it nearly as readily as clover hay. At other times they can scarcely be induced to touch it. I think the difference is due to the condition in which it is secured. It loses its value if the weather is wet at harvest time. When it is good it is nutritious and sheep do well on it. A serious objection is the beads, which get into the wool and irritate the skin. Rye straw I do not like. It is too coarse and woody, and is not relished by stock. When straw is of a good quality for feeding it is surprising to those who have not tried it how much can be made of it. Straw supplemented with grain will add many dollars to the year's income.

MEMORY MANSIONS

I entered my Memory Mansion In the twilight lonely and gray, Putting all of the worries behind me That had wearied the passing day; And I drew my mantle around me As I double-bolted the door, With a smile for the dear dream faces That dwell there forevermore.

For the place was alive with the presence Of my dearly beloved dead, From the pictured walls of my chamber Flowed a living thought instead, Where never a smile had altered, Nor ever a face grown cold, Though some of the faces were young and fair, And others were growing old.

And we sit round the hearth all together, In the firelight's softened glow, And recall all the pleasures and fancies That held us a while ago, Before we had suffered and parted, Or passed through the portals of death, In a comradeship tender and holy, Untarnished by passing breath,

And sometimes when weary and laden, Rushed on with humanity's streams, I can steal a few moments for resting In the beautiful Mansion of Dreams. And when time shall have lessened the current And slackened the pulse's flow, I shall go to dwell in my Mansion, With the loved ones of long ago.

LIQUID BORDEAUX MIXTURE

If Bordeaux is to be successful, it is necessary that the ingredients be carefully measured and then properly mixed. Failure to do this ruins the effectiveness of the mixture.

In his admirable little volume on 'The Potato,' Samuel Fraser suggests the following combination as the one most commonly used in making Bordeaux for spraying potatoes:

Copper sulphate (blue vitriol), 6 lbs. Quiklime (not slaked), 4 to 6 lbs. Water, 48 to 50 gallons.

Quality of the lime influences the proportion to be used with the copper sulphate, but it is generally considered that the ratio should be at least two to three. Slake freshly burnt lime by slowly pouring water upon it until reduced to a fine powder, and then continue mixing in water until a thick pasty fluid results. A stock solution may be maintained by keeping the slaked lime covered with water.

Copper sulphate is dissolved by suspending the material in a heavy sack in a barrel of water. As the blue vitriol dissolves it goes to the bottom. Continue until a saturated solution results. One gallon of water will take three pounds of the copper sulphate.

To make fifty gallons of Bordeaux, put twenty-five gallons of water in each of two barrels. Into one pour two gallons of the saturated copper sulphate solution.

Into the second barrel pour sufficient of the lime solution to make two pounds to every three of copper sulphate. Probably from four to six gallons will be required. To avoid clogging the nozzles strain the lime solution. After a thorough mixing these two solutions are ready to be united in the spraying tank.

In order to insure sufficient lime to prevent burning the foliage, test the solution with a drop of potassium ferrioxalide. If the Bordeaux thus tested shows a reddish brown there is lime enough. If there is no reaction more lime solution should be added.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Dissolve half a pound of hard soap, shaved fine, in one gallon water, which should be boiling; remove from the fire and pour it into two gallons kerosene while hot. Churn this with a sprayer pump till it changes to a creamy, then to a soft, butter-like mass. Keep this as a stock, using one part in nine of water for soft bodied insects such as plant lice, or stronger in certain cases.

Stock Breeders Directory.

ATRSHIRE. CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa. OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que. STEPHEN, W. F., Box 161, Huntingdon, Q.

ABERDEEN ANGUS. SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont. VANCE, LL.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS. MCCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (Cattle.) BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine.) CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

FLYMOUTH ROCKS. ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES. GANTON, D. G., Elmville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE FIGS. OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

YORKSHIRES. CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP. HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

MULCHING THE ORCHARD

(U. T. Cox, in the 'Ohio Farmer.') The Ohio Experiment Station had me make some tests with a straw mulch in the orchard last year, and the results were more satisfactory than were expected.

Prof. Green, of the Experiment Station, had fair samples of fruit taken from several trees in similar circumstances on Oct. 20, and the count is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Mulched and Unmulched. Rows include counts for 140 in half bushel, 261 in bushel, 320 in bushel, 212 in bushel, 196 in bushel, 226 in bushel, 489 in barrel, and 1,844 Total.

There were 370 apples of first grade and 119 smaller ones in the barrel from mulched trees, and 355 firsts and 215 seconds and culls in the barrel from unmulched trees.

I expect to get on an average of at least \$1.50 per barrel net, on the trees for the fruit and the grain from the extra number of barrels was about \$85.

A lack of moisture caused the foliage to fall from many of the unmulched trees sooner than from those mulched, and fruit cannot color properly without good foliage.

QUALITY IN PIGS

(F. Wilson, in 'The Prairie Farmer.') The selling price of smart young stores has been very good this spring, fully justifying the writer's prediction that a reaction would succeed the 'slump' concerning which so many complaints were heard at the latter end of the past year.

There are always beginners in every business, and those who are newly turning their attention to pigs would be well advised to start on lines calculated to result profitably, that is, to breed a good, sound, marketable class of pig from parents well chosen, typical of their kind, and free from any taint of disease.

an over supply of third rate animals that is responsible for low figures.

Prices fluctuate in this as in every other form of produce. One cannot always expect to sell in a dear market, but the breeder who exercises forethought and watches times and seasons, handling his stock accordingly, will seldom be found on the wrong side.

Those who have a few nice litters due about now will do well to let them run out with the sow on a good pasture so soon as they are well on their legs. There will be little wisdom in feeding them for pork, the season being so far advanced, but a great deal in depasturing them during the summer and putting them up to feed in September.

The coarsest slop can be made palatable by the addition of a little condiment. The diet for stores need not be rich; this is wanted only in the case of pigs being fed for the butcher.

DOMESTICATING BLUEBERRIES

(J. R. Lawrence, Plymouth county, Mass.) Some time ago I took it into my head that the low bush blueberries, so common in the woods of New England, could be transplanted, and made to grow thriftily under good care.

Out of a dozen plants moved only one died. The rest lived and grew and bore an abundance of fruit. I have seen and read of big blueberries (mostly high bush), but I have never seen or read of blueberries such as grew on these bushes this year.

It is quite true that the experiment only covers one season as yet, but it was an unqualified success. Berries grown on bushes transplanted were double, and even triple the size of berries grown on same kind of soil in the woods.

CORN SMUT.

(Mr. Robt. Armstrong, Kent County, Ont., in the 'Farmer's Advocate.') The soil on my farm is a clay loam, the drained. The drainage makes the land warm and dry for corn.

As soon as through planting I go over the seed with a very light set of diamond harrows made for the corn field, and if there is any corn not covered the harrow will cover it, and keep the crows from getting at it.

'I want to tell you of a man I met the other day. I had heard of this man, Griswold, of West Salem, Wis., who is keeping a herd of cows on fifty acres. I went out there and found him on fifty acres of land, keeping twenty-eight cows, about twenty head of young stock and the necessary horses for working the land.

Another point in corn culture is the smut occasionally found on tassel, stem and leaf. No very effective remedy has yet been discovered for dealing with this particular species of smut, but present knowledge of the disease enables us to apply the following preventive measures: (1) Do not plant corn after corn; (2) destroy as much of the smut as possible before it comes to maturity; (3) do not allow domestic animals to eat smut masses in the field, and thereby distribute living spores.

SHEEP NET \$5 EACH ANNUALLY.

(Edson L. Tracy, Orleans County, Vt.) I began sheep husbandry seven years ago with 25 grade Merinos, for which I paid \$5 per head in February.

I began sheep husbandry seven years ago with 25 grade Merinos, for which I paid \$5 per head in February. My flock has increased till two years ago I wintered 217. In the fall of 1903 I culled down to 120.

Last spring I raised an even 100 lambs from 98 ewes, which brought \$3.50 each in September. They came from April 15 to May 10. This year I have them come later, as I have noticed some of my neighbors' came last year from May 1 to 20 and in September they were as good as mine.

When they come on grass they seem to grow fast from birth, but if on hay they are apt to get stunted even if the sheep are fed grain. We had seven last year in February and the mothers and lambs were fed grain so that the extra cost was \$1 per lamb, and they were no heavier when I sold them than some of the April lambs, and all sold for the same price.

I have tried most all kinds of racks, and the best to my mind if you have no floors is to put down posts and make a rack about 30 inches wide if they are to eat from both sides, and about 20 inches if from one side.

I have 300 acres pasture and run sheep, horses and cattle together. Have never had but one sheep killed by dogs that I know of. From my 100 ewes last year I sold \$540 of lambs and wool so I think they paid as well as any stock I had and with half the labor.

SPRAYING FOR MOTH PEST

The Maine agricultural experiment station has recently issued a bulletin on spraying for the brown-tail moth. It reads in part as follows:

Carefully as the work of nest destruction has been done in most localities this spring, it is, however, highly improbable that every nest will be discovered before the leaves start. In some places owners have been away for the winter and the trees remained unsearched; and all along the border line of the infestation, where nests are perhaps four or five miles apart, there is naturally a danger that people will feel that the brown-tail moth has not yet reached their vicinity and neglect, through ignorance of their presence, the few scattered nests which are there as centres of a greater trouble another year.

In such cases it is still not too late to combat the pest. Arsenical poisons, such as Paris green or arsenate of lead, will kill the caterpillars feeding upon sprayed leaves. Arsenate of lead is much to be preferred because the most delicate foliage is not injured by its presence and also because it remains longer upon the leaves, lessening the need of frequent spraying.

DAIRYING ON SMALL FARMS

Mr. A. W. Trow, of Minnesota, and, by the way, one of the most successful dairymen in that State, in addressing the Iowa Dairymen's Association this spring, related the following experience of a successful dairyman in Wisconsin:

'It is possible for a man to get a good income from sixty acres of land by the use of the silo and feeding good cows. I want to tell you of a man I met the other day. I had heard of this man, Griswold, of West Salem, Wis., who is keeping a herd of cows on fifty acres. I went out there and found him on fifty acres of land, keeping twenty-eight cows, about twenty head of young stock and the necessary horses for working the land.

The influence of milking upon the proportion of fat is shown by the following experiment of M. Lepoutre. The same cow was milked several times by two different persons. One of the persons performed the operation by exerting a simple alternating pressure upon the teat, while the other performed a downward massage at the same time.

scales to weed out the poor ones. I asked him the secret of his success, and he said: 'First, close attention to my cows, weeding out the poor ones, keeping the heifers from the good ones, and then I could not get along without the use of the silo.'

The above facts show what can be done by intensive farming. We have often stated that the majority of farmers are attempting to care for too much land. They are not concentrating their efforts on any one line of business, and the result is that poor returns often follow their efforts.

WESTERN SHEEP PROSPECTS

(North-West Farmer.) According to a recent despatch from Raymond, Alberta, to the 'Free Press' of this city, the sheep men of that district are feeling jubilant over the prospect of a very successful season.

Another very gratifying feature of the situation is the way in which the price of wool is climbing in the world's market, the figures in the American wool centres being from 20c to 25c a pound, with Australian and South American clips being sold at 1s. 5d. in London.

Already bidders are competing for the clip, most of the prominent sheep men having been addressed by eastern buyers, who wish to contract in advance for the wool. So far, however, none of the sellers have disposed of their wool, the growing figures being quoted on the market tempting them to hold for higher prices.

The other day Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Lethbridge, sold 3,000 head of fat wethers to Messrs. P. Burns & Co., Calgary, for \$6.25 per head. These sheep were in good condition last fall. They were grazed on the range all winter, but were fed grain every morning before being taken out. No hay was fed even in the severest weather.

An interesting account is given in 'Scientific American,' of a series of experiments conducted by M. Lepoutre, assistant professor of animal physiology at the Agricultural Institute of Belgium. These experiments were conducted for the purpose of determining the influence exerted by milking upon the quality of milk, upon its composition, and particularly upon the proportion of its fatty materials.

INFLUENCE OF MILKER ON MILK.

That not only the yield but also the quality of the milk may be influenced by the milker, is a fact that is not so widely known and appreciated as it should be. It has, however, been well known for some time among experienced and observant dairymen that a cow would yield more milk to a rapid and vigorous but gentle milker than she would to a less skillful milker.

Broadly considered, the operation of milking is a rational massage that has the effect of drawing from the udder a quantity of milk much greater than that which is contained at the outset. It is admitted that the udder of a good cow may, before the operation, contain three quarts of milk already formed, while, if the animal is well treated, the udder may yield from ten to fifteen quarts.

The influence of milking upon the proportion of fat is shown by the following experiment of M. Lepoutre. The same cow was milked several times by two different persons. One of the persons performed the operation by exerting a simple alternating pressure upon the teat, while the other performed a downward massage at the same time.

A general rule for successfully raising calves is hard to give. In general, cleanliness is one of the first things to be observed, says George C. Humphrey, of the Wisconsin experiment station. It is not natural for a calf to grow up successfully where it is confined in filthy, dark pens, and has to depend upon milk and water and other feed from soiled, filthy buckets and troughs.

DAIRYING IN DENMARK

The Trade and Commerce Department, at Ottawa, has completed an investigation into the reason for the relative high position held by Denmark in the markets of Great Britain in dairy and other agricultural products.

Table with 3 columns: Product, 1901, 1903. Rows include Fresh pork, Salted and smoked pork, Tub butter, Butter in cans hermetically sealed.

Denmark's exports of bacon during the months of August, September and October, 1904, were as follows:—August, 77,001 bales, weighing 18,750,000 pounds; September, 64,732 bales, weighing 15,765,100 pounds; October, 60,018 bales, weighing 14,524,350 pounds.

The population of Denmark in 1901 was 2,449,540, and the area 14,844 square miles. It will, therefore, be seen that that country ranks foremost in the world as regards the export of such products, which doubtless has its reason in the high grade and uniform quality brought about by careful studying the methods of production and the wants of the different markets.

The Royal Danish Agricultural Society is paying particular attention to the production of bacon, butter and cheese. As far as the bacon is concerned, this society follows up the question as to what breeds of hogs are most suitable, what kind of feed produces the best quality of pork, the most suitable age to butcher, salting, smoking, packing, etc. The Danish farmers have also learned that it pays to work together, and in different parts of the country have started co-operative slaughter-houses, combined with salteries and smokers, where the most particular cleanliness, etc., is observed; thereby the most uniform quality is produced.

At the expense of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society a number of young men and women employed in agricultural work are given courses in their respective lines such courses lasting for three years, during which time the pupils must take active part in the work they wish to study on one of the large farms or creameries.

The Danish Government distributes money each year as 'travelling aids' to a great many country people who are interested in the different chances of dairying and agriculture, to assist them in visiting agricultural schools or experimental farms.

'Belgian agriculture has made considerable progress during the last twenty years. The wheat-growing land, consisting of 316,422 acres in 1903, yielded about 21.3 bushels to the acre. In 1903 the number of horned cattle raised was 1,720,150, an increase of 300,000 over previous years.

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AGRICULTURE IN BELGIUM

Mr. James C. McNally, United States consul at Liege, Belgium, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, says:

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RAISING A DAIRY CALF

A general rule for successfully raising calves is hard to give. In general, cleanliness is one of the first things to be observed, says George C. Humphrey, of the Wisconsin experiment station. It is not natural for a calf to grow up successfully where it is confined in filthy, dark pens, and has to depend upon milk and water and other feed from soiled, filthy buckets and troughs.

the growth is never allowed to falter. At the age of six to eight months the calf is turned out to pasture, if in season, where good grass is abundant. If such pasture is not available, the calf is remembered with a grain supplement that will prevent any check in its growth.

FARM LIFE MORE ATTRACTIVE

In the past few years there has been less tendency of changes from farm to town life than formerly, says the 'Indiana Farmer.' There are several reasons why this is so. One is that agriculture has come to be better understood as appealing to the best thought and higher qualities of scientific research.

Another factor entering into this question was the establishment of telephone systems of all the farms of the country, bringing farm and town together in quicker knowledge of what is transpiring in the world, and especially in better business and social relations. The building of electric railways all over the country is another important matter destroying distance between farm and market centres, and bringing all classes into social relations.

HOW TO OIL HARNESS

As a preservative of leather, oiling the harness is a very useful thing. But there are many ways in which harness is oiled, and not all are good ways. The following, however, may be vouched for to be all right: Take the harness to a room where you can unbuckle it and separate the parts completely.

CARE AND PRUNING OF TREES.

Some already have trees in greater or less number, and to such we say that good care will be amply repaid. If the trees are small, the pruning and cutting back can be so done that the cutting of large limbs can nearly all be avoided in future years.

If the trees are old and moss-grown, remove it by scraping, then wash the bodies with lye. They should also be sprayed before growth starts, with copper sulphate solution; for pounds of the sulphate to forty or fifty gallons of water. Spraying has become a necessity and we advise all our readers to apply to their state experiment stations for their printed formulas.

DO NOT FEEB HERBAGEUM BY THE HANDFUL.

Use a tablespoon and do not heap it. An even tablespoonful or a quarter of an ounce is a feed. This is sixty-four feeds to the pound, and when fed regularly will give better results than a larger feed. Herbageum is neither a food nor a medicine. It simply gives the flavor necessary to insure thorough assimilation.

Do not feed Herbageum by the handful and then complain that Herbageum is too expensive to feed regularly. It is not expensive. Twenty-five cents worth will make one and a quarter ton of skim milk equal to new milk for calves or pigs. One cent's worth makes five feeds for three calves, or three young pigs, and one cent's worth makes five feeds for a horse, cow, steer or hog. Herbageum does and will give profitable results. Do not let prejudice prevent you from testing the matter.

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EASTERN ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION

The following are the officers of the Eastern Ontario Poultry Association for 1905—
Honorary president—Lord Aymer, Ottawa.
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Second vice-president—Mr. W. H. Reid, Kingston.
Secretary-treasurer—Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Toronto.
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Delegates to Ottawa Exhibition—Lord Aymer, Ottawa; O. E. Culbert, Ottawa.
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Auditor—Mr. J. M. Duff, Guelph.
Superintendent—Mr. R. E. McKinstry, Ottawa.

ONE OF THE WORST PESTS

For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the Heathen Chinese have a fit companion in the cut-worm. There are a dozen species of this insect, but they are all alike, workers of iniquity. At the present time there is no propensity to race suicide reported among them.

Cut worms are the larvae of medium-sized, dusky-looking, night-flying moths. The eggs are deposited on the branches of trees, shrubs and rank vegetation. As soon as the young are hatched they descend to the ground in search of food. They feed upon grass or clover during the summer and fall. By winter they are half-grown, when they crawl under a stone or some other object that will afford protection, or burrow into the ground. Here they pass the winter, coming forth in the spring big, ugly and hungry.

It is during the spring and summer that the mischief is done. The fat, naked worms need no description. They are too well known as it is. But if any one is in doubt regarding their identity he has only to touch them. They will curl up at once. They come around at night and cut off the succulent stems of plants, usually close to the ground. Corn, cabbage, tomatoes, strawberries and a dozen other plants must suffer. As the dawn approaches they burrow into the soil. During the day they sleep off the effects of their debauch and are ready to come forth again at night.

The larvae becomes full-grown by the middle of summer. It then pupates in the soil and after three or four weeks comes out a moth. The eggs are laid and the insect dies, completing the cycle of life in about twelve months.

Grass and clover sods are most infested with the worms. Gardens on such lands or adjoining them are naturally most seriously injured by their depredations.

But the life of the cut worm is beset with dangers. There are numerous parasites to prey upon it, birds to eat it and toads to lie in wait for it. Comparatively few reach maturity, but there are enough and to spare.

There are numerous methods for destroying cut-worms, but only a few of them are of value. They may be pois-

oned by scattering about the ground fresh clover or cabbage leaves or pieces of apples or potatoes that have been poisoned, either by dipping in a solution of Paris green or by dusting it on dry. If these are used before the planting is done many of the worms can be killed. Boards are placed on the ground for them to crawl under. During the day the dormant insects may be crushed. When a plant has been cut off the culprit is likely to be found near by under the loose earth which it throws up in burrowing. To dig out and kill it is a practicable method in a small garden.

A serviceable protector for cabbage, tomatoes and other plants grown like them is a pasteboard collar. It is made by sewing together the ends of a strip of cardboard two inches wide and large enough to slip over the plant. If this is set closely enough to the ground so as to leave no place for the worm to crawl under the plant will be safe. The worm will not dig under or crawl over. Pieces of paper around the stems of plants may be made to answer the same purpose, but they are more liable to get out of place.

RAISING AFRICAN GESE

(S. F. Wheeler, Orleans county, N.Y.)
When the goslings are hatched I coop them with the hen, but have a little yard made of boards to keep them from going far. I feed them on bread and milk for the first week, with the little grass they will soon learn to eat. I gradually change this diet to one of corn meal and bran, equal parts, moistened with water. Plenty of water to drink is always before them, but none to get into until they get fairly started. At six weeks old they are hardy and may be let to roam when the weather is pleasant.

Goslings hatched by the goose I put in a pen made with boards about one foot high. Cover over one corner with boards or an old piece of zinc for a shelter from rain and sun. The mother goose will go away a short time. After these goslings are about one week old I let them out to run with her, feeding them when they come back at night. If rightly trained they will seldom fail to come home in time for the evening meal.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS

The three most satisfactory methods of keeping eggs reported by German experimenters who tried twenty different methods, are to coat the eggs with vaseline, to immerse them in a solution of lime and salt or in water glass. Of the other seventeen methods tried, all showed losses ranging from 20 to 100 percent. The three preserved 100 percent successfully. An objection to vaseline is that its application consumes too much time; an objection to the lime water is that sometimes the eggs are slightly musty.

The water glass method is the best method so far made public. A secret process called 'glycerining' is practiced and eggs so preserved command one or two cents more a dozen than limed eggs. We have not seen quotations for eggs preserved in water glass and cannot say how the two processes compare. Limed eggs sell about five cents less than fresh eggs in the general market. Eggs preserved by these three methods keep well for six months.

The lime water is made by slaking half a bushel fresh quicklime in a little water as for whitewash, adding 15 pounds salt, water, enough to make 40 gallons, and lastly one-quarter pound cream tartar dissolved in a small amount of water. These are thoroughly stirred each time an ingredient is added and finally allowed to settle. The eggs, every one positively known to be freshly laid, not bought from a store, are packed in a wooden or earthen vessel and the clear solution poured over them till they are completely covered at least 2 inches. The liquid is best drawn off by siphoning with a rubber tube; this prevents any sediment being dipped up. Oak vessels, if new should not be

used, as the eggs are likely to be discolored.

The vessels must be stored in a cool, clean, airy cellar, where the temperature during the summer does not rise above 65 or 70 degrees; 60 degrees or below is better.

Water glass or sodium silicate is a syrupy fluid for sale by druggists at ten cents or less a pound. If purchased in lots of 100 pounds it should cost \$3 or \$2.50, perhaps even less. To one quart of this substance add ten quarts thoroughly boiled water allowed to cool before mixing. Thoroughly stir the solution while it is being mixed and pour over the eggs already packed in an earthen or wooden vessel. Eggs preserved with this solution resemble fresh eggs closely; the yolks stand up well. Upon a large scale, cold storage with temperature below thirty degrees, is in more general favor than any of the above three methods.

RED CLOVER 'MIDGE'

(William Rennie, sr., Fairbank, Ont.)
While the red clover midge is such an insignificant insect that it is scarcely observable with the naked eye, it virtually has had control of the red clover seed crop in many parts of Ontario for a number of years. The eggs of this insect are deposited in the clover heads before any bloom appears, are hatched, and live on the substance of the petals. This pest can be overcome by cutting the clover as soon as the heads are formed, which is usually from the beginning to the fifteenth of June, according to the season. Whether in the northern or southern portions of Ontario, clover cut at this early stage makes a good quality of hay. The chief advantage, however, is that the second crop will bloom before the second brood of midge is ready to do any damage. Occasionally good seed is secured from a late crop of red clover blooming between the second and third broods of the midge.

In order to hasten the second growth of clover, tilt the front of cutter bar up, so as not to cut too close to the ground. This insures a rapid growth of the clover, which helps to choke out any weeds that may be in the soil.

Alsike is secured from the first crop, so that it is more liable to contain weed seeds if such be in the soil. All impurities should be taken out of this crop while it is growing, either by hand weeding or by topping with a sickle or scythe without cutting the heads off the clover. The finest seed is from the early bloom of the alsike clover, as it is fertilized by the honey bees, while the red clover is fertilized by the bumble bees, which are not developed in time for the first crop. The red clover midge does not work in the alsike clover.

THE VALUE OF CULTIVATION

Wherever improved agriculture is carried on there is an active demand for fertilizing material of all kinds, and Nature seems to have made provision for soil exhaustion by storing up in the air, in the bowels of the earth, in the isles of the sea, and even in the sea itself, that which will enable the earth to produce food for man, when used intelligently. But we waste our energies and exhaust our available resources through careless and ineffectual cultivation, says 'Farm, Stock and Home.' The roots of weeds contend with the roots of useful plants in the struggle for existence, and too many times the alien plant succeeds in dwarfing, if not actually overcoming the other. It is no unreasoning belief that thorough cultivation would double the yield of all crops grown. The intensive cultivation of land in Japan, where one may travel for miles and not see a weed growing in planted crop, is an example of how all the energy of the land is directed toward the single object of making the most of the desired crop. And this is one of the means available in redeeming land that seems unproductive.

CHICKEN CHOLERA

(Exchange.)
We hear so much about chicken cholera. Thousands of dollars' worth of poultry is lost each year by the ravages of this disease. There must be a starting point, which is almost always in the foul house of some negligent person where filth is allowed to accumulate, windows are not opened up as they ought to be in the spring, etc. In these overheated quarters the little red mite is right in its glory and doing its very best work and really puts on the finishing touch for an outbreak of cholera by harassing our fowls to such an extent that their digestion is seriously impaired, and the germs of cholera get in their work.

The red mite I speak of is really the 'hen bed bug.' To fight them successfully and with as little expense as possible, the perches and nest boxes should all be movable and of such a size that they will not be cumbersome. As warm weather puts in its appearance they can be removed frequently and treated to a coat of whitewash. This should be made a regular part of the chores. Kerosene is much more penetrating than whitewash, and I like it better. Either will do the work if rightly applied.

The body and head lice are two distinct species. Body lice are to be found on the body of the fowl only, mostly in the fluffy feathers beneath the vent. There is where they centre especially in cold weather and seem to do most harm to the fowl by living on the scales of their body, these scales being necessary to the health of the fowl. A good insect powder is always best to treat these with. Where a whole flock is to be treated it is best to have a vessel large enough so that the fowl can be put into it and have room enough so their wings and all feathers protrude

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.
NOTICE — ON JUNE 24th, IN NAPANEE, will be sold by public auction 24 Registered Shortboms. Catalogue on application. G. M. NEELY, Selby, Ont.

YORKSHIRES — PIGS FROM MAPLE Grove Herd of Large English Yorkshires, all ages, at reasonable prices. My herd won all the medals at four exhibitions last fall. Correspondence solicited. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands.
CENTRAL ALBERTA FARM LANDS—near the thriving town of Red Deer, can be bought for six dollars an acre up; why pay rent? Buy a farm of your own before prices increase; write for particulars. MICHENER & CARSCALLEN, Red Deer.

RANCH FOR SALE, TEN MILES FROM station, near Calgary, 400 acres rich soil, 50 under cultivation, owned by seller, with adjacent range of 2,000 acres, maintains 500 head cattle; unfailing water supply; timber; good dwelling, stable, sheds, corrals, improvements cost \$1,300; game and fish; \$5,500; half cash, balance, 3 years. A. W. WARD, General Stores, Calgary.

ARE YOU WANTING A HOME IN MANITOBA?—If so I would ask you to correspond with me; it would be to your advantage, as I have a number of improved farms to offer at right prices in the tried district of Manitoba, situated 100 miles west of Winnipeg; I have farmed and done business here for over 25 years, and am in a position to recommend what I offer; good land, good buildings convenient to churches, schools and the best market in southern Manitoba, with cheap freight rates; money cannot buy them in a new district; write me what you want and I will locate you. G. E. DAVIDSON, Manitou, Man.

FOR SALE, LEXINGTON FARM, 150 acres of land, 2 1/2 miles from Granby Village, half mile from school and cheese factory, water in house and barn, good sugar bush, orchard and nursery, 25 milch cows and other stock; will sell with or without stock. Address WM. KAY, Prop., or DOZOIS & TARTRE, Notaries, Granby.

GREATEST POSSIBILITIES — WE HAVE some of the best farms in Ontario, 'the land of opportunity,' or our list of property for sale. Values that cannot be duplicated. Send for our lists—they will cost you nothing and will aid you much. WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE LIMITED, London, Canada.

Eggs and Poultry.
FOR SALE, CHOICE PEN PARTRIDGE Wyandottes. Bargain for quick sale. GRAHAM BROS., Parkhill, Ont.

CHOICE STANDARD-BRED WHITE Leghorns; famous layers. Yearly average, 126 eggs each. Fifteen eggs for \$1.50. Thirty for \$2.50. \$5 per hundred. R. C. ALLAN, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. White Leghorns, large white birds and best jaying strain on earth; always prize-winners, 15 eggs \$1, or 30 for \$1.50. J. BOOTHBY, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE — PRIZE WINNING BARRED Rock and Andalusian Cockerels, large birds; eggs for hatching. Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Langshans, Andalusians, \$1 per setting. Cayuga, Pekin, Rouen and colored Muscovy Duck Eggs. \$2 ISAAC T. KNIGHT, Guelph, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

'NITH GROVE' BUFF ORPINGTONS — Eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

Situations Vacant.
MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; \$360 a year, and expenses \$2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVERY town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable. Freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 381, London, Ont.

Wanted.
WANTED, FOR THE INDUSTRIAL Evangelistic Mission of Northern India, men of the Mackay of Uganda type—a carpenter, saw and planing-mill expert, cabinet maker, brick maker, baker and confectioner, tinsmith, printer, two shoemakers, etc. Must be consecrated Christians, ready to go for Christ's glory alone, and not for personal gain, to teach the native Christians of India how to work, and so become self-supporting. Apply to Secretary Industrial Evangelistic Mission, 76 Hayter st., Toronto.

Miscellaneous.
DR. FULTON, MASCOUCHE, QUEBEC, cures by correspondence, Piles, Catarrh, Debility.

ment vines are just where they are wanted and can be easily trained, without waiting for them to grow from below. I festooned ground pine between cans at first.

It is not necessary to cool milk intended for cheese as thoroughly as when the milk is to be marketed as such. Lactic acid fermentation need not be checked further than is necessary to allow the milk to arrive at the factory in good condition. Cool the milk to the temperature of the air, keeping it constantly in motion. This favors the escape of volatile animal odors and the milk will keep well enough for making cheese.

Mosquitoes and flies bring sickness and continued ill-health to many homes. Through the former malaria is carried from one person to another; while the latter are a source of great danger by carrying the germs of typhoid fever and other diseases. Now is the time to organize a campaign against these death carriers. No more important subject could be discussed by Patrons of Husbandry and other organizations during June. Committees should be named to organize a league for the suppression of mosquitoes in every neighborhood. Never was the old saying, 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' more applicable than in this sort of work.

The problem of utilizing lands subject to annual overflow has continued to receive attention. Particular attention has been given to short-season annual crops, such as millet, early varieties of corn and sorghum, buckwheat, cowpeas, soy beans, and rape, for lands that are free from water during mid-summer and the fall season and all these crops have been grown successfully on land that was covered with water until the latter part of June. The native grasses which are extensively cut for hay on overflowed and swamp lands are also being studied with a view to making seed of some of the best of them available on the markets, so that farmers who are in need of such grasses may be able to obtain their seed.

Two new beans recently discovered by the United States Department of Agriculture are likely to prove of value to this country. One is what is known as the Broad Bean of Europe. This bean has been grown in the United States, and can be found listed in some of our seed catalogues, but the agricultural explorers of the department state that Americans fail with the bean in two particulars. First, they allow it to ripen, whereas it should be picked when about half or two-thirds grown, and second, they do not know how to cook it. Mr. David Fairchild says that as he has eaten it in Europe it is one of the most delicious of vegetables. The other bean is grown extensively in Greece. It is a tiny variety, only about the size of rice, and taking not longer than that vegetable to cook. It is exceedingly tooth-

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BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(New England Homestead.)
Brussels sprouts are not grown as generally as they should be in this country. They make a splendid dish when properly prepared, and should be found in the gardens of most farmers. One of the most successful growers of sprouts for market on Long Island is Mr. John T. Young. In selecting sprouts for propagating purposes, he chooses plants which are dwarf in habit, and those in which the leaf is round or cup-shaped, on which there are good hardy sprouts growing so closely together that you cannot see the stem.

The seed is usually sown in June in drills, the same as for cabbage or cauliflower. In about five or six weeks they are transplanted. Mr. Young usually sets his plants in rows three feet apart and from two to two-and-a-half feet in the rows. They require plenty of cultivation or hoeing for four or five weeks. Usually they do very well without much rain; but during the latter part of the season well developed sprouts require plenty of rain and should be watered regularly if it is dry.

High-grade fertilizers are necessary for this crop. Mr. Young uses about 1,500 pounds per acre, broadcasted on the land before the plants are set out. Frequently he uses nitrate of soda broadcasted at intervals during the growing season. As a rule sprouts do best on land that has been in grass two or three years previously. They need good soil for best results. The bulk of the picking is done in October, November, December and January. Often when the winter is not too severe, some are picked from March 15 to April 15. At the east end and north side of Long Island, brussels sprouts are grown quite extensively, as a second crop after early potatoes. Usually the plants are cut about December 1, stored away and picked over nearly all winter. The crop is picked and packed in ordinary strawberry boxes. From 3,000 to 4,000 quarts per acre is a fair yield. An ordinary laborer will cut from 200 to 275 quarts per day. The average packer will pack and put up from 125 to 225 quarts per day.

THE NOON HOUR SPELL

Keep dairy cows as well as utensils clean. One is just as important as the other.

Mr. Hagenbarth, president of the United States National Live Stock Association, predicts that one of the greatest shortages in cattle in the history of the industry will shortly occur.

In starting a business the first question is not is it profitable? but, do I like it well enough to attend to it properly? More failures result from answering the first question affirmatively than perhaps from any other one cause.

Peat and dry earth are the most serviceable preservers for farmyard manure. Every time an addition is made to the manure pile cover it with earth, and it will absorb the ammonia and other valuable fertilizing elements that would otherwise escape into the air.

A Boston dealer in dairy produce suggests that in this time of strikes in the meat and provision trades the attention of the public should be called to the cheapness and abundance of cheese, which he claims is a complete substitute for meat, particularly in the warmer months of the year.

A Shorthorn cow, 'Highly Countess,' belonging to Mr. H. Fane Walker, of Balcombe, has been giving eight gallons of milk a day for some time. Her udder is so large that she has to be milked from both sides.—The Meat Trades Journal, London, England.

Rutabagas have given the largest yields of any root crop in Minnesota, and have shown themselves adapted to the largest range of soil conditions. The average yield of four varieties, in 1900 was 24 tons to the acre, while six varieties of mangels, two of sugar beets and four of carrots averaged respectively 17 1/2, 13 1/3 and 7 1/5.

Export apples should be handled with great care during the process of picking and packing. Receivers in English markets say that American apples destined for shipment across the Atlantic should be packed as tight in the barrel as possible without bruising. Special care should be taken that the fruit is not damaged by frost.

Plant in a number of tin cans nasturtiums and morning glories (or any vine preferred) having enough cans to hang two feet apart along outer edge of verandah roof. Distance below this is determined by depth of frieze desired. Cover pieces of moss over bottom of cans, extending it far enough over edges to hold in place with string tied around can. Cover sides with bark. By this arrange-

GERMAN HOUSE-KEEPING SCHOOLS

The question of establishing travelling schools for farmers' daughters which shall teach the principles of scientific housekeeping, cooking, and farm work is being agitated in Alsace-Lorraine. Such schools are already in operation in Baden, Bavaria, Thuringen and Hesse, and are giving great satisfaction. The teachers are all educated women,

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We devote questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Enquiry cards must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

POEMS RECEIVED.

Mrs. Janet Cunningham, Chestnut Green Ridge, Man., kindly sends a copy of the 'Cameronian's Dream,' recently asked for.

POEMS WANTED.

J.C.C. would like to get the poem, 'The Relief of Lucknow,' or 'Jessie's Dream,' beginning, 'O do not hear it!' the maiden cries, referring to the playing of 'The Campbell's coming' by the bagpipes, which she thought she heard.

NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

E.B.G., Brandon Hill, Man.—Kindly mention histories of the Rebellion of 1885 in the North-West and the prices. Answer.—'The North-West: its history and its troubles,' by C. Mercer Adams, 22. 'Major Boulton on the North-West Rebellion,' \$1.75. 'Verdun in the West,' by J. G. O'Brien, \$2. 'Documents in connection with the North-West Rebellion,' Government Blue Book, two volumes.

A RHUBARB DRINK.

J.R. recently asked for directions for making unfermented rhubarb wine. L. D. Sterling furnishes a recipe for an agreeable drink made from rhubarb. Make a thin jelly by first cutting the stalks into small pieces, washing and boiling them in a very little water. Strain, as for jelly, add one pound of sugar to each pound of juice and boil together for twenty minutes. Put the jelly up in air-tight sealers, and when using it for a drink dilute it sufficiently with water.

MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Subscriber.—Will you kindly state what examinations, if any, must be taken by physicians qualified to practice in Ontario in order that they may practice in the different provinces of the North-West. In province where no examination is required. What qualification is required, for example, in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan or Assiniboia? Ans.—The College of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-West Territories has no standard of matriculation. It accepts that of any Canadian Board or University. According to Amended Medical Ordinance, 1900, a licentiate of any province in Canada may register and practice in the North-West Territories on payment of the special fee, and without examination. J. D. Lafferty, M.D., Calgary, Alberta, is the registrar.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mabel.—Name the number in each class of the vessels in (1) the United States, and (2) the Canadian navy. Ans.—1. The strength in ships of the United States navy built, building and projected, on Nov. 30 last was: Built: 12 first class battleships, one second class, 11 coast defence ships, two armored cruisers, three first class protected cruisers, 17 second class, and two third class, seven unprotected cruisers, 20 torpedo boat destroyers, 31 torpedo boats, and eight submarines. Building: 12 first class battleships, eight armored cruisers, three first class protected cruisers and one torpedo boat. Projected: Four first class battleships, two armored cruisers, three scouts, six destroyers, and six torpedo boats. 2. There is no navy in the generally accepted sense of the term.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Intervals, N.B.—How many regular soldiers are in the pay of the British Government, and of how many volunteers does the army consist? Ans.—Soldiers in the pay of the British Government in 1904-05 were as follows: Regular army, home and colonial, 192,697; colonial and native Indian corps, 14,075; army reserve, 1st class, 80,000; militia, including permanent staff, 132,446; militia reserve, new, 10,000; Channel Islands militia, 3,242; militia in Malta and Gibraltar, 2,700; Yeomanry cavalry, including staff, 28,134; regular garrison in India, 74,567. The volunteers, including staff numbered 346,138. The establishment of the volunteer force immediately before the late war in South Africa was 264,347. The difference between that number and 346,138 is mainly due to increases, (for the most part affecting rifle corps), approved during the war.

CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS.

Subscriber's Daughter, Kingsley Falls.—Please give me some information concerning the Canadian Handicrafts Guild of Montreal, with address of the person at its head. Ans.—The Guild has for its object the fostering of Canadian handicrafts, a work begun by the Montreal branch of the Woman's Art Association. All kinds of handicrafts are encouraged, the weaving of home-spuns, for curtains, portieres, costumes, etc., making rag carpets and floor mats; lace making, basketry and beadwork; embroidery and fine needlework. The Guild opens up markets for its handiwork in the large cities of Canada and abroad. Cash is paid to the workers, and in this way women are helped to earn money at home. The work must be good, one of the aims of the Guild being to teach the value of good hand-work. The president is Miss Mary M. Phillips, care of 'Our Handicrafts' Shop, 266 St. Catherine street, Montreal; and the secretary is Mrs. Dinah Molson. Write to either of these ladies, or to Mrs. James H. Peck, 167 DuRocher street, if you wish to make further inquiries.

NATIONAL DEBT.

M.B.—What were the public debts of Canada, Great Britain and the United States ten years ago; and what has been the yearly increase or decrease since that time? Ans.—The public debt of Canada up to the date for which official figures are accessible was: 1895—Total debt, \$318,048,754.87; total assets, \$357,827,735.42; net debt, \$263,074,927.09. 1896—\$225,710,722.87; 1897—\$220,103.96; and 1898—\$258,497,422.77. 1899—\$232,530,121.33; 1900—\$270,991,534.87; and 1901—\$261,538,696. 1898—\$338,375,984.22; 1899—\$346,356,398.91; 1900—\$345,160,902.54; 1901—\$346,455.94; and 1902—\$357,446.60. 1900—\$346,455.94; 1901—\$357,446.60; and 1902—\$357,446.60. 1901—\$357,446.60; and 1902—\$357,446.60. 1902—\$357,446.60; and 1903—\$357,446.60. 1903—\$357,446.60; and 1904—\$357,446.60. 1904—\$357,446.60; and 1905—\$357,446.60. 1905—\$357,446.60; and 1906—\$357,446.60. 1906—\$357,446.60; and 1907—\$357,446.60. 1907—\$357,446.60; and 1908—\$357,446.60. 1908—\$357,446.60; and 1909—\$357,446.60. 1909—\$357,446.60; and 1910—\$357,446.60. 1910—\$357,446.60; and 1911—\$357,446.60. 1911—\$357,446.60; and 1912—\$357,446.60. 1912—\$357,446.60; and 1913—\$357,446.60. 1913—\$357,446.60; 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Advertisements.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

Driven Out of the System by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

My life was absolutely made miserable by rheumatism, says Mr. Geo. F. Hilpert, of West River, Sheet Harbor, N.S. I am employed every spring as a river driver, and in consequence am exposed to all sorts of weather and exposure in the cold water. A few years ago while engaged at my work I was seized with the most acute pains in my back and joints, I became almost a cripple and could scarcely move about. I had medical aid, but it did not help me. Then I began taking a remedy alleged to be a cure for rheumatism, and I used ten dollars worth, but derived absolutely no benefit. The constant suffering I was in began to tell on my hitherto strong constitution and I became so badly run down that I despaired of ever being in good health again. Then a friend called my attention to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and although somewhat skeptical I decided to try them. I had only used a few boxes when I began to feel better, and after I had used something over a dozen boxes I was again in good health. Every twinge of the trouble had left me, and although I have been subject to much exposure since, I have not had a twinge of the old pain. I can honestly say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me after other expensive treatment had failed.

Rheumatism was rooted in Mr. Hilpert's blood. The cold, and the wet and the exposure only started the pain going. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured because they drove the poisonous uric acid out of the blood and filled the veins with that new, rich blood that no disease can resist. These pills actually make new blood, and that is why they cure common ailments like rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, anaemia, indigestion, headaches and backaches, kidney and liver troubles, and nervous troubles such as neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance and paralysis. And it is this same way that they cure the irregularities and secret troubles of women and growing girls. No other medicine can do this, and ailing people will save money and speedily get good health by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once. But you must get the genuine with the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SIR F. TREVES

ON THE PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

(London 'Times,' May 5.)

A largely attended meeting was held in the great hall of the Church House yesterday afternoon by the Women's Union of the Church of England Temperance Society. Canon J. W. Horsley presided.

Sir Frederick Treves, in an address on 'The physical effects of the use of alcohol,' said that alcohol was, of course, distinctly a poison. It had certain uses, like other poisons, but the limitations on its use should be as strict as on arsenic, opium, and strychnia. It was a curiously insidious poison, producing effects which seemed to be only relieved by taking more of it—a remark which applied to another insidious poison, morphia, or opium. It had a certain position as medicine, but in the last twenty-five years its use by the medical profession had steadily and emphatically diminished. People were often heard to say that alcohol was an excellent appetizer when taken before meals. But the appetite did not need artificial stimulation; if the body wanted feeding it demanded food. As for its 'aiding digestion,' it hindered digestion even when taken in small amounts, as could be easily demonstrated. Then there was the idea that alcohol was strengthening. As a fact, it curiously modified the nourishment of the body; it greatly lessened the output of carbonic acid—

Advertisements.

LADIES UNDERSKIRTS.

From Maker to Wearer by Mail Prices 75c to \$5.50 each. We pay the postage. Write for our money saving catalogue. THE GEM GARMENT CO., Toronto.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorder—No Fits after Friday's use. Send to Dr. H. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada, J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Flags! Flags! Flags!

Remember! Our Diamond Jubilee offer of Canadian Flags may be taken up by Clubs, Societies, or Individuals, as well as schools. For particulars write to FLAG DEPARTMENT, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Witness' Building.

a very important matter—so that the drunkard was necessarily an ill-nourished man; and to reach the acme of physical condition was impossible if any alcohol was used. Its stimulating effect was only momentary, and after that had passed off the capacity for work fell enormously. Alcohol, as it were, brought up the whole of the reserve forces of the body and threw them into action, and when these were used up there was nothing to fall back on. It dissipated rather than conserved bodily energy. As a work producer it was exceedingly extravagant, and might lead to a physical bankruptcy; and he was not speaking, he would remind them, of excessive drinking. It was a curious fact that troops could not march on alcohol. In the Ladysmith relief column, which he accompanied, the first men to drop out were simply the men who drank. The fact was as clear as if they had all borne labels on their backs. As for the statement that alcohol was 'a great thing for the circulation,' it increased the heart-beat and reddened the skin by using up the body's reserve power, but then the heart's action became emphatically weaker, a temporary effect being got at an enormous cost. The action of alcohol on the central nervous system was very definite, and was that of a functional poison, first stimulating and then depressing the nervous system. The higher nervous centres went first, becoming slightly dulled. The man who worked on even a moderate amount of alcohol was not at his best. Fine work could not be done under that condition. The use of alcohol was absolutely inconsistent with a surgeon's work, or with any work demanding quick and alert judgment. He was much struck by the number of professional men who for this reason had discontinued the use of alcohol in the middle of the day. The last notion he would refer to was that alcohol kept out the cold—that a 'little nip' was good when going into cold air, and so forth. In the words of a great authority, alcohol really lowered the temperature of the body by increased loss of heat and to some extent by increased oxidation, and much reduced the power of the body to resist cold. Finally, he would say that the great and laudable ambition of all, and especially of young men, to be 'fit' could not possibly be achieved if they took alcohol. It was simply preposterous to suppose that any young healthy person needed any alcohol whatever; and, indeed, he was much better without even the smallest amount of it. Having spent the greater part of his life operating, he would say, with Sir James Paget, that of all people those he dreaded to operate on were the drinkers. He hoped that what he had said would help his hearers to answer such absolute fallacies as 'a glass of port can do you no harm.'

RULES OF CONDUCT.

(New York 'Times'.)

Baron Alphonse Rothschild, who has just died in Paris, deemed it a service to the young men of France who were ambitious of emulating his success in business and becoming great capitalists, to distribute among them cards on which were printed the following rules as to habits and conduct:

- Shun liquor.
Dare to go forward.
Never be discouraged.
Be polite to everybody.
Employ your time well.
Never tell business lies.
Pay your debts promptly.
Be prompt in everything.
Bear all troubles patiently.
Do not reckon upon chances.
Make no useless acquaintances.
Be brave in the struggle of life.
Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing.
Never appear to be something more than you are.
Take time to consider; then decide positively.
Carefully examine into every detail of your business.
These are good rules. They belong to the classification of Counsels of Perfection.

RECOGNITION BY CANE TAPS.

(From the Philadelphia 'Record'.)

The degree to which the remaining senses can be trained when the sight is lost was illustrated the other morning by two blind men from the home at Thirty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue.

The men came from opposite directions, and as they approached each, another man standing on the corner was surprised to hear one of the blind men say, 'Hello, Ed; what are you doing out this morning?'

When the blind man was asked how he had known the other with a distance of five yards between them, he answered: 'By the sound of his cane, of course. I can tell at the distance of half a square the tap of the cane of any man in the home.'

WORK OF MERIT.

(From 'Five Years in a Persian Town'.)

One day a traveller came to a well, where he dismounted, fastened his animal to a pin and satiated his thirst. As he returned to his animal it occurred to him that it would be a 'savab' (work of merit) to leave the pin behind for other travellers who might wish to tether their beasts. The next to arrive was a man on foot, who, being very thirsty and in a hurry, fell over the pin. This man threw the pin down the well, so as to prevent any one else from having a similar accident. A learned man in the district was asked which of the two did the 'savab.' He answered, 'Both, for their intentions were equally good!'

DISEASE CARRIED BY SPRAY.

(From 'Harper's Weekly'.)

A French military surgeon in Algiers has recently found that spray driven ashore from a stormy sea can effectively transmit disease germs. Carrying on his investigations at Bab-el-oued, near Algiers, at a point where a number of



Perspiring Passenger (suffering from the temperature, which is somewhere about 120 degrees): 'Whew! Fearful long trip, isn't it?' Elderly Scot—'Ay, mon, an' sae it should be for twa pun ten.'—'The Bulletin.'



THEIR WANING HONEYMOON.

She—'Have you got the time?' He—'Ye-es. Do you want it?' She—'No-o-o-h!' —'Punch.'



A CHOICE OF EVILS.

Tommy (dressed for evening party).—'Mother, shall I wash my hands, or put on gloves?'—'Punch.'

sewers discharged into the sea, he found that the spray, which was driven some one hundred and fifty feet ashore and high into the air, contained three times the number of germs ordinarily present in the air. The spray forms a mist which permeates the houses near to the water's edge, and in it a number of virulent bacilli were found. When a gale is blowing off shore the effect is still more pronounced, and the proportion of germs increases, and the investigator is convinced that steps should be taken to protect shores from sewage pollution.

COLLECTION PLATES DISAPPEARED.

Five brass collection plates have disappeared from the vestry of St. Martin's Church. The plates were in use at the services on Ascension Day, and the rector has good reason to believe that they were also in their usual place on a table in the vestry on Saturday night. Yesterday morning they were not to be found, and a thorough search convinced the officials that they had not been misplaced. Intrinsically the plates are of little value, and the reason for the theft is a mystery to the rector, the Rev. G. Osborne Troop. The plates have been in use for over twenty years, and for this reason the matter will probably be placed in the hands of the police.

TAKE A REST AT NOON.

Get into the practice of taking a rest at noon. Lie down if only for ten minutes, or five minutes. If you cannot lie down lean back in a chair and close your eyes. Just forget everything. Rest; relax. Even if you do not sleep, rest. This practice will make you live longer. It will make you healthier while you do live. It will probably make people want you to live longer.



HIS FIRST.

'Why, it's much easier than I thought! The razor glides along as smoothly as if there was nothing to stop it!'—B. O. P.'



Tourist—'You want another sovereign each! Why, I paid you your fee before we came up.' The Guides—'Yes; but that was before there was a view. Don't you think that this view is worth at least two pounds? (The tourist looks, shudders and pays). —'Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday.'

THE SALARIES OF KINGS.

Mr. Arthur Harris, in a paper in 'Commerce,' gives some interesting figures in regard to the Civil Lists of the rulers of Monarchical and Republican countries:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Salary. Includes Russia, Turkey, Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Japan, China, Italy, France, and United States.

GERMAN ARMY CHANGES COLOR.

The authorities of the German Army have decided to alter the color of the military uniform. The dark blue color is to be discarded as unfit for service in the field, and a cloudy grey shade has been chosen. Three battalions of the German army are already supplied with the new uniforms. In shape the trousers are to remain as before, and the caps and helmets will not be changed. The tunic, however, is to be looser in the waist.

CHICAGO THE GUILILESS.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)

Chicago is consumed with childlike wonder at the simplicity and guilelessness of the manager of Glasgow's traction system, Mr. James Dalrymple. The man who has come over to give that city points on the municipal operation of street cars has displayed some strange preferences. When an aldermanic entertainment committee suggested the theatre, he was pleased. 'We'll see 'Piff, Paff, Poff,' offered an alderman. 'What's that?' asked Mr. Dalrymple. 'Oh, it's a show—a comic opera,' was the explanation. 'Haven't you something Shakespearean?' ventured the man from Glasgow. 'No,' returned the alderman, 'the Shakespeare season is over,' and only Chicago courtesy restrained an outbreak of Homeric laughter at this strange Scot, who actually preferred the old dramatist to Mr. Stanislaus Stange and the well-known delights of a comic-opera chorus. The statement of the foreign manager that politics and tramway management were kept quite distinct in Glasgow caused audible rumblings of skeptical astonishment, but the limit of Chicago credulity was reached when Mr. Dalrymple was persuaded to talk about the first street car he entered under escort of the Windy City aldermen. Looking about him with a critical eye, the manager said: 'The Glasgow cars are clean. Each car is thoroughly scrubbed every night in the barns. There is a corps of washers, each of whom cleans no more than three cars a night. If a car comes in with even so much as a scratch on it we send it to the painters at once.' We can picture the state of mind of the aldermen adequately only by imagining what the proprietor of the Augean stables would have thought if some such dainty maid as Dolly Vardon had applied for the job of cleaning them.

THE CZAR AS AN INSURANCE RISK.

The Czar has been the most active recent risk in English companies. Up to a week before last Christmas the rate on his life was five percent per annum. On Dec. 29 holders of Russian bonds who insured him with Lloyd's for some tens of thousands of pounds had to pay 15 percent for a policy running only ten months. After the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius and the Terrorist threat to wipe out the imperial family, the Czar suddenly retired from activity as an insurance risk. Nobody wanted him at the price the underwriters placed on his life.—'Leslie's Monthly Magazine.'

'He was not imposing in face or manners, but was a little, short, fat, waddling man, with sleek, plastered down hair and little expression in his sallow white face'—this is the description of Napoleon I. penned by the Countess de Choiseul Gouffier in her memoirs. 'The volume has just been translated into English. There is tragedy therein in the picture of the horrors of the retreat from Moscow, drawn from the personal experience of the countess.

[For the 'Witness'.]

DANDELIONS.

I love all flowers the seasons bring, but most I love the dandelions, they are bold, And take the fields by storm, and host on host, They march by meadow, vale, and mountain-side, And every common path wherein we tread, Gemming the green with stars of living gold, Whose light obscures all brightest flowers that spread Their blooms afield, or in the woodlands hide.

These are the prophets of the hopeful sod, First in the throng'd processions of the May, That lift their beauty to the eyes of God, A loveliness the earth will lose too soon, Which we for very idleness do cull, And half admire, and heedless cast away, Not deeming that these wilding flowers make full The beauty of the perfect sphere of June. J. C. M. DUNCAN.

IT MUST BE WELL FOUNDED

Steady Growth in Popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Made by Cures Like that of Simon V. Landry—He Tells about it Himself.

River Bourgeois, Richmond Co., C.B.—June 9.—(Special).—Among the many men in this part of Canada whom Dodd's Kidney Pills have relieved of aches and pains and weakness and made strong and able to do a good day's work, is Mr. Simon V. Landry. Mr. Landry has numerous friends here who can vouch for the story he tells of his cure. 'I was bothered for over a year,' he says, 'with lame back, weak legs, palpitation of the heart, general weakness and shortness of breath; in fact, I could not work, and was a total wreck. I could not get anything to help me till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. But they did me good and no mistake. I used three boxes, and I'm back at work again.' It is the cures they make that make Dodd's Kidney Pills so popular. Their popularity has grown steadily for thirteen years. It must be well founded.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NOT LOST THERE.

The beadle was in the habit of showing visitors over the remains of the abbey in the parish. On one occasion he had done so for a lady, who, on leaving him in the churchyard, offered him only barren thanks.

As she went through the gate the wily Robble remarked: 'Weel, my leddy, when ye gang hame, if ye fin' oot that ye have lost your purse, ye maun recollect that ye havena had it oot here.'

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels, and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

'Do you like a brass band?' he asked, as they were listening to the music in the park. 'Oh, yes,' she said; 'a brass band is very nice, but I think I would rather have a gold one.'

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague, and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

The Duke—'You would hardly believe, Lady Diana, what a shocking coward the hare is.'

Her Ladyship—'Oh, I don't know, Duke. If the hare had your gun and you had his legs, do you think you'd be any braver?'

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

'Sometimes,' confided Mrs. Longwood to her intimate friend, 'I think my husband is the patientest, gentlest, best natured soul that ever lived, and sometimes it's merely laziness that ails him.'

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried.

NOTHING IN IT!

Gus de Smythe—'Those new boots of yours squeak awfully; perhaps they're set paid for yet?'

Johnny—'That's all nonsense. If there is anything in that, why don't my coat and vest and my trousers and my hat squeak too?'

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

A London curate the other day received an astonishing answer to an inquiry after a parishioner's health. 'Well, sir,' said the latter, 'sometimes I feels anyhow; sometimes I feels nohow; and there be times when I feels as stiff as a himmidge!'

It is Good for Man and Beast.—Not only is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil of incomparable value to the household, but the farmer and stockman will find it very serviceable in the farm yard and on the cattle range, often saving the services of a veterinary surgeon. In injuries to stock and in cases of cough and pains it can be used with good effect.

Visitor—'So your sister's off on a visit, Willie? I suppose you feel very lonesome without her?'

Five-Year-Old Willie, dubiously—'Ye-es, I feel lonesome; but I'm a good deal more comfortable.'

Advertisement for Castoria, featuring the signature of Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher and the text 'The Kind You Have Always Bought'.

'Walter, this tablecloth is not clean.' 'No, sir. But I dunno what we kin do about it. We've turned it twice already.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher

THE SPELL OF A SONG

A TALE CONCERNING A BAR-RACKFUL OF MUJIK RECRUITS.

(By Boleslav Pruss, translated from the Polish for the New York Evening Post, by Lizzie B. Gorin.)

The drawing of the lots had ended. The sergeant-major put the recruits into marching order, preliminary to taking them to the old barracks of the town.

'Straighten your legs, Pan Warrior,' a village youth admonished his comrade, the sickly looking Jew in the satin gabardine.

'Forward, march!' And the two columns started, the sergeant-major at the head. He was a tall, broad-shouldered man; his long, iron-sheathed sabre hung at his left side from a hook attached to his belt.

It was the end of November, and a fine rain drizzled from the leaden sky, and the market square of the little town looked like a dirty pool of water.

'Out of the road, women, here comes the army!' shouted one of the recruits. 'Valek!' screamed an old woman, throwing her arms around a tall youth.

'Well, let us go on,' shouted the recruits, pushing through the crowd. They were already nearing the barracks when they were overtaken by a young woman with a baby in her arms.

'What need have you in a wife?' 'I am very sad . . .'

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only waved his left hand hopelessly, wiping the tears with his right stealthily.

'At last the column reached the doors of the barracks and the recruits filed in with much jostling and noise, and the leech stopped on the threshold, and throwing up his cap shouted with lips blue from cold, 'Hurrah!'

'Go inside!' said the sergeant-major, pointing at the door.

'He shall not go!' his wife replied before he could open his lips. 'How can he, when I did not even have time to prepare him for the journey . . .'

'What service? . . . I do not want him to go into the service! . . . And if you take him I shall go with him. . . . That is forbidden.'

'The sergeant-major pushed the recruit into the corridor of the barracks and quickly followed him.

'Yuzek, won't you at least kiss your son good-by!' the young woman screamed, trying to go in after him, but a policeman who stood on guard pushed her away and closed the door.

'Hurrh!' shouted recruits within the corridor.

In the meantime a large crowd of men and women who had gathered outside the barracks replied with crying lamentations, in which were mingled the sorrowful blessings of an old Jew.

The young woman began to knock at the door, calling with a heartrending voice: 'Yuzek! . . . Yuzek! . . .'

After passing the dark corridor the recruits found themselves in a large room lighted by three grated windows.

The leech was the first to recover; he feverishly rubbed his hands, and, turning to one of the messhans, said: 'I have nothing to fear! . . . I'm a leech. . . .'

'Well, why have you suddenly grown so quiet?' 'In the street you were jolly fellows, and here you turned into old women! Shame upon you!'

'I'm not afraid!' shouted the leech. 'I am a leech and a barber. If the Pan wishes, I can immediately try my tonsorial art upon him. . . .'

'No necessity,' the sergeant-major replied, indifferently. 'Well, you fellows, be livelier, the service is not half so bad, only in the beginning it feels a trifle joyless, but in a year's time none of you will want to go, even if driven.'

'Ah-h-h-h! what do you know?' replied the sergeant-major. 'At home you ate potatoes, wore a torn smock-frock, and walked around in your bare feet, and in the service you will wear a clean uniform, nice boots, and have neat to eat every day of the year. . . .'

'Or he will hit me!' whispered one of the messhans.

'Well, if it is forbidden there is no help for it, but would not the Pan do us the favor of sending out some vodka? We will furnish the money and the Pan will do us the honor and drink with us. . . .'

'The leech made a wry face and rubbed his hands, he felt more chilled than ever. . . .'

that to you? You had better think how you will reply to the questions that will be put to you.'

The leech muttered something, and stalked out. Coming into the next room he threw himself down beside the poor noble. . . .'

'I fear we have fallen into a great misfortune!—It seems to me that the service is worse than a jail, and I am very sorry that I did not go abroad; besides, I am a very weak man, I have heart disease—a fine soldier I will make.'

The unsuccessful machinations of the leech, and the severity of the sergeant-major only tended to dampen the already low spirits of the recruits; they suddenly became conscious of the fetters of military discipline, and a feeling of hopeless sadness filled their hearts.

The poor noble lay still—he had not made a sound nor uttered a sigh, and only bit at his young mustache, but his heart contracted with a fierce pain. . . .'

'But when he was congratulated on being so well built, as this would surely tend to his being chosen to serve in the Imperial Guard, and especially when he was forbidden to go into the town, he knew that a terrible change had taken place in his life.'

He would not return any more to the village, to his room; he would no longer wait for the appearance of Panna Yadviga to stealthily kiss her little hand.

'Well! well! Fine soldiers this trash will make. God help us!' thought the sergeant-major. 'If a recruit cannot leave go of his woman-kind, will he never be able to go into fire? Miserable trash!'

'What is that, a riot?' he thought, with surprise, and instinctively put his hand upon his revolver.

'Yashek! Fiddler! Come up here!' At this moment the strains of an old popular ditty reached the ears of the sergeant-major.

'If you want to lead an easy life, Be a soldier with no wife. . . .'

'Yashek! Come here! Play for us for the last time.'

'The music of the fiddler ceased, but suddenly, a few paces from the windows, appeared the musician himself straddling on the fence. . . .'

'At six o'clock the carts will be here. At seven we will start out, to-morrow at noon we will arrive in the Government city, there Bismut will go to the hospital for examination, and the others will go to the barracks.'

'Who is that Moshek Bismut?' he muttered, and to assure himself of Moshek's identity he left his room, and went out to the recruits.

'He looked at the lean figure, yellow face, and narrow chest of the poor recruit, and suddenly imagined that he saw him in his long gabardine and bowlegs in the front at a parade. . . .'

'Pan Superior,' said Yuzek, turning from the window, 'please allow my wife to come in, she is surely waiting in the hall. . . .'

'The sergeant-major only shrugged his shoulders and did not deign to reply. On passing, his gaze fell upon the noble; he recollected something, and once more looked at the papers he held in his hands. . . .'

'Just look how he sits on that fence! . . . If we could only treat him to some vodka wouldn't he play for us!' spoke the recruits.

and began to read it in a low voice for the thousandth time.

A sergeant-major is the superior of all the soldiers and under-officers of his squad. His duties are: Firstly, to see to the order, morals, and conduct of his subordinates, and also to the careful execution of the instructions by the officer on duty.

On these words he fell into a doze and dreamed that he had been ordered to conduct the transport of a few dozen of recruits, and that one of them was very anxious to see his wife before leaving.

The sergeant-major sprang from his seat and carefully counted his charges, fearing that some of them might have escaped while he was asleep. . . .'

'What an idiot that fellow must be to sorrow so much for a wife! Well, I was not such a cry-baby when I was first taken into service!'

He leaned his head upon his hand and tried to recollect the past. 'Last year I was sergeant-major at Odessa, two years ago at Kaluga, and so on, counting backwards year by year, he always saw himself as a sergeant-major. . . .'

'He will have more than sufficient of your squad, and it would only be just to let him bid good-bye to his wife and child, he would not be so sad afterwards.'

'Now, look here, Pan—you are a noble, but sense you have none!' objected the sergeant-major. . . .'

'Well! well! Fine soldiers this trash will make. God help us!' thought the sergeant-major. . . .'

'The recruits listened to him attentively, and their sadness increased. 'Well! well! Fine soldiers this trash will make. . . .'

'The recruits continued their singing, and the sergeant-major could no longer distinguish the words. . . .'

'The orphan walked the village streets. . . .'

'And something extraordinary took place. This man of stone, who had never had any day dreams in his life, suddenly became the victim of an illusion. . . .'

'Go, my child, to the step-mother. Ask her to wash a shirt for you; But as she washes the pieces, And when she puts it on you, Your flesh creeps. . . .'

'Here comes his sister from the village; she is bringing his dinner, which consists of a beet-soup. The same thick, blond braids, the same pink skirts and blue apron. . . .'

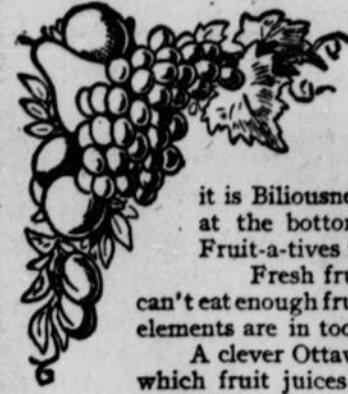
'What devilry is this?' he whispered; 'can it be that I am drunk? No; I have not even tasted any vodka to-day. . . .'

'The sergeant-major was very much surprised. How could so much filth, disheveled fiddler put so much life into them all at once. . . .'

'Just look how he sits on that fence! . . . If we could only treat him to some vodka wouldn't he play for us!' spoke the recruits.

'The sergeant-major was very much surprised. How could so much filth, disheveled fiddler put so much life into them all at once. . . .'

Advertisements.



Headaches

When the Head aches and the Tongue is Coated

it is Bilioousness or Constipation. Torpid Liver is at the bottom of the trouble. And it takes Fruit-a-tives to make that lazy liver work.

Fresh fruit is fine for these troubles, but one can't eat enough fruit to do much good. The medicinal elements are in too small proportion in the ripe fruits.

A clever Ottawa physician discovered a method by which fruit juices could be combined so that their medicinal action would be increased many times.

Fruit-a-tives are these fruit juices in tablet form. They sweeten and tone the stomach and liver, cure Constipation and remove all blood impurities. One Fruit-a-tives tablet has the same curative effect on liver and bowels as dozens of oranges, apples, figs and prunes. And this action is as gentle as the fruit juices themselves.

"I have been suffering with Torpid Liver and Constipation, and find that Fruit-a-tives are just what my system requires to relieve these complaints. I hope many more sufferers will try them."

MRS. WM. TREFFAY, Burnside, Man.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

At all druggists. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

'I fear there is something more in it than can be seen on the surface! the sergeant-major muttered suspiciously, asking himself if it would not be advisable to drive the fiddler off.'

'I do not play for anyone's ears, But for my own saddened heart. . . .'

'The sergeant-major listened attentively; he knew the melody and the words—but had long ago forgotten them. The fiddler changed the melody, and the recruits at once took up the new melody and began to sing:'

'In an unlucky hour We met and loved. . . .'

And so on and on, one song followed another, and the surprised sergeant-major recalled them all. . . .'

'The recruits continued their singing, and the sergeant-major could no longer distinguish the words. . . .'

'The orphan walked the village streets. . . .'

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'Just look how he sits on that fence! . . . If we could only treat him to some vodka wouldn't he play for us!' spoke the recruits.

he lay ill with typhoid fever. But then it was a very unpleasant feeling, and now on the contrary—his heart is filled with a wonderful mixture of sadness and joy.

'In the green wood birds are chirping, My Yashenka for war equipping, The war lasts many years, And Yashenka's mother weeps.'

Yes, this is the very same song which had accompanied him when he was taken away as a recruit! . . .'

'Dear Lord!' he whispered, breathing hard. The tears welled up to his eyes, sighs rent his heart in twain, but he only choked with them; weep he could not. . . .'

'Pan Warrior!' he exclaimed, bending over towards the window of the room, 'do the poor fellows a kindness and let in the women-folks, because their going away in this manner is very saddening. . . .'

'The recruits grew silent at hearing this, and looked anxiously at the face of their jailer.

'The sergeant-major wavered, but, after a moment's thought, he called over the nearby policeman and told him without looking into his eyes: 'Bring up the women to these windows. Let the recruits enjoy themselves a little. . . .'

'The policeman had departed upon his errand, he muttered: 'There is something uncanny about this fiddler, he summoned up spirits. . . .'

'You, Moshek, go immediately to the hospital; you are not fit to serve.'

'The musician had already departed, but the sergeant-major still stood at the window, crossing himself and whispering: 'The old Satan! he knows how to call up spirits.'

Advertisements.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Bilioousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNRIVALLED ONE.

Prepared only by J.C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J.C. ENO'S Patent. Wholesale of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing the medicine for various kidney ailments.

The Boys' Page.

A Joke on the Faculty.

(Alice Louise Lee, in the 'Christian Endeavor World'.)

'Shorty' Lake sat on his trunk in room 65, fourth floor, Seneca Seminary, and exhorted a half-dozen mates. 'Shorty' was, of course, remarkably tall.

'I say, fellows, we've been awfully slow up on this hall all year. Nothing is ever done up here. Now, to-morrow, Kid and I are going to agitate a little.'

'You bet!' from the Kid, lying half-asleep across the bed.

'How?' asked a chorus of voices.

Shorty leaned forward, glanced at the door, lowered his voice, and said in a sepulchral whisper, 'Fool the faculty.'

His audience was instantly interested. Tale o' Woe removed his feet from the dresser, and began to discuss the scheme, whatever it might prove to be. That was Tale o' Woe's vocation.

'Oh, yes, fool the faculty, indeed! Much you'll fool 'em with Professor John looking after this hall as a cat looks after a mouse, and that sister of his all ears and eyes. He'll catch on to whatever you're up to before you begin it.'

The Kid sat up and spoke soothingly. 'Exactly what we want him to do. Otherwise there will be no joke.'

Tale o' Woe subsided, while Shorty and the Kid, looking laughingly at each other, began to cough. They coughed long and violently. 'See how bad off we are,' moaned the Kid, and 'See how near pneumonia we are,' gasped Shorty. 'What does all this mean, any how?' demanded Bobby White.

'It means that to-morrow we fool the faculty,' said Shorty, whereupon both boys fell to coughing again. 'Mum's the word,' added Shorty, 'and watch out.'

'Exactly so,' admonished the Kid.

The study-bell rang, and the boys separated. But all the evening from rooms 63 and 67, just opposite, there sounded down the hall dry, pain-laden coughs.

At a quarter of ten, before turning off the lights, John Tilly emerged from his study, and made a circuit of the fourth hall as usual. He rapped on the door of 65. 'Mr. Lake.'

'I'm in,' called Shorty, and gave way to a fit of coughing.

Professor John opened the door. 'Lake, are you doing anything for that cough?' 'No, sir,' said Shorty, whose exertions had told on his appearance.

All the way along the hall there were little noises quickly suppressed. The boys were 'watching out.' The April fool's joke on the faculty had begun on the thirty-first of March.

The following morning, Shorty and the Kid dragged their cough-racked frames down to the dining-room. They both sat at Professor John's table opposite his sister Flip. The table was unusually high, and Flip, for eleven, was unusually short. Therefore she sat on a cushion, and dangled her small feet. Flip was the mascot of the fourth floor, who was destined by Shorty and the Kid to play an active part in their Fools' Day joke. They never dreamed that she would be uncomfortably active.

The child, all unconscious of their design on her peace of mind, swung her feet, and patted the two plotters because of their colds.

'I'll tell you what I'll do,' she began sympathetically. 'I'll make butter 'n molasses 'n vinegar for you upstairs on my little oil-stove; can't I, John?'

Professor John looked down with a smile, and replied meaningly, 'You may,' and Flip sighed. Grammatical rules had a way of taking an exceedingly short trip into one of her ears and out of the other.

The boys thanked her guiltily, but declared that could never bear the taste of the combination mentioned, and, besides, she could have no opportunity to make it before school-time.

After breakfast they donned overcoats, although the weather was warm, turned the collar up around their ears, thrust their hands into their pockets, and coughed their way to the front porch. A grinning following tagged after, afraid lest something important might escape them.

Presently, along came Flip on her way to the public school. She hopped through the hall and out on the porch. Her white apron was fastened in the back, and a button had firmly embedded itself in one short braid, leaving the other to dance wildly under her hat, the hair already escaping from the slippery ribbon. She was singing with vigor and discord,

**I want to be an angel
And with the angels stand.**

There was not a shadow on her bright little face nor a care 'n her happy little heart until after Shorty accosted her. She and Shorty were great friends.

'I say, Flip,' he began, 'see here a minute.' He lowered his voice, and forgot to cough. 'Now, if you hear a noise on the fourth floor to-night, you just forget to listen, that's all. Will you?'

Flip was instantly on the defensive. She took great pride in the behaviour

Water Baseball.

NEW GAME FOR BOYS WHO CAN SWIM WELL.

The game of water baseball as played at Camp Idlewild, for boys, says Clayton Jones, in the New York 'Tribune,' is one of the most interesting games imaginable, since it combines the main points of both baseball and water polo.

The rules of the game are simple, the only requirements being ability to swim well and to throw a ball. One large raft and four small ones about 1.5 yard square are needed, which are set out as in a baseball diamond, the large raft serving as home plate and the small ones as pitcher's box and three bases. The diamond is, of course, much smaller than a baseball diamond, the distance between bases being about twelve yards. The ball used is a tennis ball, and the club about eight-inches long. Five boys play on each side, the catcher playing on the pitcher's side and base rafts. Each man stands on his raft, the batter also being on the home raft.

The batting rules are different from those in baseball in that there is no calling of strikes and balls; everything is fair and one strike is out if caught.

The 'everything fair' rule makes it possible to turn and hit the ball directly toward the catcher. If you are the first to bat and hit the ball, say, toward third, splash! and you are out for first. As you rise to the surface after the dive you see the third baseman and the pitcher furiously swimming after the ball. Oh, how fearful you are of getting caught!

To your excited eyes it seems as if first base were a mile away. As you near the base you see the pitcher seize the ball and turn in the water to throw it. But it is no easy matter to throw a ball while treading water, and the chances are that the throw is a bad one and you are safe.

You now turn your attention toward second. To steal it seems easy, and so, as soon as the pitcher delivers the ball, you start. But if all goes well with the other team, when you have gone about a third of the distance you notice that the second baseman has the ball. Giving up all hope of gaining second, you turn to regain first, and to your horror note that the first baseman has followed you and waits for the ball about five feet in your rear.

Madly, now, you again turn your efforts toward second, only to see the second baseman, who has also jumped into the water, rapidly swimming toward you. With sheer desperation and much splashing you try to evade this latest comer, but you are put out and retired amid the excited yells of the on-lookers. To the boys the game is full of fun. Sometimes an ardent baseman will lean too far over to one side in his efforts to get the ball. This will cause the raft to tilt until the boy loses his balance, and in his efforts to regain the centre of the raft it will shoot from under him and he will land smack on the surface of the water. This funny side, together with the real interest of the game, makes it one of the best summer sports for a boys' camp.

STAMPS WORTH HALF A MILLION.

The Earl of Craxford's famous collection of postage stamps, valued at more than \$500,000, was on exhibition at the Collectors' Club in New York at a reception held in his honor two weeks ago.

Upon first learning of the Earl's coming to New York with his yacht 'Valhalla,' to take part in the ocean race, the Collectors' Club appointed a reception committee to entertain him. When this committee made known its plans to entertain him, he offered to bring over his collection.

Lord Crawford, who is vice-president of the London Philatelic Society, has been all his life an ardent stamp collector. He is known as a specialist, and one of his specialties is the gathering of everything pertaining to United States stamps, of which he is said to have the most complete collection in the world.

The collection was contained in four large heavily-bound chests. The stamps were arranged in forty volumes.

The first volume contained postmaster provisional stamps, these being arranged with the utmost care and completeness. When possible the page commenced with the original sketch of the stamp, proofs of part of the design, completed design, trial colors, accepted colors, stamp in unused condition, in shades, used detached, and then on the original envelope.

Then came the Albany stamp in fancy and proof colors, and finally in the original all together easily worth \$2,000. This was followed by a magnificent copy of the entire Annapolis envelope, worth \$3,000. Then a ten-cent black Baltimore stamp, with Postmaster Buchanan's signature; the premier American stamp, worth \$4,500. With this of the same issue, were both the five cents and ten cent Baltimore on original envelope.

There were all the St. Louis bear stamps, five, ten and twenty cents, each worth from \$200 to \$3,000; the square New Haven stamp, bearing the signature of E. H. Mitchell, valued at \$3,500, and then the Brattleboro postmaster, worth \$650. Of the New York five-cent stamps there were at least fifty, under each of which were the different signatures, ranging in value from \$10 to \$100, according to rarity. Among the carrier stamps, Baltimore was represented with reconstructed sheets. Of Charleston Honors there were several pages. Among the rarest of these was a sheet of Greig's carrier stamps.

The second volume showed the different designs that were made before the one finally adopted for the first issue of United States, the postmaster stamps first mentioned not having been issued by the government. Half of this book was taken up with designs, essays and proofs considered, rejected and accepted. When it became necessary to provide copies of the 1847 issue for the Centennial exhibition, a new die was made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. An accepted proof from this die of the five-cent issue, with the signature of the department official, was turned over to the Continental Bank Note Company as a guide, and even this ultimately has found its way to the Earl's collection. Not only is this signed specimen in the book, but there are also other specimens of the five and ten-cent reprints in various shades.

All the type varieties of 1851-56 are shown, together with all the designs and proofs which invariably precede the final production of a stamp. There were also several specimens of the shifted die. The book contains two fine copies of the one-cent stamp of August, 1861, of which there are two varieties, each worth \$500. Of special interest was the grilled issue, with embossing on the back. This was made because there were so many instances of the cancellations being washed from used stamps. This was rendered impossible by means of the embossing, which on the back retained an impression of the cancellation. The original designs filed with the application for the patent for grilling stamps are also shown. There are only two originals of these. There were sheets of paper showing the grill covering the entire sheet and the grills in blocks without

printing, but gummed. One half sheet showed the whole surface of the paper pinpricked all over—another attempt to provide a stamp from which the cancellation could not be erased. Stamps showing these various papers with points up and down were displayed in profusion. The Earl is the only one who possesses such copies as far as known.

The famous 1869 issue was represented with a completeness that astonished the collectors. There were varieties of this year that our experts saw for the first time. The known issues of the year range in value up to \$600, the latter sum being paid for the ones with the inverted centres, or inverted flags. Of these there were quite a number. This is one of the features of the collection, for the Earl will buy in blocks and sheets if obtainable, though the stamp is of the most expensive variety.

Of the Confederate Provisional stamps there was a large number. The collection embraced every rarity of these issues of little Southern towns. Included in this series were the issues of Aberdeen, Miss.; Atlanta and Columbus, Ga.; Greenville and Bridgeville, Ala.; Beaumont, Tex., and Danville and Emory, Va., each one of which is valued at from \$200 to \$2,000.

One other specialty of the Earl is the gathering of all the varieties of the Sidney view stamps. These number more than two hundred, every one of which is represented in the collection, both cancelled and uncanceled. This series alone is valued at more than \$10,000.

The collection also includes a host of all the well-known rarities of the stamp world, and, of course, is especially rich in English issues. The Earl is the owner of a pair of the famous Mauritius stamps. There are in denominations of one and two-penny, and are worth \$7,000.—The 'Sun,' N.Y.

A DOUBLE DEFEAT.

It's true, boys, though perhaps you never thought of it in just that way. When you tried so hard to win first place you thought it a jolly shame they never gave it to you as never guessing you were adding to that defeat a second more disastrous one. Now just read the following paragraph, for it is well worth a fair consideration, no matter how sore you are feeling over it all. Oh, I would like you to turn back and finish up with the first sentence:

'The loser in a contest robs his defeat of all humiliation or dishonor when he meets it in a manly and generous way. Too often, however, the man who fails in the contest fails yet more seriously in the enduring of his defeat. He challenges the righteousness of the decision. He speaks disparagingly of his successful competitor and of his performance.'

In these or in other ways he suffers a second defeat far more humiliating and dishonoring than that by which he lost the prize he sought—a defeat of manliness of character, which shows him sadly wanting in some of the finest qualities of life.'

PUZZLES.

DIAMOND.

A fourth of sing; a single point on a card; a verdant color; a floating mountain of ice; fine particles of snow and rain; a small, close vessel or chest; a fourth of sing.

RIDDLES.

1. Why does a sailor know that there is a man in the moon?
2. What colored letters do we eat?
3. Why is a lawyer like a woodcock?
4. What four letters of the alphabet would frighten a thief?

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Word enigma—Ice cream.

Anagrams—

1. Live—Evil
2. Tar—Kat.
3. Pit—Tip.



**BOYS!
A FLAG
FOR YOU.**

DO YOU WANT ONE?

There are plenty of boys—yes, and girls, too, who could win a handsome flag for themselves during vacation, if they were willing to do a little work. Two new 'Daily Witness' subscriptions, and the flag is yours, for a two-yard flag is large enough for a private house or a boat. You can win it also with four 'World Wides,' and with our other papers in proportion to price. As you go visiting your uncles or cousins, or friends in other places, take a 'World Wide' with you, show it, let your friends see our three weeks' free trial offer on the cover page and just see if they will not promptly hand you their subscription after the trial. Send us in the names as fast as you get them. We will start the subscription and credit you with the amount. Then when your limit is reached and the flag won, we mail the flag free anywhere in Canada. Write at once our 'Flag Department,' and get our flag cards and samples to start work. When you write state whether you are working for a flag for yourself merely, that we may judge how many samples to send. And tell us whether or not your school has a flag already. Our advertisement is on another page.

READ OUR FLAG NOTES ELSEWHERE.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Noisy Birds.

(The 'Spectator,' London.)

The loud uneducated talk of the vulgar little sparrows is only a very mild example of the power of birds' lungs and throats. While many of them are 'masters of sweet sounds,' there are probably more which excite astonishment, and not admiration, by the prodigious loudness and harshness of the notes which they can utter, and their almost limitless powers of noise. The larger animals, especially the mammals, are, with the exception of some of the monkeys and the cat tribe, remarkably silent. But there are vast numbers of birds which delight in noise for its own sake, and, like 'trippers' out for a holiday, seem to think that the more they make the more thoroughly they are enjoying themselves. Most people who have been at a public school remember a certain type of boy who takes a mild pleasure in always making a noise. It soothes his nerves, and makes him conscious of the gentle play of life. If quite alone he will whack the top of a table with a cricket stump as he reads a novel, though he would prefer, if one were within reach, to bang the top of a tin bath with a poker. Experience shows that this kind of thing is to be expected from a boy. But something more than surprise would be occasioned if it were done by an elegant and pensive-looking young lady in her teens.

Passing from boys to birds, let us see what happens. In the depths of the tropical forest of Guiana dwells the campanero, or bell-bird. It is a beautiful creature, with snow-white plumage and a large, lustrous black eye; and it sits as still as a white-robed nun, and looks the kind of bird which Morpheus might have kept in a cage in the silent Cave of Sleep with the word 'Muta quies habitat' written above it. Charles Waterton penned a poetical description of it in his 'Wanderings in South America':—

'With many of the feathered race, it pays the common tribute of a morning and an evening song; and even when the meridian sun has shut in silence the mouths of almost the whole of animated nature, the campanero still cheers the forest. You hear his toll, and then pause for a minute. Another toll, and then pause again—and then a toll and again a pause. Then he is silent for six or eight minutes, and then another toll, and so on.'

That is the bell-bird with his voice mellowed by distance. But to be in the same room with it is much like being shut up in the belfry of the Clock Tower when Big Ben is tolling. Heard close by and in the daytime, the bell-bird makes a noise exactly like a single stroke of a fourteen-pound sledge-hammer upon an iron gas-main—a noise occasionally heard when navvies are breaking one of these up 'in situ.' The sound is ear-splitting and instantaneous, and the meek, white, ghost-like bird does it without winking its eye! That it can be heard for three miles is entirely credible, and the distance is about that which would be selected (for preference) by its auditors.

In Australia the 'laughing jackass' has the habit of saluting the sun, at its rising and setting, with vociferous shouts of laughter; while at night the large goat-sucker, called from its note the 'More Pork,' shouts its demand for salt pig like the ghost of some starved prospector lost in the everlasting bush. There is a special breed of geese, kept in China, which act as watches throughout the night, and raise a deafening salute, like the sound of a horn, at the least disturbance; while a species of plover, of a particularly noisy kind, is encouraged to nest and remain near the farms on the lonely campa round Buenos Ayres for the same purpose.

English wild birds, while among the most musical in the world, do not perhaps number an undue proportion of vociferous species. But among these are some which would hold their own with all but the most stentorian voices of the bird population of other lands. We consider the cawing of rooks agreeable, and the associations of the sound are such that the voices of the hundreds of 'gentlemen in black,' when they rise in alarm at some intruder in the rookery, are never subject for complaint or uncomplimentary allusions in verse or prose. It is on record, however, that Mr. Sam Slick, when awakened by the uproar made by a colony of ancestral rooks outside his bedroom

window, after his first night in an English country house, immediately looked for his revolver. But the 'pitch' of the rook's cawing is not unpleasant, like the screech of many other birds, such as the macaws or the owls. The same cannot be said of many of the sea-loaf, especially the herring gulls. During the nesting time, and while the young are being reared, the herring gull uses its powers of raucous sound almost incessantly. A few of these birds seem to have deputed to them the duty of keeping up a constant clamor during the whole day from dawn till dark. They fly up and down in front of the cliffs, uttering a rapid chattering cry, half scream, half laugh, in continued and restless vociferation. The rough and ill-omened cries of many of these birds of the coast and river are never more in evidence than when heard by sportsmen engaged in night-fishing for trout on some of the large northern streams, when all around is still, and the birds invisible, whether on earth or in the air. The incessant shrieking of the sandpipers, the harsh, fantastic clamor of the black-backed gulls which fly all night by the water, the croaking of the herons, and the snoring wheeze of the owls are all intensified by the clamor ever heard by the silence and all-darkness. The most appalling midnight clamor ever heard by the present writer, made the more hideous by the surrounding silence and all-pervading gloom, burst suddenly from the sky above, when, judging by the sounds, a black-backed gull attacked heron to make it disgorge its catch of fish, and the two great birds vied in an outpouring of the most hideous shrieks and outcries in this midnight struggle in the air.

The cries uttered by mixed hosts of birds passing on migration during the nighttime have sometimes roused whole cities from sleep. It is their weird and piercing clamor from the dark vault above that has given rise to the persistent tradition of the 'Gabriel Hounds,' or, being heard by night when the tension of great events expected renders men wakeful, have sounded to their straining ears like the noise of ghostly conflict in the skies. No one who has heard the cries of these unseen hosts flying in clamorous battalions through the darkness can fail to be affected by the unnerving sound. The portents heard before the death of Caesar, when

'The noise of battle hurtled in the air,
Horses died neigh, and dying men did groan—'

are exactly such as would be suggested by the passing over Rome of the migrating hosts of 'obscene birds' from the poisonous swamps of the Pontine Marshes, or down the valley of the Tiber.

It is a natural hypothesis that birds benefit in some way by their extraordinary vocal powers. It has been pointed out, for instance, that the roars of a male ostrich and of a lion are so much alike that one is often mistaken for the other, while the voices of some birds, such as the campaneros, can be heard for miles. Considered in reference to the extraordinary powers of locomotion of birds, it seems highly probable that their loud and far-reaching voices have been developed to correspond in a measure with their faculty of automatic transport. They can signal to one another by voice from very great distances, and having the power of rapid movement, the signal is of practical use. They can answer the call 'personally,' by flying to the spot whence the summons comes. It is noticeable also that many species which are usually quite silent at night—such, for instance, as terns—are extremely noisy when flying on migration in the darkness. Ground-living birds, which do not fly much, and so are not visible to each other, are also gifted with excessively loud and harsh voices. The best example is the landrail, which never flies if it can hold it, and spends all its life in thick grass or cover where two of the birds would seldom meet merely by sight. But this delicate-looking bird has one of the loudest, sharpest, and most untiring voices of any. The guinea-fowl, the peacock, and to some extent the jungle-cock, share the same advantage in the possession of a resonant voice to be used as a signal.

THE LOON'S TOUGH HIDE.

The loon differs from other birds in a number of ways. I have reason to think that many people are unaware of some, at least, of these peculiarities.

The loon has a hide as tough as that of an ox, and its feathers cannot be plucked without first scalding the bird as you would a hog. This incident will give some idea of the toughness of the hide. About thirty-five years ago, writes W. A. Linkletter in 'Forest and Stream,' when I was living in Michigan, a loon was shot at with a shotgun industriously all summer, without apparently doing him any harm.

In the fall I killed him with a rifle, just to convince the people that a loon could be shot and killed. He had many times been shot at with a rifle by the same people who had used the shotgun, and they had become convinced that he dived so quickly that he dodged the shot in that way. I had seen them shoot at him a number of times, and I could see the splash of bullet or shot in the water before the loon dived.

I ridiculed the idea of the dodging, and that led to my shooting him to give support my contention. When I skinned the bird I found and counted over a hundred No. 6 shot sticking to the inside of the hide, and so doing him no

permanent harm. It's remarkable that he was never hit in the eye nor sustained a broken wing.

Another thing peculiar to the loon is that after the chicks are hatched, if the mother wishes to move far she will make a shallow dive and come up under her babies and swim off with them on her back. The person that succeeds in photographing her under such conditions may well claim the pennant.

Only once have I seen a loon shoulder her young, although for over twenty years I lived in the part of Michigan where there was the best chance imaginable to watch loons. Now the timber has been cut off around most of the lakes, and such favorable conditions for observation no longer exist.

Although I have only once seen a loon shoulder her babies, I have seen her swimming with them on her back many times. Once one swam within twenty feet of me and never suspected my presence.

One of their calls when sitting on the water for volume beats that of any other bird or beast that I know of. I have heard them in the night when they were more than five miles distant, for they only make that kind of call from the water, and there was no lake in that direction short of that distance. To say that the loon is a very interesting bird is as mild as I can express it.

Home Department.

Make This a Day.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Make this a day. There is no gain in brooding over days to come; The message of to-day is plain. The future's lips are ever dumb. The work of yesterday is gone— For good or ill, let come what may; But now we face another dawn. Make this a day."

"The day is this; the time is now! No better hour was ever here— Who waits upon the when and how Remains forever in the rear. Though yesterday were wasted stuff, Your feet may still seek out the way. To-morrow is not soon enough— Make this a day."

Bread Upon the Waters.

(By Sarita, in 'Good Words'.)

The Guardians of St. John's Workhouse congratulated themselves with much satisfaction when the arrangement was made that relieved them of their most unmanageable section, for which the workhouse system had proved to be altogether inadequate. This consisted of a certain number of young women, for although mistresses were often found ready enough to saddle themselves with the stupidity and ignorance of homely duties that seemed to be the natural effect of institutional training, they utterly refused to become the victims of the ungovernable and raging passions of that particular section. Again and again were situations obtained for these unfortunate girls, only to be followed by prompt and ignominious dismissal, and loud complaints from the aggrieved mistresses reached the Guardians for the annoyances to which they had been subjected.

It was useless in these circumstances to insist on placing them in situations, and their permanent detention at the public expense seemed the only way out of the difficulty.

Things were in this condition of deadlock when Lady C—and her three coadjutors came to the rescue. These ladies were full of a generous enthusiasm for humanity, and in their frequent visits to the 'house' they had learned many things about the girls' antecedents, that seemed to furnish a key to the situation.

Two facts were very persistent. The first was that a very large majority of them owed their existence to bearded and violent parents, who, besides making their children's lives hideous, had also bequeathed to them the dispositions that made them a misery to themselves and a terror to those with whom they came into contact.

Yet there was one redeeming feature about this little flock of black sheep. It was the second fact. They were invariably honest.

Armed with these two facts, Lady C—and her sister helpers set themselves to convert their charges into useful members of society, by means of personal influence, kindness and sympathy, combined with a thorough training in the mysteries of laundry work.

A home was started, and a professional laundress engaged, whose authority began and ended in the laundry. Her pupils were all strong and robust, and the hard manual labor the various processes necessitated seemed to be the best possible way of working off their superfluous energies. The ladies themselves undertook to supply the personal element.

For this purpose each lady spent one week in every four in the home along with the girls. Ate with them, sat with them, and in general lived with them, in the endeavor to train them in the laws of self-restraint, decency and good manners. But the founding of the home was truly the first letter of a very difficult alphabet. The visitors faithfully carried out their humane intentions, and sometimes the girls appeared to thoroughly second their efforts. For a few days things would go on smoothly. Fairly quiet and orderly—if clumsy—girls went about their work willingly, and evidently tried their best to behave like reasonable beings.

Unfortunately, this 'good' fit generally passed off quickly, and as a set-off a spirit of daring and passion possessed them, that seemed nothing less than diabolical. Reprimand and entreaty were alike disregarded in the pandemonium that ensued.

Small wonder that the poor ladies began to shrink from their self-imposed task. It was disheartening, as well as humiliating, to be so openly flouted by the very girls they were spending themselves to benefit, and Miss Ansdell's appearance on the scene was hailed with downright gratitude.

The latter lady was practical and strong, and quite capable of holding her own. Moreover, she had a large experience of troublesome boys and their little ways, that would stand her in good stead in other circumstances, and she willingly agreed to take entire charge for a few weeks, and so give the four ladies time to recover their forces. At the same time they held themselves free to visit the home when they chose. Yet, in spite of Miss Ansdell's large experience, she was hardly prepared for the reception she met with at the first meal at which she officiated.

A substantial hot dinner had been provided, and when all were in their places, she signalled for grace.

The girls all stood up.

"For what we are going to receive—," began Miss Ansdell.

"We've all paid for!"

Grace was completed thus in a high-pitched drawl by a daring-looking girl. She was evidently the leader, and the others unanimously followed her lead. Nudgings, pushings, and loud laughter went round the table.

Miss Ansdell crimsoned, but held her peace. She was gaining experience. She waited till the noise had a little subsided, then she spoke.

"When there is perfect order and quiet we will begin dinner. But perhaps you would rather wait until it is quite cold."

She spoke in a voice that was perfectly cool and even, and Rachel—who had simply tried how far she dared to go—gave her an unmistakable look of approval, on finding that she could not easily be frightened.

She managed to impress her view upon the others. Perhaps also the prospect of a spilt dinner alarmed them, for the tumult suddenly ceased.

A few days after this episode Miss Ansdell found the sitting-room undusted. She called one of the girls.

"Patty, I want you to dust this room."

"I shan't! Go and do it yourself!" was the unexpected reply.

"Not I wish you would do it. Go and do it at once."

"Well, I jest shan't, then. Go and do it yourself."

There was the swift passage of an arm through the air, and Patty was felled to the ground. Rachel stood over her, her eyes aflame.

"Y'd better let me 'ear yer answerin' Miss Ansdell again. Yo sassy liot you! An' y'l get another dose of the same sort. So mine that!" The words were hissed. At the same time she spurned the recalcitrant Patty with her foot to emphasize her words.

Then she turned to Miss Ansdell as if for approval.

But that lady was looking sternly at her, although her lips were twitching. The fact was, she was obliged to hold desperately to her dignity in order to keep herself from laughing heartily at the extraordinary spectacle. Her sympathies were all with her champion, but she dared not overlook her unwarrantable interference.

"Rachel, how dare you? Your remedy is worse than the disease. Do you know that you have been guilty of assault? You must not take the law into your own hands in that fashion!"

"Then, don't let her answer you agen. That's all!"

"Rachel, go and do your own work. When I want you to help me rule, I will send for you."

Rachel's glance expressed reproach and disappointment. It seemed very hard. Her well-meant assertion of herself had brought reproach upon her when she felt that she had earned approval. Yes! it was hard. As to Patty, she scrambled to her feet quite unconcernedly and walked away apparently little the worse for the rough handling she had received.

(To be continued.)

thing in the blood of us Britishers that makes us less winsome, and association with us less interesting because of the extreme diffidence with which we let others get a glimpse even of what we really think of them. After all there is nothing that really goes to the heart of another like recognition of his personal worth.

Most of us can recall days when we walked with a lighter step because there had come to us the cordial recognition of another human soul. We do not always think what resources of encouragement and helpfulness lie in an honest word of recognition of another's work or purpose.

HOW MOTHER MANAGED.

"You see how it is, my dear," he said, taking her soft hand, which had never done very hard work, and patting it reassuringly. "I'm poor—only a thousand a year, dear, and we shall have a struggle to get along at first—"

"I don't mind that in the least," she interrupted, stoutly.

"And," he continued, "we shall have to come down to strict economy. But, if you could only manage as my mother does, we shall pull through nicely."

"And how does your mother manage, dear?" she asked, smiling at the notion of the mother-in-law cropping out already.

"I don't know," replied the lover, "but she always manages to have everything neat and cheerful, and something delicious to eat—and she does it all herself, you know. So that we always get along beautifully, and make both ends meet, and father and I still have plenty of spending money. You see when a woman is always hiring her laundry work done, and her gowns and bonnets made, and her scrubbing and stove-blackening done, and all that sort of thing—why, it just walks into a man's income and takes his breath away."

The young woman looked for a moment as if her breath was taken away; but she wisely concealed her dismay, and being one of the stout-hearted of the earth, she determined to learn a few things of John's mother, and so went to her house for a long visit, the very next day. Upon the termination of this visit, one morning John received to his amazement, a little package containing his engagement ring, accompanied by the following letter:

"I have learned how your mother manages, and I am going to explain it to you, since you confessed you didn't know. I find that she is a wife, a mother and a housekeeper, a business manager, a hired girl, a laundress, a seamstress, a mender and patcher, a dairy maid, a cook, a nurse, a kitchen gardener and a general slave for a family of five. She works from five in the morning till ten at night; and I almost wept when I kissed her hand—it was so hard and wrinkled and corded and un-kissed! When I saw her polishing the stoves, carrying big bucketsful of water and great armfuls of wood, often splitting the wood, I asked her why John didn't do such things for her. "John!" she repeated, "John!"—and she sat down with a perfectly dazed look, as if I had asked her why the angels didn't down and scrub for her. "Why—John!"—she said in a trembling, bewildered way, "he works in the office from nine till four, you know, and when he comes home he is very tired; or else—or else—he goes down town."

"Now, I have become strongly imbued with the conviction that I do not care to be so good a 'manager' as your mother. If the wife must do all sorts of drudgery, so must the husband; if she must cook, he must carry the water; if she must make butter, he must milk the cows. You have allowed your mother to do everything, and all that you have to say of her is that she is an excellent 'manager.' I do not care for such a reputation, unless my husband earns the name also; and, judging from your lack of consideration for your mother, I am quite sure you are not the man I thought you were, or one whom I would care to marry. As the son is, the husband is, is a safe and happy rule to follow."

So the letter closed, and John pondered; and he is pondering yet.—Unknown.

SAVING MOTHER.

(By special request.)

The farmer sat in his easy chair, Between the fire and the lamplight glare. His face was ruddy and full and fair. His three little boys in the chimney nook, Canned the lines of a picture book; His wife, the pride of his home and heart, Baked the biscuit and made the tart, Laid the table and steeped the tea— Deftly, swiftly and silently; Tired and weary, weak and faint, She bore her trials without complaint. Like many another household saint— Content, all selfish bliss, above In the patient ministry of love.

At last, between the clouds of smoke That wreathed his lips, the husband spoke:

"There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay— And if there should come a rainy day, 'Twould be mighty handy, I'm bound to say,

"T'have something put by; for folks must die, And there's funeral bills, and grave-stones to buy, Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh, Besides, there's Edward and Dick and Joe, To be provided for when we go."

"So 'f I was you, I'll tell you what I'd do: I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could— Extra fires don't do any good— I'd be savin' of soap, and savin' of lye, And run up some candles once in a while I'd be rather savin' of coffee an' tea, For sugar is high, And all to buy, And cider is good enough for me

I'd be kinder careful of my clo'e's And look out sharp how the money goes— Extra trimmin' 'S the bane of women.

'T'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey, And eggs is as good, nigh about, as money. And as to the carpet you wanted new— I guess we can make the old one do. And as for the washer, an' sewing machine,

Them smooth-tongued agents so peaky mean, You'd better git rid of them slick an' clean.

What do they know about women's work, Do they kalkilate women was born to shirk?"

Dick and Edward and little Joe, Sat in the corner in a row, They saw their patient mother go, On ceaseless errands to and fro; They saw her form was bent and thin, Her temples grey, her cheeks sunk in. They saw the quiver of lip and chin— And then with a wrath he could not smother,

Cut spoke the youngest, frailest brother— "You talk of savin' wood and lye, An' tea an' 'sugar all the while, But you never talk of savin' mothe'!"

With the Children

EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

There is no doubt, says the Rev. Dr. Marten, of Newark, in a conference paper, that a child receives its deepest impressions before it is ten years old. Many sociologists think that the entire course of a man's or a woman's life is determined by the influences of the first ten years. If you ask how early in life a child should be spoken to upon the subject of personal salvation, ask yourself how early a child should be spoken to about its health, about the avoidance of things that will injure its body and make it sick. Whenever the child is old enough to understand the difference between sickness and health, between right and wrong, it has reached the age of accountability, and is able to accept, or reject Jesus Christ. If a child is to consecrate his body to God in years to come, he must understand that it will be almost impossible really to do so, unless he does it now.

A prominent clergyman testifies in these words:

"I am sorry that as an immortal soul I was not allowed to go to Jesus when I was seven years old. I was then ready and willing to go, but my father, a godly man, and an officer in the church, thought I was too young to be a Christian. So I did not accept Christ then, even though I was under conviction, and could have been led very easily. Before I was sixteen I had devoured Tom Paine, and although my father wrestled in prayer for me day after day, I did not want to be a Christian. When at seventeen I was converted, it was very hard for me to overcome the evils of my bad reading and thinking, and hard to believe. But, Oh, how easy it would have been for me to have been a believing and active Christian at seven!"

Why should a parent or teacher be reluctant about trying to win a child for Christ, when the devil has no such reluctance in trying to win them to evil as early as possible? Every year that we hesitate is a year of hardening. The practice of sin increases the power of sin in the heart. Let us prejudice the mind in favor of Christ as we prejudice the garden in favor of vegetables. The energy of the soil will run to weeds if it does not run to fruit.

ENCOURAGE PATRIOTISM IN YOUR CHILDREN.

Talk to them about the greatness of the Empire, tell them some of the glorious deeds our history records, or if you have frankly to confess that their details have grown hazy in your mind, at least let your children feel that once you knew them: all and that you still glory in your heritage. Show your interest in their studies of the plants, the animals, the minerals of your own land. Let them sing your patriotic songs they learn at school, and sweeten their pleasure in it by joining your voice with theirs. Do not grudge the extra effort it means to prepare for picnics on Dominion Day or Empire Day, or for the school patriotic celebrations from time to time. Have a home flag, let the boys get the pole and rig it up themselves if they can; then let that flag float gaily on suitable occasions and teach your family what it means.

All this takes but little time. Much of it can be done as you and they go about the daily tasks, sit together on the verandah in the cool summer evenings or round the fire when the rain drives all indoors and ensures a full family circle. But whatever time does take is clear gain. Identify your lives with their in their happy childhood lives with them in their happy childhood pursuits and when they grow into strong men and women, nobly serving their country in whatever lot they may be called to fill, they will not fail to recognize that it was in the home, where father's and mother's loyal spirit made itself strongly felt that they imbibed their deepest lessons in patriotism.

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee flag offer is designed to assist such patriotic effort by placing good flags within the reach of all. Anyone who wants a flag from two yards long and upwards, a fine bunting Canadian flag, can have it free by securing subscriptions to any of our papers. Samples and flag cards cheerfully sent free. See our advertisement on another page and write to our 'Flag Department.'

For the Labrador Hospitals.

HELP TO STOCK THE LARDER.

The culinary department of even a modest household in this country can engulf an astonishing amount of supplies in the course of a year, as any housekeeper knows full well—this, too, considering only things that are not luxuries, but merely necessities or at most the ordinary comforts of life. It will readily be understood that for the three hospitals, Battle Harbor, Indian Harbor and St. Anthony's, maintained by the Deep Sea Mission, under Dr. Grenfell's care, large supplies are necessary, while the new hospital to be erected shortly, it is hoped, on the Canadian Labrador coast, will call for still more foodstuff. The policy of the mission is not to furnish such dainties to the patients during their stay in the hospitals as will make their plainer fare distasteful to them on their return home; the administration is too farseeing and knows too well the conditions of the country to make such a mistake as that. But they can put to good use some of the simple luxuries with which our home tables are so generously supplied.

The fruit season is just opening up. Already the old favorite rhubarb is in condition for preserving; strawberries and other fruits will quickly follow in their turn. Why could not the skillful housewives who are putting up fruit for their own winter use make a couple of jars of each kind for the Labrador work?

It would need to be specially made, of course. The ordinary canned fruits put up in their syrup, which are so delicious on the home table would be of doubtful value. In the first place they would take up a great deal of space in proportion to quantity of actual food contained in them. Again, the shaking to which they would surely be exposed would be likely to start fermentation; further, the contents might freeze during the fall journey or when lying up in some warehouse waiting for further transport, in which case the jars would burst and the contents be eventually lost; then, too, even with a crack in the glass caused by a knock, the thin syrup would escape; and, lastly, arrived at the hospital the whole jar must be used up at once or the fruit would spoil.

All the considerations, then, are in favor of the good, old-fashioned, thick, pound-for-pound jam our grandmothers used to make; and since acid fruits, such as the cranberry, partridge berry, bake-apple and others like them, are found plentifully in Labrador, the sweet preserve will be just the thing to supplement them.

Jellies, of course, of all kinds would be acceptable additions, not being open to any of the objections quoted against canned fruits; so would the marmalade and fruit butters.

Friends wishing to send a small box of these things should make them early as the summer fruits come in, not depending too much on the late September supply. The last two months of the navigation season are very busy ones for steamers sailing from Montreal, and while arrangements are generously made for the autumn carrying of a limited amount of this special supply for Labrador, it would make matters much easier all round to send as early as possible. Indeed, it might be quite impossible to give any space in the last few boats, and it would be very disappointing to have one's box lie over in Montreal for the winter, all because of a three weeks' delay in packing and despatching the results of the summer work.

The box would need to be strong and not too large. A binding round the edges of thin hoop iron or of heavy wire secured by staples would mean added strength with very little added weight, while stout rope handles would facilitate lifting and moving about. It should be marked like the barrels, "Dr. Grenfell, Deep Sea Mission, Labrador," the address painted or stenciled on. The box should be consigned to the Black Diamond Steamship Co., Montreal, with all charges fully prepaid up to this port. The same care should be taken to enclose a list of contents with name and address of donor that the gift may in due time be acknowledged.

For the Housekeeper.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF ICE.

A piece of ice weighing ten pounds put daily into the ice box or refrigerator is of little or no use. Put in one hundred pounds of ice once or twice a week, and your refrigerator will always be cool. Being thoroughly chilled the ice will not melt so rapidly. The doors must be kept closed, and the refrigerator must neither be scrubbed nor scalded. Many housewives, with a false idea of cleanliness, scrub out and scald the refrigerator once a week. Under such circumstances the refrigerator becomes heated, and as soon as the ice is put in it melts rapidly without throwing down the proper amount of cold air, and it really takes twenty-four hours to bring the refrigerator back to the point of refrigeration. If anything is spilled wipe it up at once with cold water. A teaspoonful of sweet spirits of nitre in two quarts of cold water may be used now and then on the bottom and the sides of the refrigerator.—'Ladies' Home Journal.'

A little salt sprinkled on a smoky fire will clear it. The same method on a fire prepared for broiling will give the blue flame so much desired.

Advertisements.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

In every part of Canada you will find mothers who speak in the highest praise of Baby's Own Tablets. Among these is Mrs. James H. Konkle, Beamsville, Ontario, who says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for over three years, and I would not be without them. They have done more for my children than any medicine I have ever used. My little girl, now four years old, was always troubled with indigestion and constipation, and although other medicines helped her temporarily, Baby's Own Tablets were the thing needed to cure her. I also gave the tablets to my baby from time to time since she was two days old, and they always worked like a charm. She is now two years old, and a more healthy child would be hard to find. The Tablets are certainly a life-saver." These Tablets cure all minor ailments of infants and young children. They contain no poisoning soothing stuff, and there is no danger of giving an overdose as there is with liquid medicine. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Selected Recipes.

An old-fashioned way of baking fish au gratin has never been improved upon. Skin the fish, starting at the head and drawing towards the tail. Cut off the head and take out the backbone. This leaves two large pieces of fish. Prepare a sauce by lightly browning a minced slice of onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter. When the butter bubbles, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and add stock or water to make a creamy compound. Season, and add the juice of half a lemon and half a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Lay the fish on a buttered baking-tin and pour the sauce over it. Sprinkle thickly with bread-crumbs, put bits of butter over, and bake in a quick oven for about twenty-five minutes. Tomato sauce is recommended with this.

A very delicious dessert is banana whip. Press six ripe bananas through a ricer and mix with a syrup made with two thirds of a cup of sugar melted in a double boiler, with the juice of a lemon. Flavor with vanilla and a tiny pinch of salt. Beat a pint of cream and beat gradually into this the banana mixture. Set aside to become thoroughly chilled. Pile high in tall glasses or in a glass dish, lined with sliced bananas, if desired. Flashed nuts chopped fine are an addition. This makes a good filling for a charlotte russe.

HASH.

There is a right way and a wrong way of making hash. One is to have a nice brown oblong sort of loaf, and the other is a watery mass like mush. Use twice as much finely chopped potato as there is meat. Season with salt, pepper, celery salt and a little Worcester sauce. Put one tablespoonful butter or beef drippings in a frying pan. When melted, put in the hash, which has been thoroughly mixed. Spread over the bottom of the pan and heat slowly, stirring occasionally with a potato knife. A very little water may be added at first to keep it from getting crumbly. After it has been well heated through, form into a loaf shape with the knife and allow it to brown slowly on one side. When serving, slip to the side of the pan, then turn over quickly onto a hot platter.

RICE AND APPLES.

Boil one teacup rice in one quart milk until soft. Pare and core eight apples. Put them in a buttered pudding dish, and place some red currant jelly and coarsely-chopped English walnut meats in the centre of each apple. Fill the spaces between the apples with the cooked rice, and put a layer of it over the top. Brush with the whipped white of an egg, and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour. Delicious with plain or whipped cream and sugar.

My Bible is all the dearer to me, not only because it has pillowed the dying heads of my father and my mother, but because it has been the sure guide of a hundred generations of Christians before them. When the boastful innovators offer me a new system of belief (which is really a congeries of unbeliefs) I say to them: 'The old is better.' Twenty centuries of experience shared by such intellects as Augustine, Luther, Pascal, Calvin, Newton, Chalmers, Edwards, Wesley and Spurgeon are not to be shaken by the assaults of men who often contradict each other while contradicting God's truth.—Dr. Cuyler, in 'Recollections of a Long Life.'

Christ came to reveal what righteousness really is. For nothing will do except righteousness; and no other conception of righteousness will do, except Christ's conception of it—His method and secret.—Matthew Arnold.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

'A Summer Fairyland.'—To those who are planning a summer outing and seeking 'green fields and pastures new,' some place where they may cast care aside and commune with primitive nature, where, though the sun shines ever brightly, cooling breezes always blow, and great heat is unknown, it is safely promised that among the rocks and lakes of the Muskoka district, about 100 miles north of Toronto, situate in the Highlands of Ontario (1,000 feet above sea level), they will find enchantment. Handsome illustrated descriptive publications will be sent free to any address on application to G. T. Bell, G. P. and T. A., G. T. R. System, Montreal.

Home Thoughts.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Are you training your mind to despondent mental habits? If so, these habits will pursue you, no matter how conditions may change for the better. This is not a theory. It is a scientific fact. A woman was known to dwell with morbid persistency upon her really unhappy life and to shut away any suggestion that it could change for the better with a dogged pessimism. And when, later, conditions did change (through the efforts of others), and she was given ideal surroundings and every affectionate care and attention, she found herself unable to change her way of looking at life. From morning until night,

year after year, she was despondent, discontented, and complaining. She had developed the gloomy and pessimistic part of her brain and atrophied the optimistic portion by disuse.

RECOGNISING OTHERS.

Not long ago the present writer, thrown for a moment with an eminent man, had an opportunity to express his appreciation of an article that had recently come from his pen. It was interesting to observe how his lack-lustre eye instantly brightened, and his far-away abstracted look changed to one of alert interest at the compliment.

After that experience one could but think whether he usually gives expression to the worth of others. Is there not some-

THE FOOL.

SERMON BY F. BARRINGTON (METHODIST), WATERLOO, QUEBEC.

Text.—'Thou fool.'—Luke xii, 20. It is not always necessary for a man to be guilty of an outbursting sin in order to incur the displeasure of God.

This man's ground yielded an abundant harvest, his barns were bursting. He must build greater, and he feels pretty well satisfied with himself.

Now, instead of making our lives minister entirely to self, we ought to take into it the purpose of the great master. We are not here by chance.

Now, you have been very prudent and industrious, very frugal and far-seeing, and now you need not strain yourself or worry in order to make the ends of the year buckle together.

Do you think it is a grand idea, for a man to apply himself diligently to business the best years of his life, simply that he may waste the few later years, when his ripened judgment would teach him best how to use life?

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Advertisements. WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write few styles and samples of \$2.50 to \$12 suits. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal, Que.

'He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul.' Now, when God breathed into his nostrils, he imparted a measure of his own divine nature, and there is a divine element in every man.

Again, this man was guilty of great folly in making wrong calculations about life. What does he say? Much goods laid up for many years.

Now, we are not to make this parable confront the rich and prosperous alone. A poor man may be guilty of this same folly, as well as the rich.

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and our character by these words, and let us try to fill our lives with unselfish actions on behalf of others. Let us try (though it must be in an imperfect manner, to follow Christ's example.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 25. REVIEW. (Read John i: 1-5; iii: 16, 17; Revelation xxi: 1, 3, 17.)

Golden Text: But these things are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name.

(By R. M. Kurtz.) INTRODUCTION. The Golden Text gives us in a few words the reason why the life of Christ has been given us in the New Testament.

The Golden Text gives us in a few words the reason why the life of Christ has been given us in the New Testament. John and the other gospel writers did not set down their accounts simply that men living after them might know what had transpired under their observation.

The teacher should bear in mind that this is an especially good time to press home the matter of the individual scholar's acceptance of Jesus Christ as his Saviour and Lord. With the life of Christ still fresh in the mind, what is one going to do as to his attitude toward him?

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able of the vine and branches teach? How does the great prayer of Christ for his disciples show that their distinction from the world has to be preserved? How does this prayer come close to you and me?

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

If you are deaf, write to him, and he will examine your case free of charge, and give you his opinion and counsel on it. He will give you valuable information in regard to the cure—and he will do it with sincerity and friendliness.

Dr. Keim, of Tubingen University, who has been classed as a freethinker, being unable to get around the evidence for the resurrection, admits that the unhesitating denial of the resurrection is the fruit of neither a scientific nor a religious conscience.

Dr. Ewald, another eminent German critic, could not deny the resurrection, but believed it to be a spiritual rather than a bodily rising from the dead, saying, 'Nothing is historically more certain than that Christ rose from the dead, and appeared to his own.'

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DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED



Here is a message of joy that will bring gladness to thousands of hearts—that will give happiness to those who now suffer from that grievous affliction—Deafness. It is more than a message of hope—it is the positive statement of a definite fact. Deafness can indeed be cured.

The causes and cure of Deafness have for years been daily studied by Dr. Sproule, the eminent English Specialist. His heart has often ached over the unfortunate lot of the victims of this trouble.

NAME ADDRESS THE MACKAY INSTITUTION. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE REV. JOHN MACKAY ON BEHALF OF THE EXAMINERS.

The annual examinations of the Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind were this year held on Tuesday, May 23. On the invitation of the Board of Management, the Rev. B. H. Tippet, the Rev. Mr. Bushell and the Rev. John Mackay acted as examiners.

The older pupils showed surprising proficiency in language, in grammar, in arithmetic and in geography. Difficult sentences, embodying suggested parts of speech, properly used, were written on the blackboard without any hesitation; long and involved expressions were analyzed and their component words parsed quickly and correctly.

To one gifted with hearing this may seem a slight matter, but when children have never heard the slightest sound and have no conception of the effect which any particular use of the vocal organs produces, the obstacles to be overcome are very great.

New York, June 6.—The 'American' says: 'By the term of the Ziegler will, filed yesterday in the surrogate's office, fourteen-year-old William Ziegler will come into the possession of \$30,000,000, or an income of \$125,000 a month.'

Do you think it is a grand idea, for a man to apply himself diligently to business the best years of his life, simply that he may waste the few later years, when his ripened judgment would teach him best how to use life?

CHILDREN'S CORNER

[For the Children's Corner. NERO. (By Howard Visser.) Nero was our shepherd dog and we thought a great deal of him.

It was in the fall of the year and Nero had the sheep out to pasture as usual, but when he came home at night one of them was not there. Nero always stood at the door of the sheepfold to see that all the sheep had come home.

Mrs. St. Amour, Richelieu St., Tells how her two little girls were Rescued from the Tortures of Eczema by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. E. St. Amour, 293 Richelieu street, Ste. Cunegonde, Montreal, Que., writes: 'For fifteen months I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for my two little girls, who suffered dreadfully with eczema. Their hands were all covered with itching sores and though we tried all sorts of salves and lotions it seemed impossible to obtain a cure. Then we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and began to use it. As the result of this treatment my two little girls were completely cured and are happy to be free from this terrible ailment which caused them to suffer so much. I do not believe there is a better ointment than Dr. Chase's, for I have seen it tested in this case of my children. It was a pitiable sight to see how they suffered and the cure is perfect.' Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

UNUSUAL BAITS FOR TROUT LURES THAT ATTRACT WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

(New York 'Sun.') Lachine, Canada, May 27.—Sometimes trout jump at any kind of bait. Sometimes it almost seems as if they would refuse every lure; yet as a rule something will be found to attract them if the angler keeps on trying long enough. One of the choicest little lakes now remaining for speckled trout is Lac Ste. Genevieve, at the foot of the big Sugar Loaf, in Pontiac county. No one ever heard of a fish of less than three pounds coming from it, and those of ten pounds are by no means rare. But a man might fish for hours in that lake without a nibble unless he knew the right bait to use. That bait is a white grub or a young sucker. The prettiest and by far the most certainly effective bait for the majority of these lakes is not lawful to make use of, though the halfbreeds use it whenever they can prepare it properly. It is a fingerling brook trout, kept for five or six hours in milky water until its sides are silver white and its spots beautifully soft and clear. Very often the ventral fins of trout, with enough of the silvery or scarlet skin adhering to attach it comfortably to the hook, is a useful bait, and the eye of a captured fish on a tiny hook, gut mounted, will nearly always attract the favorable attention of trout. In Clear Lake, a well known fishing resort, skipping with a triangular piece of fat pork is the only really certain lure. The line must be well shotted and the meat about three inches long, tapering to a narrow point. A stiff rod is required, and the bait, having been thrown to one side and out, is dragged jerkily past the fisherman. A swivel above the hook is perhaps an advantage, for the line should not move too speedily, though the bait ought not to be still. Sharp eyes will sometimes perceive a whole drove of fine fish lying near by gravely inspecting the luscious looking attraction. In that case the angler should persevere, for by and by the trout will be pretty sure to lose patience and to make a trial of what is being offered to them. At times in this particular lake the fisherman will be surprised to find that his pork has been savagely seized by an eelchen, or chub, of large size, the very last fish to be suspected of such voracious daring. All the droves of large trout contain numbers of these fish, the strangely assorted companions probably consorting together for the same reason that men and ixen travel together in war times. Later on small chub make a very fair bait, but the trouble is that very few men have patience for bottom or still fishing in trout lakes in summer time owing to the capricious character of the fish. It is only in the spring or just when the frost first comes in the fall that the spotted lake trout may be taken freely in that way. There is a fine lake not many hours travel from this place where only one man is able to take fish, though there are any number of trout there apparently. The water is dark and no one ever sees the fish in the bottom, nor are they ever known to rise above it. Every year a quiet old countryman

who speaks broken fish French, and maybe an Indian comes along with a beautiful rod and running tackle, and from a birch bark canoe catches great numbers of dark brown trout, with their under part of a deep orange color, their size ranging from five to eight pounds. He always courteously offers of his catch to the cottagers. But he makes a mystery of what he fishes with, and though bribery and various other means have been attempted, no man has yet learned his secret nor discovered how to entice the magnificent trout out of the black water. In preserved lakes ground baiting beforehand is sometimes practiced. Bullock's liver is carefully cooked until it will crumble readily when cold. This is slightly salted and scattered in the water by handfuls in the selected spots. For trout this requires to be done for some days, and the supply must be unstinted. The fishing is done with small worms or bits of meat. A bit of salt pork, or, better still, of raw smoked ham is generally used, and the results are often satisfactory. Bits of chopped up suckers mixed with lettuce leaves are also recommended, and some guides declare that boiled wheat is also good ground bait. But fishing over a bed of fish thus attracted is not very tempting sport to most anglers. It smacks rather strongly of the preserves furnished with coop raised pheasants and farmyard partridges of European countries, and is at best amusement for the men who are past the real enjoyment of angling in America. Ingenuity and patience obviate the necessity of such preliminary precautions, at this season anyway. For instance, a couple of young fellows who were doing nothing beside a lake full of fine trout caught their first fish with a toad, their bait having proved ineffective. They tried canned beef next, and that failing kippered herrings put up in tomato sauce. Salt pork caught one or two, but they had supreme success at last with a jar of prime preserved shrimps. With these they landed all the fish they cared to take. The same fish had refused worms, minnows, trolis, mice and pieces of their first trout. Another man found it well worth his while to kill the buzzing June bugs, and then strip them of their wings before putting them on a pretty large hook. He believes this to be the most killing of all baits for this time of year.

four sophomores chosen for membership this year into training. A lively description of one group of these entertaining chaps comes to us by way of the Boston 'Herald': 'Several candidates have been placed behind the iron gates in Vanderbilt Hall courtyard and commanded to imagine themselves wild bears in a cage. Down they go on all fours, prowling restlessly to and fro behind the bars, which they occasionally grasp and shake. They snap and snarl at the small boys, who tease them by prodding them with long sticks. The liveliest moment comes when they are told that President Roosevelt is after them. Then the bears scramble up the bars to the top and perch on the spikes in attitudes of terror.'—New York 'Evening Post.'

SOMETHING TO BLUSH FOR. (New York 'Evening Post.') In connection with our strained relations with China, it is interesting to note the treatment accorded to a party of four Chinese who arrived in Boston last week in the first cabin of a Cunarder. Although dressed as Europeans, well-educated as befits members of one of the best families in China, provided with passports and also with a letter of introduction from Mr. Joseph H. Choate, these travellers were not allowed to land with the other cabin passengers. Set apart like so many wild animals, they were kept on the steamer all night, and not permitted to go ashore until they had been photographed and put under bond. Apparently the immigration officials omitted only the Bertillon measurements in recording the arrival of these persons of gentle birth and refinement. The Boston 'Herald' naturally wonders what kind of an impression they must have received of the land of the free, and asks whether on their return to China they and their friends will favor American business men and interests, or our trade rivals who do not have scandalous exclusion laws. The incident also confutes Mr. Conger, lately our Minister to China, who maintained that the Chinese merchants would not boycott us on account of our harsh exclusion laws, because low-caste coolies are alone affected by them. But the boycott is on. The Chinese are awakening to the fact that the United States does not care for the company, but does insist that Americans should be received and protected in China; that it wants their money while denying to them privileges of residence granted to the peoples of every other country the world over. Our position is indefensible morally, and the Chinese know it.

HOW DR. BUCKLEY DEFIED FATE TELLS MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE THE STORY OF JEWEL BOX WHICH BROUGHT LUCK. The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the 'Christian Advocate,' was the only man among 200 women who attended the annual luncheon of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He talked about 'Woman's intuition—the North Star and the Ignis Fatuus kind.' 'Whatever a woman's intuition is, it may cause great evil,' said Dr. Buckley, 'because she is just as confident when she is wrong as when she is right. I have known women who married consummate scoundrels, and refused to believe anything wrong of them because they said their intuition told them these same husbands were paragons of virtue.' 'Twenty years ago I was chairman of the now defunct Society of Psychic Research,' he said later. 'One morning after I had contributed a talk on "Dreams," I received a note asking me to call on a woman of whom I had never heard. She handed me a little square sandalwood box and told me this story: "A few years before a young French army officer fell in love with the daughter of a French nobleman, who disapproved of his attentions. The officer was ordered to China in 1865, and was soon followed by the young woman. They were wedded shortly afterward. A few days later the Emperor's palace was sacked and the loot divided among the officers. The state jewel box became the property of the newly wedded major. Three days afterward the officer was killed. His widow, unable to return to her parents, committed suicide through grief. "The jewel box was purchased by a rich American who had an extensive home near Ossining. When he reached here he found that he had become almost penniless through the defalcation of his partner. He didn't long survive the blow. His widow, having no resources, moved south and started a boarding house for Northerners wintering there. She had to give up soon because she lost more money than she made. She was soon in abject poverty, and declined all proffered aid. I heard of her destitution, and seeing the box, purchased it for \$100. Since it became my property I have had continued sickness and ill luck." 'She offered it to me gratis because she thought I had courage to investigate its peculiar properties. I tried to reason with her, but she declared that intuition told her that it could never bring anything but sadness for the possessor. I accepted it, and since that time everything I have touched has prospered. 'It is the most striking example of the ignis fatuus intuition that I know,' concluded the speaker. At the business meeting of the association it was announced that the \$3,000 assessed the members to help equip the new Carnegie library at Mount Holyoke had been more than raised.'

STUDENTS' PLEASURES. Next to the Igorrotes, we have had most pleasure in reading in the press of the country about the innocent pleasures of college students around college society initiation time or when the freshmen first arrive. From places as widely separated as New Haven and Columbia, Mo., reports have lately come to us of the methods used in turning a sensible, normal young man into a blithering idiot. Some three weeks ago the junior societies at Yale began to put the twenty-

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS. The most serviceable and keen KNIFE FREE. Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind. This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately. Arthur Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: The knife came to hand promptly, and I am very pleased with it. It is a beauty. Thanks for it.

Boys' Watch Free. We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1906 CARICATURED," at ten cents each. The watch has a beautiful silver plated case, handsomely polished, a hard enameled dial, heavy levelled crystal hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care. There is nothing on the market that compares with "1906 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that it sells at sight. Ernest Wilson, Guelph, Ont., writes: I received the watch, and am very much pleased with it. I thank you very much, and for your promptness in sending it. Write for your dozen of "1906 CARICATURED" to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers Montreal.

Salaries Paid At the Rate of \$500.00 a Year To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.' We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the \$500.00 a year. Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers MONTREAL.

LINEMAN'S EXCITING EXPERIENCE. (Ware correspondence Springfield Union.) Robert Rensson, employed by the local telephone exchange, had an experience with snakes while working on the suburban telephone line in Enfield and Belchertown that gave him something of a scare. The warm sun had brought them out in full force, and turn which he would, he faced one or more snakes. His first experience was in Enfield, where he got into a nest of the striped adders, and before he could make a dignified retreat several had wound themselves about his boots and spurs, and it was several minutes before he had killed or driven them away. He killed several more in the Enfield town limits, and when he reached the Belchertown line, the pests were larger and more numerous. Mr. Rensson says he was obliged to carry a club and his pockets full of stones all the time, and he killed several species of snakes during the day, while many escaped. The largest specimen killed was a black snake as large as a stick of cordwood and measuring 6 feet 2 inches. INFLAMMABLE FLANNELETTE. Surely the days of inflammable flannelette should be speedily numbered. The death roll among children who have been fatally injured by the ignition of this perilous fabric is simply appalling. The wearing of flannelette has again and again exposed children to the same risk as if their night-dresses were soaked in alcohol, and the flames are not readily extinguished. 'An inquest was held yesterday on the body of a little boy, two years old. He was left to play in a room while his mother was absent. He

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER. FACTORY has been removed to more commodious and suitable premises. THE OLIVER is the most largely sold typewriting machine in the world to-day. THE OLIVER is a Canadian machine through its inventor, and its being manufactured in Canada as well as in the United States. THE OLIVER, being manufactured in Canada, pays no duty, as all other Standard machines do. THE OLIVER is the Standard Visible writing machine. The record of THE OLIVER has never been equalled. Active and reliable agents are wanted, to whom will be given steady employment if found competent. You should send for our SPECIAL OFFER. CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Dollar values. A dollar bill is easy to remit and will pay for:— Daily Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 3 Months. Or it will pay for:— Weekly Witness World Wide Northern Messenger } All for 6 Months. Or it will pay for any one of the following:— Daily Witness for four months. Weekly Witness for twelve months. World Wide for eight months. These offers are good anywhere in the following countries:— Postpaid to Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahamas Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malia, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar. Postal Union Countries other than the above, postage extra. For the convenience of the remitter the following blank may be filled in and wrapped around the dollar bill. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers Montreal. 1905.

Dear Sirs,— Please find enclosed the sum of one dollar, for which please send me The Daily Witness for _____ months, The Weekly Witness for _____ months, World Wide for _____ months, The Northern Messenger for _____ months, as in your offer of Dollar values Remitter's name and address

FREE TO SABBATH SCHOOLS. The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools. The 'Messenger' is at once the cheapest and most interesting paper published of its kind. The Subscription rate for Sabbath-school clubs is only Twenty Cents a year. If your school already takes another paper, perhaps some particular class would try the 'Northern Messenger.' The 'Messenger' stories would prove a real incentive to regular attendance and would be helpful in every home the paper entered. Our experience is that if one class gets it the whole school will order it before long. The circulation of the 'Northern Messenger' has grown with leaps and bounds, numbering to-day over sixty thousand copies a week. Superintendents or teachers may have it on trial for four consecutive weeks FREE OF CHARGE, in sufficient numbers to give a copy to each family represented. JOHN DOUGALL & SON

SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costive Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE

MEETINGS CLOSE AFTER ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND FINANCIAL SECRETARIES OF DISTRICTS.

Ottawa, June 7.—The Montreal Methodist Conference reassembled at 1.30 p.m. today for its final session. At two o'clock the final draft of statutes was received by the secretary of the stationing committee, the Rev. S. J. Hughes, of Athens, Ont.

Following this came the election of the chairmen of districts and financial secretaries, which resulted as follows:—

Montreal District.—The Rev. Melvin Taylor, Mount Royal Avenue (chairman), W. H. Stevens (financial secretary).

Kingston District.—The Rev. W. H. Sparling, chairman; the Rev. Wm. Timberlake, financial secretary.

Brockville District.—The Rev. S. J. Hughes, chairman; the Rev. E. W. Crane, financial secretary.

Matilda District.—The Rev. David Winter, chairman; the Rev. R. Corrigan, financial secretary.

Perth District.—The Rev. Manly Benson, chairman; the Rev. F. A. Read, financial secretary.

Pembroke District.—The Rev. W. S. Jamieson, chairman; the Rev. Wm. Philp, financial secretary.

Ottawa District.—The Rev. F. G. Lett, chairman; the Rev. J. T. Picher, financial secretary.

Quebec District.—The Rev. P. L. Richardson, chairman; the Rev. H. S. Warren, financial secretary.

Stanstead District.—The Rev. C. S. Deeprose, chairman; the Rev. J. Wilkinson, financial secretary.

Waterloo District.—The Rev. J. T. Ellis, chairman; the Rev. J. R. Hodgson, financial secretary.

Huntington.—The Rev. R. J. Peever, chairman; the Rev. J. M. England, financial secretary.

A final hymn was sung, prayer was offered by the ex-president, the Rev. D. Winter, and after the benediction by the president, the Rev. W. H. Sparling, the conference adjourned at 4 p.m. to reassemble in June, 1906, at Smith's Falls.

Ottawa, June 7.—The following changes were made in the first draft by the stationing committee of the Montreal Conference today:—

Montreal District.—Mountain Street—H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., Montreal West, W. P. Boshart. Three Rivers, R. Robinson, Hudson, Daniel Wyman, Arundel and Pensonby, E. R. Howard. Kingston District.—Princess Street, (Kingston), J. B. Hicks; Elginburg, W. K. Shortt; Battershe, John A. Waddell; Gananque, William Timberlake; Gananque East, J. Cornell.

Brockville District.—Mallorytown, F. H. Sproule; Lansdowne, G. C. Wood; Algonquin, F. W. A. Meyer; Elgin, E. W. Crane; Morrisburg, W. Howitt; Matilda South, J. B. How; Inkerman, Isaac Hall; Grantberg, T. Roy; Cornwall, George Edwards.

Perth District.—Perth, Dr. Benson; Easton's Corners, W. Perley; Wolford, W. Williamson.

Pembroke District.—Braeside, T. W. Armstrong; Shawville, W. S. Lennon.

Ottawa District.—Ashton, Andrew Fairbank; Manotick, Dr. Larmour; Metcalfe, C. D. Baldwin.

Quebec District.—George H. Williams; Windsor Mills, George H. Fisher; Cookshire, E. R. Kelly; East Angus, D. W. Pomeroy; Ulverton, G. A. Bell.

Stanstead District.—Stanstead, George S. Clendinning; Beesie Plain, Manly Brundage; Georgeville, David Bull.

Waterloo District.—Waterloo, J. W. Davidson.

Knowlton.—William Smith; Cowansville, W. T. Brown; Brome, A. Galley. Huntington District.—St. John's, Dr. Tucker; Kensington, Marvin S. Robinson; Armston, E. W. S. Coates.

HAMILTON CONFERENCE.

Hamilton, Ont., June 6.—Not much progress was made by the Methodist Conference yesterday. The report of the educational fund, presented by the Rev. Dr. Henderson, showed a credit of \$5,491.02, for the year, and expenditures of \$935.35, the balance of \$4,555.67 being remitted to the general treasurer.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland on 'Missionary work,' and by the Rev. Dr. Potts, on 'Education and the work of Victoria College.'

The latter said that the Massey estate had given to the college a hundred thousand dollars, and had promised another hundred thousand dollars if the Methodist Church would raise a hundred thousand dollars. Of this last sum eighty thousand dollars had already been promised. He outlined the needs in the way of improvements, among them being a new library, a residence for men, an increase in the staff and an increase in salaries. He thought he would have to ask Andrew Carnegie for fifty thousand dollars for the library. But at the same time the college was in a better financial position than ever. He was not going to ask conference this year for any special grant beyond their sympathy and support. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the conference at Niagara Falls.

TEMPERANCE ATTITUDE.

The most important matter before conference last night was the report of the temperance committee. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the matter was brought up, the conference decided to accept the recommendations as a whole. The following was the most interesting clause in the report:

Your committee hails the action of not a few boards of license commissioners in the province in vigorously undertaking more rigid enforcement and application of the law and in decidedly rejecting the recommendations as a whole.

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intention of the government to allow an increase of licenses on the whole, either in old or new Ontario, but as the new officers have only had such brief term of office, and as several of the appointments, both as inspectors and commissioners, have been open to deserved criticism and opposition by temperance people, we regard it as too early in the history of the administration and on matter of details over the province as a whole, to give an unqualified pronouncement of commendation for improved administration. When the purpose as declared by the Premier is fulfilled and the new government makes a clear record to the effect your committee will be glad to announce and commend as may be deserved.'

AUTONOMY BILL.

Hamilton, June 7.—By a vote of 121 to 29, the Hamilton Methodist Conference yesterday passed the resolution condemning the educational clauses in the Autonomy Bill, which was presented to conference on Saturday.

The Rev. Arthur Terry presented the report of the statistical committee on connexional funds.

The report showed that the amount paid by circuits to superintendents was \$133,401, an increase of \$4,074, making a total of \$144,896, an increase of \$5,507. This is a deficiency of \$10,391. The total amount raised for all purposes was \$467,606, an increase of \$15,557. The Epworth Leagues number 173, a decrease of six; E. L. of C. E., 57, a decrease of 15; other young people's societies, 21; an increase of 15. Junior Leagues number 63, an increase of 3. The total number of all societies was 314, with a membership of 12,063, an increase of 183.

In the Conference there were 420 Sunday-schools, an increase of two. The total number of officers and teachers was 4960, an increase of 81. The scholars number 38,137, an increase of 691.

The number of scholars who are members of the church was 15,602, an increase of 1,657; 2,114 had united with the church, which was an increase of 491.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

Listowel, June 7.—The closing session of the London Conference opened yesterday morning. The report of the educational committee was presented by the Rev. J. W. Holmes, which, among other things, recommended twenty young men to go to Victoria College, being assisted by the educational funds. The Rev. Mr. Holmes, as treasurer of the educational fund, showed the gratifying increase of \$800.

The conference decided to accept the invitation of Windsor and hold the conference there next year. The report of the committee on temperance and moral reform reported through the chairman the Rev. J. B. Freeman, B.A., B.D., of Thamesford, and noted the increase in drinking and necessity for more activity on the part of the friends of the temperance movement.

This concluded the business of the conference and the members made ready to return to their homes.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

Belleville, Ont., June 6.—The Bay of Quinte Conference, held at Picton, was closed this morning, having made a record at the shortest session on record. Where the conference of 1906 will meet was left to the Conference special committee to decide. The Stationing Committee concluded its work late last night. Not many changes were made. The Belleville district's size was increased by transferring West Huntington from the Madoc district. There are no changes in the ministers of the district from those announced some days ago.

The Rev. R. Duke is chairman of the Napanee district; the Rev. Dr. D. O. Crossley, of the Whitby district, and Dr. McDiarmid, of the Madoc district.

OUR MAIL BAG.

MOST DESIRABLE.

We find that by advertising in the 'Witness' we reach the most desirable class of teachers. I receive six of the best dailies, and without hesitation give the 'Witness' first place, incorruptibly championing the best interests of our country.

Wishing you success, yours truly,
CHAS. A. DEWAR.

FROM JAPAN.

'World Wide' is the most satisfactory thing of the kind I have ever received, writes a subscriber in Japan. It keeps one who is away from European and American advantages in touch with the leading questions of world wide interest, and does it in such a concise, brief way that even though busy, one can follow the leading questions of the day intelligently.

EQUITABLE LIFE.

LOBLEY GETS EIGHT YEARS.

New York, June 5.—Samuel Loblely, who confessed to taking part in an alleged conspiracy by which the Equitable Life Assurance Society was induced to loan \$55,000 on a life insurance policy that had been stolen from its vaults was sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing prison today. Loblely had pleaded guilty, and declared that his share of the \$55,000 was only \$10,000.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.—

The nominating committee appointed by the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, to name a chairman of the board, who shall direct the affairs of the society, met today, but adjourned until tomorrow, without definite action, it was learned, other than the dismissal of the name of Judge Gray, of Delaware, in connection with the chairmanship.

Among the developments of the day were the announced resignation of Mr. Robert T. Lincoln from the board of directors, the cancellation of a \$50,000 policy by Melville E. Ingalls, recently resigned as a director, and a statement

by Alvin Kreeb, president of the Equitable Trust Company, and a director of the Equitable Life, that there was absolutely no truth in the published report that the enquiry of the state insurance department would show a new imposture involving \$10,000,000.

ST. ANNE'S AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In about two weeks contracts will be let by Professor Robertson for the erection of the agricultural and training college which Sir William Macdonald is about to erect in the interests of elementary education in Quebec.

PATENT REPORT.

For the benefit of our readers we publish a list of Canadian patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marton & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada and Washington, D.C. Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

Nos. 92324, Alfred Lorenzo Etherington, Cornwallis, N.S., seats for agricultural implements; 92325, Peter Joseph Leahy, St. Henri, Que., brake pressure releasing apparatus; 92321, Joseph F. McDermott, Mmilla, Man., delivery spouts; 92323, Wallace G. Parker, Kentville, N.S., harness yoke; 92301, Herbert Embree, Oxford, N.S., hose coupling; 92354, Fred. Cords, Elmwood, Ont., clothes reel; 92358, Robert Donaldson, Montreal, Que., truck; 92322, Henri Edmond Soulard, St. Ulbalde (Portneuf), Que., fanal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 10c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 50c extra; other extraneous to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) concerning in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BROWN — At 20 Reading street, Point St. Charles, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown.

CLARE — At McAlpine, Ont., on June 2, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clare, a daughter.

GERAUGHTY — At 379 Elm avenue, Westmount, on Sunday, June 4, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geraughty.

HUNTER — At Huntington, on June 2, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunter.

KENNEDY — At Kingsley Falls, Que., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kennedy, of Bromptonville.

KYDD — At 172 South 10th street, Roseville, Newark, N.J., on June 8, 1906, the wife of A. Ellis Kydd, of a son.

MARTIN — At Barnston, Que., on June 2, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. U. Grant Martin.

MURPHY — On June 2, 1906, at 124 Grant street, St. Roch, Quebec, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. James C. Murphy.

RUSSELL — At Glen Cottage, Westmount, on June 3, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Russell.

TIMMIS — At 70 Columbia ave., Westmount, on June 1, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Timmis.

WADE — At Grenville, Que., on June 9, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wade.

At Rat Portage papers please copy.

MARRIED.

ADAMS — PHIPPS — At St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, on June 7, 1906, by the Rev. P. G. Plummer, Edna Gertrude, elder daughter of the late James Charles Phipps, Indian Superintendent at Manitowaning and granddaughter of the late Captain Wm. Phipps, R.N., Swansea, England, to George Frederick, second son of James Adams, of Toronto.

ALEXANDER — SOMERVILLE — At Knox Church, London South, Ont., on June 3, 1906, by the Rev. James G. Stuart, B.A., Maud Amelia Somerville, eldest daughter of George A. Somerville, manager of the Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Company, to Norman Byron Alexander, M.D., only son of Thomas Alexander, Collector of Inland Revenue, London, Ont.

BATTY — BODFISH — At the Lachine Methodist Church, on June 7, 1906, by the Rev. A. R. Williamson, Charles Batty to Clara, eldest daughter of Joseph Bodfish, both of Lachine.

BAYLEY — LIPSCOMB — On June 3, 1906, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by Rev. E. C. Hayley, Mary Cecil, eldest daughter of H. J. Lipscomb, to Harold Cuthbert Bayley, of Chicago, formerly of Toronto.

BETTS — CASTLE — On June 7, 1906, in McLeod Street Methodist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. F. G. Lett, Robert W. Betts, eldest son of the late George S. Betts, to Miss Edith G. Castle, daughter of the late C. H. Castle, both of Ottawa.

BLANCHFIELD — CASSIDY — At Brookville, Ont., on June 6, 1906, by the Rev. Charles Murray, Michael Blanchfield, of the Ottawa Electric Railway, to Miss Agnes Cassidy, daughter of the late Francis Cassidy.

BOTTERELL — ARMSTRONG — At St. George's Church, Montreal, on June 3, 1906, by the Right Rev. James Carmichael, M.A., D.C.L., D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, John Esterbrooke Botterell, of Vancouver, B.C., to Ethel Louise Armstrong, daughter of Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of Montreal.

BOTTERELL — MACNEE — At Kingston, Ont., on June 7, 1906, at the residence of Professor Cappon, brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. Donald Ross, B.D., Richard Frank Botterell, of Montreal, to Ethel Winifred Macnee, daughter of the late James Macnee, of Kingston.

CATHER — VIVIAN — On June 7, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Oliver, of Listowel, assisted by the Rev. T. A. Watson, of Thamesford, Miss Lillian May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Vivian, Toronto, to Joseph E. Cather, also of Toronto.

CLARK — HADWIN — At the residence of her father, 847 Wellington street, by the Rev. Wm. Sanders, on Tuesday, June 6, 1906, Rachel Edith, second daughter of Fred. R. Clark, G.T.R., to James Hadwin, of Montreal.

CHAPMAN — FLEMING — At St. Margaret's, Westminster, on May 24, 1906, by the Rev. Canon Hensley Henson, George Arthur Emerson Chapman, The Buffs, son of Major-General Arthur Emerson Chapman, late R.M.L.I., to Ethel Jean, daughter of Major Frank A. Fleming, of Toronto, and granddaughter of Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., of Ottawa.

DICKSON — ORR — At the residence of Mr. H. A. E. Orr, 511 Spadina avenue, Toronto, cousin of the bride, on June 7, 1906, by the Rev. C. O. Johnston, pastor of Wesley Methodist Church, Florence Patricia, daughter of J. A. Orr, of the Sudbury 'Journal,' to Mr. John Dickson, of Cache Bay, Ont.

DONALDSON — THOM — On June 7, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Frederick U. Donaldson to Jessie Eleanor Florence, daughter of the late George Thom, both of this city.

DOUGLAS — COADY — At St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, on June 5, 1906, by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, assisted by the Rev. J. S. Broughall, James S. Douglas, to Edith Mary Sutton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Coady.

EATON — FISH — At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 7, 1906, by the Rev. Stewart Orr, Hilda Houston Eaton, fifth son of W. H. Eaton, sen., to Lillian Russell Fish, both of Montreal.

ENOUGH — KENNEDY — On June 6, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Margaret, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Kennedy, Barrie, Ont., to Wm. S. M. Enough, of Toronto.

EWART — HOWE — On June 6, 1906, by the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, Ph.D., D.D., J. Albert Ewart to Alice Gertrude Howe, at St. Paul's Church, Ottawa.

GARDINER — COLE — On June 5, 1906, in this city, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Frederick Edgar, son of Thomas Gardiner, to Avis A. (Birdie), daughter of Henry F. M. Cole.

GORDON — STARK — At St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, on June 7, 1906, by the Rev. W. M. Loucks, James Gordon, of Pembroke, to Phyllis Maud, younger daughter of the late R. J. Stark.

GRANT — McLEAN — On June 7, 1906, at the residence of Mr. D. McLean, Moose Creek, Ont., by the Rev. L. Beaton, Miss Sarah C. McLean, of Moose Creek, Ont., to Mr. Alex. W. Grant, B.A., of Ottawa.

GREENWAY — DENNY — On June 6, 1906, at 39 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. E. N. Baker, Amelia Lott Greenway, daughter of the late Frederick Greenway, to James Denny, secretary-treasurer of the Gilchrist Clothing, Limited, Toronto.

HANSON — DODDS — At the residence of the bride, on June 1, 1906, by the Rev. J. L. George, Theodor Gertrude, eldest daughter of Thomas Henry Hanson, both of Montreal.

HENDERSON — TOWNSLEY — At No. 23 Esplanade, on June 5, 1906, Miss Ida Maud Townsley, only daughter of Joseph Townsley, to Wm. Henry Goold Henderson, only son of the Rev. Wm. Goold Henderson, of Westmount, who officiated, assisted by the Rev. M. Stuart Oxley.

JOHNSTON — EVANS — At St. Michael's Church, Sillery, Que., on June 8, 1906, by the Very Rev. Dean Williams, Anna Marie, eldest daughter of Lorenzo Evans, Esq., of Holmwood, to John Alexander Johnston, son of Mr. William Johnston, Lachine.

JORY — DOCKER — At St. Paul's Church, Dunnville, Ont., on June 7, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Perdue, Joseph Morley Jory, M.D., of St. Catharines, to Alice Mary, second daughter of the late Edward Doker, Esq.

KENNIN — MILLIGAN — At Toronto, on June 7, 1906, at St. Thomas's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. John M. Javert, Frank Nicholas Kennin, of Osgood's Hall, barrister-at-law, to Alice Sibyl Milligan, eldest daughter of Colonel W. J. Lane Milligan, late staff officer of pensioners, Imperial service.

MACMILLAN — LASH — At St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on June 6, 1906, Kerr Duncan Macmillan, of Princeton, N.J., to Cornelia Chesebro' Lash, daughter of Z. A. Lash, K.C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Armstrong Black, D.D., assisted by the Rev. I. W. Macmillan, of Winnipeg, brother of the groom.

MATHER — MACFARLANE — On June 1, 1906, at 212 Huron street, Toronto, by the Rev. S. G. Plummer, Hilda Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. MacFarlane, to Norman Lorne Campbell Mather, youngest son of J. A. Mather, New Lowell.

MCCARREY — QUAIN — At St. Gabriel's Church, on June 7, 1906, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., Charles M. McCarrey, of Brandon, Man., son of James McCarrey, of this city, to Mary Louise, eldest daughter of the late Edward Quain, of this city.

MILLER — MCGILL DES RIVIERES — At Ottawa, George Hermann Lister Miller, of Vancouver (Auditor Can. Pac. Ry.), eldest son of Thomas Bell Miller, of Owen Sound, to Charlotte McGill des Rivières, youngest daughter of the late Henry McGill des Rivières, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Hon. James McGill des Rivières (McGill University), and Admiral Sir Edward James Footie, K.C.B., of London, England.

MUIR — SHAW — On June 7, 1906, at Clinton, Ontario, by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, William J. Muir, son of Mr. James Muir, Port Elgin, Ont., to May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw, of Clinton.

PHILLIPS — BENNETT — At Kempville, Ont., on June 6, 1906, by the Rev. W. P. Reeve, B.D., C. Annie Bennett, to J. Alexander Phillips, both of Ottawa.

POW — ROTHWELL — On June 7, 1906, at St. Peter's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, Archibald Pow, of Tilsonburg, to Isabel L. daughter of W. E. Rothwell, of Toronto.

ROSEBROOK — DUNCAN — At the residence of the bride's mother, South Huron, on Wednesday, June 7, 1906, by the Rev. H. T. Kalem, B.A., Ernest C. Rosebrook, of Ottawa, Ont., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William J. Duncan, of the Township of Hull, Que.

ROWLEY — RICHARDSON — On June 7, 1906, at Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the rector, the Rev. Canon Kilton, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. M. Loucks, M.A., rector of St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa, Mabel Treacher Richardson, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Johnston Richardson, of Windsor, Ont., to Owsley Robert Rowley, of Montreal, fifth son of the late Lieut.-Colonel J. W. H. Rowley, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

RUTHERFORD — PARIS — At St. Martin's Church, on Wednesday, June 7, 1906, Andrew Rutherford, son of the late William Rutherford, Westmount, to Florence Mathilda Cornelia, eldest daughter of the late Felix Paris.

SCOTT — GOODDAY — On June 7, 1906, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, Harold Langham Scott, youngest son of the late Charles Scott, of Quebec, to May, youngest daughter of Horatio G. Goodday, of Quebec.

SMART — McPHERSON — On June 6, 1906, at 36 Olive ave., by Mr. C. W. Petch, evangelist, St. Catharines, Ont., Mary Mabel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. McPherson, to John A. Smart, eldest son of Wm. Smart, all of Toronto.

SPRAGUE — WALDIE — On June 7, 1906, at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. John Neil, Geoffrey Eward Sprague, of the Imperial Bank of Canada, to Jessie, daughter of John Waldie, Glenhurst, Rosedale.

STEPHENS — SHAW — At the residence of the bride's mother, at Shawbridge, Que., on June 8, 1906, by the Rev. Albert S. Cleland, Emmaline Martha Shaw, daughter of the late Joseph Shaw, to Samuel Ward Stephens, of Shawbridge, Que.

STEVENS — CHANNELL — At Auburndale, Mass., on June 1, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Strong, Ezra H. Stevens, of Albany, N.Y., to Mary A. Channell, formerly of Stanley, Que.

TAYLOR — POOLE — On June 7, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Richard Whiting, B.A., pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Toronto, to Mr. G. H. Taylor, of Montreal, to Minnie, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. E. Poole, 49 Tranby avenue, Toronto.

TEEL — HUNTER — On May 24, 1906, at the home of bride's aunt, by the Rev. George Mossop, Mr. Jay G. Teel, of Cowansville, Que., to Miss Lydia J. Hunter, of Farnham, P.Q.

THOMSON — HULME — On June 6, 1906, at St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Wylie C. Clarke, B.D., of Chalmers Church, Quebec, Jessie Haverall Thomson, youngest daughter of John C. Thomson, Elterick House, to Claude Stanley Croft Hulme, son of Lieut.-Col. Hulme, of Belleville, Ont.

TURPIN — WEDD — At the Church of the Epiphany, Toronto, by the Rev. Bernard Bryan, on June 5, 1906, John W. Turpin, of Medicine Hat, to Amy Charlton, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wedd, Jun., of Toronto.

WILSON — HARSHAW — At St. Paul's Cathedral, Los Angeles, California, on June 1, 1906, by the Rev. Dr. Wilkins, James J. Wilson, M.D., R.C.I., of Abasco, West Africa, to Constance, eldest daughter of A. T. Harshaw, Napanee.

ARMSTRONG — AT St. Catharines, Ont., on June 6, 1906, Thomas Norman, second son of Thomas Armstrong, M.D., Deer Park, Ont., in his 35th year.

ASHFORD — At Darrell, Chatham, Ont., on May 29, 1906, at the home of her father, by the Rev. J. M. Dunlop, Hattie Newell Wilder, wife of the late James Ashford, formerly of Port Hope, aged 84 years and 9 months.

BARKER — At the residence of her son-in-law, 1627 Queen street east, Toronto, on June 3, 1906, Isabella McGill, relict of the late John Barker, of Don Mills, aged 72 years.

BODDY — At 21 Winchester street, Toronto, on June 6, 1906, the Ven. Samuel J. Boddy, Archdeacon of York, aged 79 years.

BRUCE — At 38 Albany street, Leith, Scotland, on May 28, 1906, James Bruce, retired shipmaster, in his 84th year.

BUDDEN — On Friday, June 9, 1906, Mary Jessie Budden, aged 29 years, wife of William Budden, Newfoundland and Quebec papers please copy.

DANBY — At the residence of her son, Frederick W. Danby, Elia, Ont., on June 9, 1906, Janet Brack, relict of the late John Danby, in the 57th year of her age. Toronto papers please copy.

EWING — On Saturday evening, June 10, 1906, at 422 Metcalf avenue, Westmount, Murray Hamilton, infant son of A. H. Ewing.

FAIRBAIRN — At 5 Shannon street, Toronto, on June 5, 1906, after a long illness, Isabel, beloved wife of the Rev. R. Fairbairn, aged 53 years and 10 months.

FERRIS — At Campbell