

WHARVES FOR QUEENS, NOW

Col. McLean, M. P.,
Back in Town

WORK TO BE BEGUN

Member for Queens-Sunbury
Speaks of Dr. Pugsley's
Triumph

Colonel H. H. McLean, M. P. for Queens-Sunbury, returned to the matter of the proposed new wharves for Queens County, Ontario, yesterday. When asked by The Sun as to the Dominion exhibition grant of 1910, Colonel McLean stated that it had been definitely settled that the money would go to Saint John, and that the local association would receive formal notice in the latter shortly.

Colonel McLean described Hon. William Pugsley's great speech in the latter of the Central Railway report brilliant and masterful. The Minister completely routed the opposition, and he, with an ability that has won for him a host of friends, was successful in turning the tables upon the traders.

As to the matter of the proposed new wharves for Queens County, Ontario, Colonel McLean stated that he had received definite word from the department regarding Ottawa that all would be successful. Just before leaving he had interviewed the chief engineer, who told him that the specifications were on hand and that tenders for the work would be asked for shortly.

THEY DECIDE IN FAVOR OF THE COUNCIL'S ACTION

MONTREAL, May 18.—On May 18th general meeting of the members of the Montreal Board of Trade, called for the purpose and held in the afternoon, passed a set of resolutions forming the instructions for the delegates to the board who are to attend the meeting of the board of the Empire held in Sydney, Australia, next month. One change was made in the resolutions as submitted by the board, declaring in favor of reciprocity with the Empire, subject to requirements of revenue, while the original resolution was for protection. The board also decided to support the tariff resolution by the component members of the Empire. One of the board's delegates, G. E. Munroe, refused to accept this amendment and challenged it, presenting the opinion of the board, the result that another meeting was held today and the matter was decided before a large meeting. The decision was in favor of the board's resolution, it being carried by 187 to 57.

TIME INDUSTRIES MUST HAVE NOVA SCOTIA COAL NOW

PORTLAND, Me., May 18.—In an interview today Hon. John E. Warren, Federal senator from this state and head of the Warren paper, one of the largest concerns in the world, says: "Maine industries are seriously handicapped by high price of Pennsylvania coal, and it is a matter of life and death for the state. Congress should remove the ban from Canadian coal regardless of source of supply for Maine. The coal mines of Pennsylvania and West Virginia are no longer in the hands of the state, and if the duty is maintained on Nova Scotia coal, New England, and particularly, will have to look to the west for coal, and this is a matter of life and death for the state."

PROMOTION FOR NORMAN BURROWS

MONTREAL, May 18.—Norman Burrows, up to two years ago manager of the St. John branch of the Bank and since then assistant manager of the Montreal branch of the Royal Bank, has been transferred to Havana, where he is expected to be named manager. He sails on the 20th from Havana.

CHAMPLAIN TO SAIL

LIFAX, N. S., May 18.—W. C. Benson, of the Dominion Steamship company, who arrived at North Sydney from Newfoundland by steamer, stated that the steamer Lake Champlain came out of dry dock 48 hours last night after undergoing repairs, and would at once proceed up the river.

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Smith—"Yes, but just think what a chick grows to in ten years."

TOLE DREAMS OF A YANKEE

Canada Worried Over
American Influx

WRITER IMAGINES SO

Thinks it Looks Like Paving
Way for Union With
States

(New York Herald.)
During the month of March 4,793 settlers from the United States entered Canada on one railroad in the Northwest, the "Rock Line." They took with them 776 carloads of goods and property. Many of these Americans emigrating from their own country are well supplied with money. That is the rule rather than the exception. They do not go to Canada to work for wages, says the Cleveland Leader, but to buy land and establish themselves on their own farms, or else to go into business in the towns. Some of them have as much as \$25,000. Many take \$5,000 apiece.

Such men, so well supplied with money, are certain to have a great effect upon the development of the Canadian Northwest. They will not only hasten the building up of the country, but they will go far toward Americanizing it in the making. American customs and ideas will dominate many places in the most fertile part of the Dominion.

This is one offset to the loss sustained by this country in the emigration of many of its industrious and competent Americans. They take with them a strong inclination toward American products and American ways of doing business, and their presence in the Canadian provinces, which are now in a formative state and are easily given a bias which will endure for generations, will be good for American trade in the great region north of the United States between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains.

Incidentally, this heavy American migration to Canada disturbs some of the most nervous and bigoted Canadian loyalists. They like to see the Dominion grow and flourish, but they do not relish the Americanizing of extensive districts.

It looks too much like preparing some of the bigger and richest provinces of Canada for ultimate union with the United States—a phase of the situation which does not worry Americans in the least.

SHUN WISCONSIN IF YOU USE PROFANITY

Bill Passed Making it Unlawful to Swear in Public

MADISON, Wis., May 17.—Mule drivers, stevedores and all other persons will soon be prohibited from using profanity in public in Wisconsin. Likewise, it will be unlawful for persons to use vulgar language to the girl at the telephone exchange. The lower house of the legislature has put the finishing touches to the bill making it a misdemeanor to swear in public. The bill as first introduced simply prohibited swearing in the presence of persons less than 18 years old. The senate passed an amendment, striking out the reference to age.

TRADE RETURNS ARE IMPROVING

OTTAWA, May 17.—Trade returns at the Dominion for April, the first month of the fiscal year, show considerable improvement. The total trade for the month amounted to \$24,986,854, an increase of \$4,028,267 over April of last year.

Imports for month totalled \$23,831,673, an increase of \$2,609,078. Exports for the month totalled \$1,155,181, an improvement of \$1,567,969.

The customs duty collected during the month amounted to \$3,788,480, being a betterment of \$49,728.

Industry's complaints occurring to 250 individual work people during April were reported to the department of labor. Of these 14 were fatal and 186 resulted in serious injuries.

The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during April was eight, an increase of one as compared with March and the same number as were reported for April, 1908. About 23 firms and 2,848 employees were affected by these disputes.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during April was approximately 75,659 working days compared with 104,450 working days in March and 5,400 in April, 1908.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE ENTERS ON 90TH YEAR

Famous Crimean Nurse Receives Many Congratulatory Messages

LONDON, May 17.—Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimea, entered upon her ninetieth year this week and was the recipient of congratulatory messages that came from nearly all parts of the world. For close on to fifty years the famous nurse has lived in quiet retirement in her home near Park Lane. For the last fifteen years she has been confined to her bed most of the time by illness.

Born at Florence, of wealthy English parents, Miss Nightingale, at the age of 22, entered the institution of Protestant deaconesses at Kaiserswerth to be trained as a nurse. From there she went to the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris, to study their methods of nursing and hospital management.

In England, before she started for the Crimea, she reorganized the Harley Street Hospital in London, and on her return from the war in 1858 she established training colleges for nurses at St. Thomas' and King's College.

Despite her great age and physical infirmities her mind is still alert and active, and she continues to follow modern developments in the nursing profession with the keenest interest.

ALMOST A PANIC AMONG CHILDREN

OTTAWA, May 17.—While Adelaide Blondin, a young Hull boy, was producing a "dynamite" cartridge with a match yesterday morning at the children's mass in Holy Redeemer Church, Hull, the cartridge exploded, blowing off two of the youth's fingers and badly maiming his hand. His face also was injured.

The explosion occurred during the sermon being preached by the pastor, Rev. Father Carriere, and almost created a panic among the children. Dazed children in attendance, however, were calmed by the clergy present.

The lad was removed to the Water Street Hospital. Young Blondin it appears was given the dynamite cartridge just before mass time by a companion who it is thought got several of the cement quarries while bringing his father's dinner there the day before.

OFF TO SING SING TODAY

FLUSHING, N. Y., May 17.—Unless some unlooked for legal obstacle is interposed, Captain Peter C. Haine, Jr., U. S. A., who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing William E. Smith at the Bayview Yacht Club last August, will be taken to Sing Sing tomorrow and will at once begin serving the sentence imposed today by Justice Peterson in the supreme court. The sentence is an indeterminate one, under which the minimum period of imprisonment will be spent eight years and the maximum sixteen years. His time in prison must be spent at hard labor.

Counsel for Haine late today practically yielded to immediate transfer from the Queens Co. Jail to Sing Sing.

MT. ALLISON CONSERVATORY MUSIC

SACKVILLE, May 15.—The orchestral concert given in Beethoven Hall last evening by the pupils of the Mount Allison Conservatory of Music under the direction of Miss Ada Ayer, head of the Violin Department, was an unequalled success and gave the Sackville public as well as a considerable number who came in from neighboring towns an opportunity to appreciate the high quality of work being done at the Conservatory. The two-part programme consisted of the Fligel, Rode, Gillet, and Wieniawski numbers and concluded with Rossini's celebrated Overture to "William Tell," which both from the standpoint of technique and general effect was extremely well rendered. The delicate shading in this difficult symphony expressing the repose and solitude of nature and the tranquility of the human passions, the quick transition to the tempest, the gradual dying away of the thunder, the freshness of the pastoral scene, the tinkling of bells, and the Song of the Shepherds, were performed with artistic judgment, smoothness and precision. The orchestra was assisted by Miss Cladie Smith, of Sackville, who graduates this year in violin. Her solos with string orchestra, accompanied, deserve high praise. The enthusiastic and continued applause of the audience showed their appreciation of the skill and finish with which she rendered her DeBussy Concerto. Part of this programme, it is understood, will be repeated during the commencement exercises.

The Furness Liner Langlas will probably have to go into dry dock at Halifax, having had several plates started as a result of forcing her way through the great masses of ice near St. John's, Nfld. The Langlas has a general cargo for St. John.

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THE STAR BOARDER.

(By Allan P. Ames.)
The landed regarded the pretty widow with some disfavor. "I don't know," she hesitated, "we've never had a child in the house before, and I don't know what Mr. Chagrin would say."

"Mr. Chagrin?" queried little Mrs. Burlingame. "Your husband?"
"No," snapped the landlady. "But he's boarded here a long time and he's mighty nervous about the baby."

"O, but he hasn't seen my baby," was the conclusive answer.
Proof of the widow's powers of persuasion was a large-bruise that Arthur Chagrin had received from collision of his shin with a perambulator in the dark vestibule that evening. The perambulator was the chariot of Richard Burlingame, Jr.

He did not mention the encounter, not being quite certain as to the nature of the strange vehicle over which he stumbled; but during the night little Dickie Burlingame gave vocal evidence of his unfamiliar presence in the high-erly childless boarding house, and Chagrin descended to breakfast grim with determination.

But when he was introduced to Dickie's mother, and after one of the pleasantest breakfast hours he could remember, he found himself on the way down stairs to the nursery. Dickie had retired when the bachelor came home that night, and his carriage had been set in a less obtrusive spot, and the fact of his alien presence was quite forgotten until shortly after Chagrin had dropped into the night's deep slumber. Suddenly he was roused by a wall, and his grievance leaped back to him in magnified form.

A baby in the house! A snivelling kid who slept all day and kept himself and everybody else awake all night. He wouldn't stand it.

A fresh burst of walling from the end of the hall.

Not by god, he wouldn't wait till morning! He couldn't afford to lose another night's rest. He would act now.

Confronting his dressing robe about his tall, undecided whether to protest to the landlady or direct to the point of disturbance. Before he had reached a conclusion, however, the door opened, and Mrs. Burlingame, in a bewitching lace thing and her long beautiful hair in confusion, burst upon his astonished gaze.

Now was his time to speak, but before his lips could frame the words—"O, Mr. Chagrin," she cried. "I'm so glad I found you. Dickie has the croup. Here, the poor baby, struggle for breath. Please get me some snow. Quick!"

Chagrin bent over the child's crib, and then went back to his bachelor quarters, where he lay down, and on his arrival in Sydney, there was another disappointment to his already long list. He found that Squire, hearing of Johnson's coming, had secretly fled to America to avoid the negro. Squire made nothing by his show of white feather, for Tommy Burns disposed of him in a few seconds of fighting in Squire's first bout on American soil.

With his quarry vanished, Johnson had nothing to do but to meet the Australians who ranked next to Squire. He knocked out Peter Felix in one round and a bruised name of Lang in nine rounds. Australians saw Johnson in these bouts declared he was a wonder and could whip any man living. That was one reason why Sydney sports backed Johnson so heavily in his bout with Burns.

Johnson profited greatly by his four rounds, and when he returned to America in July of that year his prestige had increased measurably. He fought Bob Fitzsimmons, then a wreck, in this city during Elks' week, and slaughtered him.

Involved in art. 2 of the so-called Ashburton treaty negotiated nearly 70 years ago relating to the navigation of the St. John River. The article in part is as follows:

"Provided that the navigation on the St. John River, where it is decided to be a free river, shall be open to both parties; that all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, etc., or of agriculture or other manufactures, grown on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the St. John River or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence, if required be produced, shall have free access into and through said river and its tributaries, having their sources within the State of Maine, and from the seaport at the mouth of the St. John, and to and around said falls in the river, either by boats, rafts or other conveyance; that when within said province of New Brunswick, and in like manner, the inhabitants of the upper St. John territory, determined by this treaty to belong to England shall have free access to and through the river for their produce, in such parts where the river runs wholly within the limits of the said territory; that this agreement shall give no right to either party to interfere with any regulations not inconsistent with the terms of this treaty which the governments respectively of Maine or New Brunswick may make respecting the navigation of said river, when both sets thereof shall belong to the same party."

For many years after the signing of the treaty of Paris in 1782 Great Britain contended that the Schoodiac was the upper St. John, and the treaty of the United States maintained that the Magaguadavic was meant, the difference territorially involving some \$300 of the upper St. John territory, which Nova Scotia, holding the Schoodiac as the river boundary, made grants forming the settlement of St. Andrews, and Massachusetts appointed as commissioners to settle the question of the true river. The river was reported that in their opinion the Magaguadavic was the river intended, as being nearer to the St. John River.

In February, 1790, in the second session of the first congress, Washington submitted the question to the senate for arbitration, and it remained unsettled till John Jay, on Nov. 19, 1794, in England, negotiated a treaty for the settlement of this initial dispute. In 1888 the boundary troubles reached an acute stage and led to the bloodless Aroostook war, for which congress authorized the president to call out the militia for six months and to accept 50,000 volunteers, and \$100,000, while Maine voted \$80,000 for military defenses and arming civil posse, erected fortifications at Madawaska, Fort Fairfield and other places along the borderland.

Across the river were encamped the English soldiers. Military roads were blazed from Bangor, and supplies were hastily forwarded through Aroostook county. The total casualties of that war were one man accidentally killed in a field.

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RECORD RECEIPTS FOR JOHNSON-O'BRIEN GO

Heavyweight Champion Gets Guarantee of \$5000 from Club Which Once Snubbed Him

WILL DRAW TO \$25,000

Jack Johnson, the world's heavyweight champion, who meets Jack O'Brien in this city next Wednesday night, will share in the largest gate receipts ever recorded in the world for a bout of six rounds' duration, says the Philadelphia North American.

As every seat at the National Athletic Club's arena has virtually been sold, a conservative estimate of the receipts for the bout is \$35,000, which exceeds by several thousand dollars the amount McGovern and Nelson fought to at the same club in 1908, and which was the previous high-water mark as a six-round drawing card.

Johnson is guaranteed \$5,000 for work which cannot last more than eighteen minutes, but he has no percentage privileges, while the wily O'Brien waived the guarantee offered him by Promoter Edwards, and will fight on percentage, which means that his share will be around the \$7,000 mark.

Five thousand dollars is a big sum for Johnson to draw down, however, especially when it is recalled that in 1906 and 1908 he was fighting for cheap purses.

That was a time when Johnson haunted local matchmakers and asked for a chance, but none of these men could see where the big Texan would draw well enough to justify his fat purses. Johnson was turned down by all the big clubs and was forced to accept the small purses of the small-fry clubs.

Smarting under the snubs of the first class matchmakers, Johnson left America early in 1907 on a campaign of vindication. Hearing that Australia was boasting that it had the world's champion in Bill Squires, Johnson picked Squires as the man to build up his reputation.

Jack called for the Antipodes, but on his arrival in Sydney, there was another disappointment to his already long list. He found that Squire, hearing of Johnson's coming, had secretly fled to America to avoid the negro. Squire made nothing by his show of white feather, for Tommy Burns disposed of him in a few seconds of fighting in Squire's first bout on American soil.

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Johnson profited greatly by his four rounds, and when he returned to America in July of that year his prestige had increased measurably. He fought Bob Fitzsimmons, then a wreck, in this city during Elks' week, and slaughtered him.

SAD HOME COMING FOR RETURNED MISSIONARY

It was a sad home coming for the Rev. Louis M. Duval, who reached the city at noon yesterday from his mission station in Southern Nigeria, Africa, via Liverpool and Quebec. Upon his arrival here, Mr. Duval was grief-stricken to learn that his young son, Louis Edward Silliker, whom he had never seen, had passed away. Mr. Duval had been staying in St. John with his son hoping that the little fellow would improve in health. However, he showed a decided tendency to tuberculosis, and died last week. The interment will be made today.

WOOLEN MILLS BURNED.

TORONTO, May 17.—The Erie woolen mills, owned by John Slingsby, at Dunnville, were destroyed by fire Sunday evening. The loss is \$120,000, half insured.

LIGHT BOOZE.

Do You Drink It?
A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says: "During the two years of my 'raising' as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a good, hot cup of coffee about that time. It stimulated me and I could keep awake better."

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days."

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the harmful habit."

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the stimulant, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right."

"Finally I began to feel clearer headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Washing Without Rubbing
No work—no tired arms—when the washing is done with
"PURITAN"
Reacting Washing Machine
Grandmother, or any of the children, can do the entire week's wash in the "PURITAN". It is the only washing machine made in Canada that has the Improved Roller Gear. Write for booklet if your dealer does not handle the "PURITAN". Don't take a substitute—there are none "just as good".
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS St. Mary's, Ont. 38

BRINGING OXFORD UP TO DATE

A Synopsis of the Revolutionary Suggestions Which Have Just Been Made by Lord Curzon.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston has addressed to Oxford University, of which he is Chancellor, a remarkable letter on the "Principles and Methods of the University." It is in the main a concise and masterly summary of the different proposals that are exercising the minds of the members of the university and those outside it for a radical reformation of the education of the nation, and a disposition of the university on these proposals. But in some cases the Chancellor has voiced his own views not uncertainly. Particularly in this case in the matter of degrees for women and the emancipation of the theological degrees from attachment to the clergy of the Church of England and alone. He argues that women ought to be given the visible sign of their now permitted success in the shape of a degree, and that theological honors should not be withheld from a woman who is a Nonconformist, who may well be the highest living authority in Hebrew or Church history, or Biblical criticism.

As to this letter will appear as a plea for reform of an old institution on lines astonishingly democratic and revolutionary; to others, it will only represent the views already current in the mind of the Chancellor, who has long been to be the "home of dead languages and undying prejudices."

OXFORD'S COURAGEOUS CHANCELLOR.

A word must be said about the courage of the Chancellor of one of the two great universities in this coming year as a champion of reform. The Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge are usually looked upon as holding offices of great dignity, but of little, if any, constitutional power. But Lord Curzon takes an unimpeachable, if modest, view of his standing in this respect. "I have felt," he writes in his introductory letter to the Vice-Chancellor, "that the Chancellor is, in truth, not so much the foremost official as the first servant of the university, who, in such a case, may, without impertinence, act as the interpreter of its constitution, and endeavor to fuse and give form to the best of its ideas." And accordingly, we have this able and reasoned argument which will no doubt, open the eyes of many to the way things are moving at Oxford.

An instance of the extent to which may be done in a proposed to change the form of government of the universities by lessening the fees for the M. A. degree. At present convocation "consist of all M. A.'s and Doctors of Divinity, whether resident or non-resident, who have kept their names on the books both of the university and of any college or hall." But only one-third of those who take the M. A. proceed to the M. A. degree, and even so a large number of M. A.'s do not keep their names on the books, and are, therefore, no longer members of the university. Those who do both are very largely those to whom a higher degree is of practical value—that is, clergymen and schoolmasters; and it follows that in any great crisis of reform, the decision is in the hands of only a section of those who should represent her throughout the country.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

We find another instance of this in the important chapter of the Chancellor's book devoted to "The Admission of Poor Men." And here he writes somewhat strongly against the boy-scholarship, advocated by some ardent reformers, of "the wealthy pass-man, who is supposed to devote to sport all the time that he can spare from the neglect of learning." He is convicted of idleness, let him be taken in hand and reformed. There will be more to be said upon that head later on. But in so far as he represents a particular stratum in the national life it is important that he should not be denied the advantages of a university course. It is as desirable that Oxford should educate the future country square, or nobleman, or banker, or member of Parliament, or even the Guardsman, as it is that it should sharpen the wits of the schoolmaster, or the clinical artist. Without endorsing the popular cant about the "governing classes," we know that the former type may be, and often is, called upon to take a prominent part in public life, and he is immeasurably better fitted to do so by the experience that he has undergone and the equipment that he has received at Oxford or at Cambridge. Such men do not impede the real work of the university; they do not prevent a single scholar or a single poor man from matriculating; they are better situated