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LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The outcry against the entrance examinations has moved Premier Whitney to a polite expression of sympathy. He dilates on the damage of pushing the examination test too far. Some parents, he says, seem more anxious to push the children on to the high schools than to see that their preparatory training is thorough and complete. Some teachers boast of the number of pupils who pass the entrance, as if this test were the sole aim of the public school course. Originally intended as a test of the fitness of pupils to enter upon high school work, this examination has become a sort of fetish, and devotion to it has interfered in a very considerable degree with the efficiency of the public schools. "The result," adds the Premier, "has been bad all around. The thoroughness of the public school training has been impaired, and many ill-prepared pupils have been forced into the high schools."

Sir James goes on to say that as only a fraction of the public school children go to high schools, the public schools should be improved in every way. Attention should be concentrated on the public school course as an end itself. Public school instruction must be more thorough, and not made a system of cramming for examinations.

How reminiscent! These are echoes of Sir James Whitney's old election speeches. Even the phraseology is the same. As leader of the Opposition, Sir James was a great educational reformer—on the platform. The imperfection of the public school was his cry by day and night. He lamented that it was in the tools of a system which made it a mere ante-room to the high school. It must be made substantive and self-centred. Well, Sir James had the opportunity for over five years to realize his notions, and today he sings the same old song. He contends he has done something by creating more normal schools to provide better-trained teachers, and by publishing "better and cheaper" textbooks. Some of these text-books are being thrown out of many schools, and there are experienced educationists who say the destruction of the model schools has been a grievous blunder. Today in all essentials the public school system is where it was when Sir James took office. It has not even advanced with the times by adapting itself to the industrial needs of the province.

The unfortunate results of the entrance examinations are rightly a matter of concern to Sir James, but why throw upon the public school teachers the blame for a condition of things caused by the examiners? The authors of the "trick" papers are largely responsible for the poor showing of the pupils this year. And if the system is still so bad as Sir James says it is, what has he been doing since January, 1905?

THE BRITISH LABOR EXCHANGES

One important part of its social reform programme, which the Asquith Government has been able to realize is the creation of labor exchanges. The system has been only a few months in operation, but it has already done much to steady the labor market.

Official figures recently issued show a remarkable increase in the work of the exchanges. The number of vacant situations filled increased from 24,235 in May to 41,550 in June. A portion of the increase is accounted for by special developments of a temporary character. In particular, 2,325 temporary vacancies were filled through an exchange which was opened at Liverpool in connection with the Royal Agricultural Show. This proved of great service in obtaining labor at short notice for temporary purposes during the exhibition. During the month a beginning was made with the organization of the casual labor required for fruit and pea-picking, and it is expected that the result will be to enable the employers to obtain labor of a better quality with more certainty than hitherto, instead of having to rely upon tramps.

It is not pretended that all of those who secured situations would have remained idle but for the exchanges, but it is certain that the places are filled and the men given employment more expeditiously and with far less useless wandering in search of work than

would be the case if the exchanges did not exist. Apart from the special temporary employment alluded to, the bulk of the work is not of a casual character. It is a satisfactory feature of the exchanges that they are used largely by skilled men and by employers in search of skilled labor.

At the end of June there remained on the register 73,604 workpeople's applications as compared with 75,402 at the end of May. The total number of applications received during June was 151,556; in May the total was 100,392. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified rose from 73 per cent. in May to 81 per cent. in June (men 85 per cent., boys 77 per cent., women 73 per cent., and girls 74 per cent.).

A comparison of the work of the exchanges during June with that of February, the first month of their existence, shows that in February about 21,000 vacancies were notified and about 12,500 were filled, or about 60 per cent., while in June the number notified was 51,417 and the number filled 41,550, or 81 per cent. The greatest proportionate increase in the work done is among women, the next greatest among men. The amount of work among boys and girls is not developed to the same extent.

The system is justifying itself as a means of bringing supply and demand together in the labor market.

SIR WILFRID AND THE GRAIN GROWERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is being waylaid by the Grain Growers' Association at every stage of his journey. At Winnipeg, Brandon, Humboldt, Rosethorn, Saskatoon, Weyburn, Melville and Regina, they had the same cry—the reduction of the tariff. Liberals and Conservatives alike joined in the demand, and used plain language.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position has been only less difficult than Mr. Borden's would have been in the same circumstances. The western farmers are not satisfied with the present tariff; but no Government could go to the length of their demands at one stroke without seriously disturbing many important industries. Sir Wilfrid has made no pretence of promising them full satisfaction, but his answers imply that there will be a revision of the tariff in the near future, and that it will be downward, not upward. The Government may consider it good politics and good business to scale down the duties on articles which are chiefly purchased by the farmers. The United States has a standing offer of reciprocity in agricultural implements, which western grain growers are urging Sir Wilfrid to accept, but the question is not so simple as it looks. The cost of raw materials must be considered. While it will be impossible to do all that the western grain growers ask, the fact that they are organized and militant will make it easier to meet them half way, because the Government will have behind it a fighting force in the battle against the high protectionists, who will powerfully oppose any party that attempts a general reduction of the tariff.

An airman's strike is the latest. Like many novelties it is made in Germany.

The West Nissouri Rifle Club, of this county, has won a silver medal in a competition in England. Bully for the "embattled farmers!"

The Detroit Saturday Night points to Ontario as proof that the spoils system is not entirely a United States product. But is not indigenous here. The present Ontario Government borrowed it from the United States.

Linley Sambourne, the Punch cartoonist, is dead. Punch's brand of humor is distinctively English, but art is universal, and Sambourne was a great artist.

The Ottawa Opposition will oppose a reduction of the tariff if the Government proposes it. But it is almost as certain that the Opposition would cater to low tariff sentiment if the Government made no move.

The British Parliament has adjourned till November. The course of the Asquith Government has been strewn with shoals and rocks, but there has been skillful piloting. The constitutional hurricane is ahead, unless the veto conference can lead both parties into calm water.

The Victoria Colonist defends the legislation which penalizes Canadian firms for doing business in British Columbia. It says that "the agitation against the act in the east arises from the fact that business concerns there have discovered that British Columbia is no longer an absolutely open field for them." Isn't it good ground for agitation? There should be no restrictions upon inter-provincial trade. It is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and to the sentiment of Canadian unity.

MORE ARTISTICALLY DONE.

[Baltimore American.]
The Lover (rapturously)—Fancy paints her face when I'm away from her! His Sister (cruelly)—But not half as well as she does it.

WAIT A BIT.

[Cleveland Leader.]
Guest—Look here, how long am I going to have to wait for that halfpenny of duck I ordered?
Waiter—Till somebody orders the other half.

REPARTÉE.

Repartee is the highest order of wit, as it behooves the coldest yet quickest exercise of genius at a moment when the

passions are aroused. Voltaire, on hearing the name of Haller mentioned to him by an English traveler at Ferney, burst forth into a violent panegyric upon him; his visitor told him that such praise was most disinterested, for that Haller by no means spoke so highly of him. "Well, well, sir," replied Voltaire, "perhaps we are both mistaken."

THE FUN IN IT.

[Illustrated Bits.]
Muriel—Do you consider engagements binding?
Millicent—Certainly! If one didn't there would be no fun in breaking them.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

[Boston Transcript.]
Beck—Do you believe that marriage is a means of grace?
Peck—Sure! Anything is a means of grace that leads to repentance.

PLAYING THE MARKET.

[Puck.]
"Curbroke never pays for his meat until a month afterwards."
"So I hear." Prices in the meantime go up, and he feels as though he'd made something.

HER TROUBLES ARE OVER.

[Chicago News.]
Signed the pretty miss.
"Skies are grey or skies are fair—Through all weathers this Trouble sticks so tight to me. Always I declare."
My sad fate seems just to be
Nothing much to wear!

"I have nothing much to wear!"
"This a dreadful plight!"
If I journey anywhere,
I am such a sight!
Class I never get, it seems,
And my greatest care
Is this woe that haunts my dreams—
Nothing much to wear!"

But it happened on a day,
She with hopeful face
Packed her grip and went away
To a bathing place.
Though she's nothing much to wear,
Now she wears a smile.
Yes! she's wondrous happy there,
For she's right in style.

BRITAIN'S FIRESIDE KING.

[Sydney News, in McClure's Magazine.]
The King, as I have said, is a man of the simplest life. He will be a tactician, who, if he were not King, would probably choose as the most congenial of all lives that of an English country gentleman, with an estate large enough to demand good business management, with plenty of fishing and shooting, and a seat on the local magistrate's bench as in the county council, and with endless opportunities for little acts of practical benevolence. He has never cared for society or shown the least ambition to be a leader of fashion. The "smart set" he detests as he detests the abominable snobs, flatterers and the butterflies of both sexes that are apt to flit round a court.

HAD HIM TREED.

[Forest and Stream.]
He had never fished before, and his rod was new and shining with resplendent varnish. Eagerly attired, he was whirling a trout stream, when, by some odd chance, he got a bite. The fisherman had hooked a one-pounder, from the way the line strained.

He was not playing the fish at all. With rod held straight ahead he was slowly and steadily reeling him in. How he managed to hold the fish was beyond him.

Presently the fish was directly below the end of the rod. Did he stop? No; he kept on reeling the fish in, and just as he reached the bank the fish's head touched the tip. The man even tried to pull him through the ring.

Just then he saw the man standing on shore, waving his arms. He turned to me with a bewildered look and said, "What shall I do now?"

"The only thing you can do now," I said, "is to climb up the pole after him."

WILL IT PAY?
[S. E. Kiser.]
Our only thought is: "Will it pay?"
Before we launch our scheme or plan
We never pause to gravely say:
"How will it help our fellow-man?"

It may somehow improve his lot,
Some benefit it may impart,
But that, to tell the truth, is not
The thing we think of at the start.

Our purpose is to get his cash,
To tempt him so that he will buy;
The thing we offer may be trash,
Intended but to please his eye.
What if his child be stricken down
By tempting poison that we sell?
We ride in splendor through the town,
And lightly think that all is well.

We never pause to think or care
How others may be wronged because
We cunningly discover where
And how to overstep the laws;
We study law, we plan and dream,
Of millions we shall have some day,
And always comes with every scheme
The simple question: "Will it pay?"

ABSENT-MINDED.

[Boston Traveller.]
The champion absent-minded man lives in Haverhill. On one occasion he called upon his old friend, the family physician. After a chat of a couple of hours the doctor saw him to the door and bade him good-night, saying:
"Come again. Family all well, I suppose."
"My heavens!" exclaimed the absent-minded beggar. "That reminds me of my errand. My wife is in a fit!"

GOLDWIN SMITH.

[Baltimore News.]
Reminiscences of Goldwin Smith, contributed by Lionel A. Tollemache to the London Nation, picture the distinguished scholar and campaigner as a man of strong antipathies. Goldwin Smith disliked Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli, Catholics, Jews and Frenchmen. Of these he detested Disraeli worst of all. "Was especially bitter against Disraeli for having sprung from the Jewish race," asks Mr. Tollemache, "or against the

Jewish race for having given birth to Disraeli?" The key to his violent antipathies, the writer finds in Goldwin Smith's "aggressive rectitude," which is a milder way of saying fanaticism. "The crushing personality of Goldwin Smith stunted his powers of sympathy. Like Freeman, and perhaps like Macaulay, he was lacking in the Shakespearean faculty of catching a villain's point of view."

THE GOOD FAIRY.

[Puck.]
Alice—And she made the homely girl look extremely beautiful.
Ada—With a wave of her wand, I suppose?
Alice—No; with the wave of her magic hair-curler.

CHANGE AND REST.

[Vale Record.]
Miss Chapel—Where did you go over the week-end?
Mr. Yong—I went to Atlantic City for change and rest.
She—How was it?
He—The waiters got the change and the hotel the rest.

TO NIO STRIKERS SIGNED THE BOOK

Men Reported For Duty, But Were Not Given Trains.
Toronto, Ont., Aug. 3.—The striking Grand Trunk trainmen were taken back to work this morning, as they expected. They were kept hanging about the station for some time without any word from the officials, and later they were allowed to go in and write their names and addresses in a book. This was done while they waited outside the office until a detective notified them to go away, saying none of them would be allowed around the station until they were sent for. These were Master of Transportation Brownlee's orders, said the officer.

O TOUR THE LAKES

Hon. Mr. Brodeur Starts on Long Voyage on the Simcoe.
Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Hon. L. P. Brodeur, minister of marine and fisheries, will embark tonight upon the government lighthouse supply steamer Simcoe for a tour of the Canadian lakes. From Fort William he will leave for Banff, Alta., where he will remain for a time to fit himself for the active work of the summer. The Simcoe will be accompanied by Madame Brodeur, Lady Laurier, and his private secretary, Mr. George Morisset. Lady Laurier will accompany the party to the west to meet Sir Wilfrid.

CORRESPONDENCE

An Appeal to Parents.
To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Would you like to help to save the lives of one hundred babies every year? Listen; we are losing one hundred babies every year that would not die if they had perfectly clean milk. How do we know this to be true? Because we are losing two or three babies as often as one where they have provided for the babies perfectly clean milk from cows that have been tested and proved free from tuberculosis. If every baby in this city could have pure milk from cows that have been tested and proved free from tuberculosis, the number that we do. That is a terrible thought, but there is no way round it; facts are stubborn things. Every summer a large number of babies are carried to the cemetery, and we have been blaming everything but the right one, but now that we know that impure milk has caused the death of most of them we cannot hold ourselves guiltless if we do not make every effort to stop "the slaughter of the innocents."

All honor to the members of the milk commission who have been at considerable expense to inform themselves rather than to rouse people to the importance of this matter, but we must not leave them to bear all the burden.
What is to be done? First, let every mother see that her baby gets milk that has been certified by competent authorities to be clean and from cows that are not tuberculous. Then, when she is convinced of its value let her tell her neighbors who may not know about it. The more it is needed, and here is where everyone can help who can spare a dollar or more. To produce this milk costs a great deal more than ordinary milk. There is the cost of special inspection, of testing the cattle to see that they are free from tuberculosis, keeping the stables as clean as a house, etc., which increases the price. The price usually charged in this city is 15 cents, but arrangements have been made with Mr. Marshall, whereby he agrees to deliver it at the house in quart bottles for 10 cents. But many cannot afford even that, and we must do something to help them. In Hamilton the people subscribed \$2,000 this year to provide this quality of milk for poor babies. To what nobler object can we give a dollar or ten dollars or a hundred?
Anyone who wants this milk or anyone who desires to send it to some poor child, can do so by calling on Mr. Joseph Marshall, telephone 1994.
I am told that the commission need no less than \$150,000, and with such men at the head of the movement the public may rest assured that every dollar will be wisely expended and properly accounted for. Even if fifty babies can be saved every year, the money applied? If your readers will look into this matter carefully I have no fear but the money will be found to carry out this noble work of saving the poor babies. Subscriptions may be sent to "Milk Commission," Lock Box 403, or left at Rowat's grocery store, Dundas street, and they will be promptly acknowledged. HENRY ARNOTT.
London, Aug. 4.

LATE JOSEPH CHARLTON

Funeral One of Largest Ever Held in London Township.
The funeral of the late Joseph Charlton, of London township, took place yesterday afternoon, and was one of the largest ever held in London Township. The services were conducted by Rev. Clayton J. Moore, pastor of the Birr Methodist Church, assisted by Rev. John Mahan, of Brynston.

The pallbearers were three nephews of the deceased, Mr. Charlton, Frank Attwood and Beverly Carmichael, and three members of the Bible class, Alvin Paisley, Earl Reeves and Lee McAndrews.
The floral offerings were very numerous, many coming from friends at a distance.
Deceased is survived by a widow, one son, Fred Charlton, of London, and three daughters, Misses Annie and Josephine at home, and Mrs. James Paisley, of Elderton.

He was a life-long Methodist, and took a very prominent part in the Elderton Methodist Church.

HAMILTON COACHMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Hamilton, Aug. 4.—Thomas Turner, an English coachman in the employ of William Vallance, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid. It is supposed that he was mentally deranged when he took his life. He was for several years coachman for the late William Hendrie. A widow, five sons and one daughter survive. No inquest will be held.

NEW CHINESE BOYCOTT

Americans to Suffer for Treatment of Chinks at Frisco.
Canton, China, Aug. 4.—A boycott on American goods and merchants on similar lines to the one which several years ago caused millions of dollars' damage to American trade in China, has been proclaimed here in response to complaints of the treatment of Chinese in America. The specific cause of complaint on this occasion is the objection of the Chinese of San Francisco to the detention system on Angel's Island, on San Francisco Bay, which they have been endeavoring for some time to have removed to San Francisco itself, in order to secure better treatment for arriving Chinese.

The boycott is proclaimed by the Chinese Self-Government Society of Canton, an organization conducting a propaganda for "China for the Chinese" and for government reform, to which Chinese in San Francisco appealed by letter.
An appeal has been issued to Chinese abroad, asking them to co-operate in the boycott.

"OH, YOU KID"

Cost an Ottawa Man Five Dollars For Calling After a Young Woman.
Ottawa, Aug. 4.—It cost Harnezas Sarasin \$5 and costs in the police court this morning for following a young lady through the market and annoying her with such expressions as: "Oh, you kid."

Napoleon Giroux, first offender under the new bread act, was fined \$5 and costs for selling bread under legal weight. He had 125 loaves seized.

Chapman's

Five o'clock closing during August, as in July.

New Idea Fashion Patterns, 10¢ each. If you wish it sent by mail, send 1¢ extra for postage for each pattern.

Souvenir Plates of London of decorated china, with four views of London. Of interest to visitors in the city. Each, 12½¢.

Allover Swiss Embroideries

19c, 59c, and 85c Yard

Very handsome Allover Swiss Embroideries for making waists, yokes and sleeves, in eyelet, solid and pretty open patterns, embroidered on fine Swiss and cambric. There's not any likelihood of these being offered elsewhere at these prices. Take advantage of the opportunity when it is offered.

Allover Embroidery, fine qualities and pretty patterns. Regular 25c and 35c values. Now a yard.....	Allover Swiss and Cambric Embroideries, handsome effects. Regularly priced at 60c, 75c, 85c and 90c. Special at a yard.....	Beautiful Swiss Allover Embroideries; a variety of fifteen patterns. Regular prices \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special, at a yard.....
19¢	59¢	85¢

Correct Hosiery

Don't be out of style in the matter of Hosiery, when the correct kinds are to be had here at no higher prices than the indifferent kinds elsewhere.

FANCY HOSE—Colored Cotton Hose with coin spots and stripes, all the leading colors. Regular 25c a pair. Special now.....

LACE LISLE HOSE—Very superior quality, double heels and toes, pretty lace ankle effects. Colors are raw silk, old rose, tan, helio, pink, sky, red, navy, cadet, blue and black, at a pair.....

PLAIN COLORED LISLE HOSE, in the same shades as above, garter top, very richly dyed. At a pair.....

35¢

35¢

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS NOW TOTAL 246,000

During the Year the 71 Councils of the Order Added 19,000 Members

Quebec, Aug. 4.—A gain of 19,000 members by the councils of the Knights of Columbus, was reported yesterday in the convention of the order by Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty.
The total membership roll is now 246,000.
Mr. Flaherty announced that the \$50,000 endowment fund for chairs in Washington University had been applied for, and that \$571,000 already had been paid in.
The balance is expected by October, 1911, when the Columbus monument in Washington will be unveiled.

BOILER EXPLODED

C. P. R. Engine Ran Into String of Empties at Montreal.
Montreal, Aug. 4.—With a thundering crash, the boiler of a C. P. R. yard locomotive exploded on the high-level tracks at the entrance to the city yesterday morning. The explosion was caused by a collision with a string of empties. It was stated that the engineer was seriously injured, but he was not taken to any of the local hospitals, and the company declared that he was uninjured.

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ANOTHER G. T. R. AWARD

Cancellation Board Gives Decision Favoring the Brassworkers.
Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Majority and minority reports by the board of conciliation in the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway and its brass workers at Montreal were received today at the labor department.

The chairman, A. G. B. Claxton, K. C., and the men's representative, Charlemagne Rodier, agree, while the minority report is from William Aird, of Kingston, representing the company.

Both parties agreed that the employees were graded from 17 to 36 cents an hour, but that under the contract system or piecework they had earned from 26 cents to 35 cents per hour.

The employees first asked a minimum rate of 30 cents an hour, but withdrew this, asking a minimum of 24 cents, the contract system to continue. The company refused to accept this.

The majority of the board recommended that the employees be graded from 20 to 28 cents, that the contract system be continued, that all demonstration be made by men earning not less than 25 cents an hour, that as far as possible the shop arrive at a tariff price on all contracts within the next six months, that the present Montreal workers be regraded by Sept. 1 next, and that each man's grade be raised two cents an hour.

In the minority report it is recommended that the existing contract and grading systems should be continued.

REV. GEO. FERGUSON DEAD

Prominent Methodist Preacher Dies Suddenly at Falls.
Niagara Falls, Ont., Aug. 3.—Rev. George Ferguson was suddenly claimed by death this morning at his residence, the cause being heart failure. The reverend gentleman, who had been on the retired list of the Methodist Church for the past four years, was 73 years of age, and had been 43 years in the Methodist pulpit in Canada.

FELL ON FORK.
Charlottetown, P.E.I., Aug. 3.—Frank Devine, aged 30, while engaged in haying this morning at a farm on the top of a load, landed upon the prongs of his hay fork, which entered below the right armpit, penetrating the lungs to a depth of seven inches. He suffered terrible agony, and is not expected to live.

Dutch Collars

New Guipure and Imitation Baby Irish Collars, perfect-fitting round shapes that will not curl up after washing. Prices.....

25¢ to \$1.25

Ladies' Wash Suits

Plain tan, blue and white duck, also fancy striped linettes. Made in coat style, with pleated skirts, finished to correspond with coat. Worth \$7.00. The final clearing price is.....

\$3.95

White Lawn, Mull and Embroidery Dresses at Reduced Prices.

INQUIRY INTO DEATH OF CHATHAM MAN

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Stratford, July 4.—The death of John W. Brooks is occasioning some comment, and the verdict of the inquest to be held on Aug. 16, will be awaited with interest. The unfortunate man was found dead at the Cabinet Hotel Tuesday night, and the jury empaneled by Dr. J. P. Rankin met yesterday, but adjourned until the date named. Drs. D. Smith and Cannon are performing the post mortem.

The repeated showers are working wonders with lawns and gardens, and the watering hose is out of business for a time.

EMBRÓ.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Embro, Aug. 3.—Miss Louise Campbell returned on Friday from a trip to the coast.

Dr. G. A. Sutherland left Monday night on a trip to Vancouver.

Miss Bessie Sutherland and little niece, Miss Alberta Patterson, of Woodstock, are guests at Mr. Robert Matheson's, John street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dillane and sons Perry and Roy, left Monday morning for Palmerston, where they will spend some weeks before leaving for the west, where in future they will reside.

Mr. Ermin Sutherland returned to Port William to resume his duties on the staff of the Trades' Bank.

Wm. Boles left Friday for Lockwood, Sask.

Quite a number of our citizens took in the excursion to Toronto and Niagara Falls on Monday morning.

Miss May Middleton, of Toronto, spent over Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Hugh Middleton.

Mr. John McPherson, of Toronto was an over Sunday visitor at his home.

Mr. Dan Fraser, of Flint, Mich. spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. Hector Morrison.

Mrs. Sharpe and daughter, Miss Sharpe, of Toronto, spent over Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Matheson.

Miss Libbie Boxall, of Woodstock, is holidaying with her brother, Mr. Geo. H. Boxall.

Mrs. George Belbeck and infant daughter Wilda, of London, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Matheson.

Miss Edna McKay, of Woodstock, is visiting at Mr. Graham McKay's.