

# "For Tea You Can't Beat Lipton's"

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## LIPTON'S TEA

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### NEW METHODS IN SPELLING

#### Imperial Education Conference Urges Importance of Simplification.

A despatch from London, England, says: At the Imperial Education Conference recently held privately the Foreign Office resolved that the simplification of spelling was a matter of urgent importance throughout the Empire, demanding such practical steps in every country as may appear most conducive to the creation of enlightened public opinion and the direction thereof to the maintenance of English in purity and simplicity among all English speaking people. Among the suggestions was a proposal from Dr. MacKay, of Nova Scotia, that there be progressive simultaneous simplification of spelling with recurring periods throughout the English-speaking world, including the United States. Dr. Mackay did not propose that adults be compelled to adopt the new methods, but that new ways be adopted and new spellings issued, say, every 25 years, these to be taught to each new generation of children. The conference adopted various resolutions unifying education arrangements in the Empire.

#### KILLED ON RAILWAY TRACKS.

##### Mr. Harry Hobman Meets Death at Valois, Que.

A despatch from Montreal says: Mr. Harry Hobman, an accountant employed by Dale & Company, this city, was instantly killed by a Grand Trunk Railway train at Valois on Wednesday morning. Mr. Hobman arrived at the station too late to take his usual train to the city, and after taking leave of his wife he went to cross the G. T. R. tracks with the intention of going to business by the C. P. R. train on the tracks adjacent. The Vaudreuil train, not scheduled to stop at Valois, dashed into the unfortunate man as he was crossing, killing him instantly. Mr. Hobman leaves a wife, but no children. He was twenty-eight years old, a native of Lancashire, England, where his mother is yet living. He came to this country eight years ago.

#### IMPROVING BATTLEFIELDS.

##### Plans for Avenue From St. Foye to the Plains of Abraham.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The battlefields of St. Foye and the plains of Abraham are to be joined by a splendid avenue. The town of Montcalm will give the right of way. The Battlefields Commission will loan the town \$15,000 for thirty years for the expenses the town has to meet. This was explained to Parliament on Wednesday morning by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in moving the first reading of a bill giving authority to the Commission to advance the money.

#### GUARDING AGAINST FIRE.

##### Montreal Controllers Decide to Insure Municipal Buildings.

A despatch from Montreal says: The Board of Control has decided to insure all municipal buildings in the city against fire. The value of the buildings, exclusive of land and furniture, owned by the city is entered in the City Assessor's books at \$3,827,335, of which \$531,800 is put down as the value of the City Hall.

#### TO HANG JULY 21.

##### Three Rivers Farmer Sentenced for Murder of Friend.

A despatch from Three Rivers, Que., says: Honorables Trepanier, found guilty of the murder of Plouffe in March last, was on Wednesday sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of July next. Trepanier did not evince any sign of emotion on hearing his sentence.

## \$20,000,000 LOSS BY FIRE

### Forty Thousand People Rendered Homeless in a City of Manchuria.

A despatch from Harbin, Manchuria, says: Forty thousand persons at Kirin are homeless as a consequence of the recent conflagration in that city. The money loss is estimated at \$20,000,000. Four thousand shops, fifteen banks, and 8,357 other buildings were destroyed. The fire at Kirin will rank with the London and Chicago conflagrations. In the great Lon-

don fire 13,200 houses were burned, besides 88 churches. Reports from Peking told of a destructive fire at Kirin on May 9, but telegraph communication to this remote Manchurian town was interrupted, and few details of the fire were known. Kirin is the capital of the Manchurian Province of Kirin, 270 miles from Vladivostok, and has a population of 80,000.

### PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

#### REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

##### Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

**BREADSTUFFS.**  
Toronto, May 23—Flour—Winter wheat 90 per cent patents, at \$3.45 to \$3.50, Montreal freight; Manitoba flour—First patents, \$5.10; second patents, \$4.60, and a strong bakers', \$4.40, on track, Toronto. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 90c; Bay ports: No. 2 at 96 1/2c, and No. 3 at 93 1/2c.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 at 85c, outside, and No. 2 white 86c outside.  
Barley—Good to choice malting grades, 65 to 70c.  
Oats—Ontario grades 37 to 38c, outside, for No. 2, and at 39 1/2 to 40c, on track, Toronto. No. 2 W.C. oats, 39 1/2c and No. 3, 38c, Bay ports.  
Corn—No. 3 American yellow 66 1/2c, Bay ports.  
Peas—Prices purely nominal.  
Rye—No. 2 at 75c, outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2 at 32 to 33c, outside.  
Beans—Manitoba at \$22, in bags, Toronto, and shorts \$23 to \$23.50, in bags, Toronto. Ontario bran, \$22, in bags, Toronto.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
Beans—Car lots at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and small lots \$1.90.  
Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 to 11c per lb; No. 1 comb, wholesale, \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen; No. 2 comb, wholesale, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.  
Baled hay—No. 1 at \$12 to \$13, on track, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$10.50, on track, Toronto.  
Potatoes—Car lots 80 to 85c per bag.  
Poultry—Wholesale prices of dressed poultry—Yearling chickens, 15 to 16c per lb; turkeys, 15 to 20c per lb; live, 1 to 2c less.

**LOCAL DAIRY MARKETS.**  
Butter—Dairy prints, 17 to 19c; inferior, 15 to 16c. Creamery, 21 to 23c, per lb, for rolls, 20 to 21c for solids, and 21 to 22c for separator prints.  
Eggs—Case lots at 18 to 19c per dozen.  
Cheese—Large 14c, and twins 14 1/2c. New cheese 15 to 15 1/2c in a jobbing way.

**HOG PRODUCTS.**  
Bacon—Long clear, 10 1/2 to 11c per lb in case lots; mess pork, \$20; do, short cut, \$23; pickled rolls, \$19 to \$20.  
Lard—Light to medium, 25c; do, heavy, 12 to 15c; rolls 10 1/2 to 11c; breakfast bacon, 16 to 17c; backs, 18 to 19 1/2c.  
Hides—Hercules, 18c; tubs, 10 1/4c; palls, 10 1/2c.

**BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.**  
Montreal, May 23—Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 42c; do, car lots extra No. 1 feed, 41 to 42c; No. 2 local white, 40 to 41 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 39 to 40c; No. 4 local white, 38 1/2 to 39c; Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, first, \$3.40; second, \$3.30; winter wheat patents, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.60; straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10; in bags, \$1.80 to \$1.90; rolled oats, \$1.80 to \$1.90; bags of 50 lbs, \$2.05. Corn—American No. 3 yellow, 60 to 61c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, \$22; do, Manitoba, \$21; do, Ontario, \$22.50 to \$23; shorts, Manitoba, \$21; do, Ontario, \$22 to \$23. Eggs—Fresh, 18 1/2 to 19c. Cheese—Western, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4c. Butter—Choice, 22c; second, 21c.

**UNITED STATES MARKETS.**  
Buffalo, May 23—Spring wheat, No. 1 Nor., carloads, \$1.36 1/2c; winter, easier, No. 2 red, and No. 2 white, 96c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 58c; No. 4 yellow, 56 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 54 1/2 to 55 1/4c; No. 4 corn, 53 to 53 1/4c, all on track, through bills. Oats—No. 2 white, 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 37 1/2c. Minneapolis, May 23—Wheat—May, 98c; July, 96 3/4c; September, 92 to 92 1/2c; No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 2 hard, 91c; No. 3 hard, 89c; No. 4 hard, 87c; No. 5 hard, 85c; No. 6 hard, 83c; No. 7 hard, 81c; No. 8 hard, 79c; No. 9 hard, 77c; No. 10 hard, 75c; No. 11 hard, 73c; No. 12 hard, 71c; No. 13 hard, 69c; No. 14 hard, 67c; No. 15 hard, 65c; No. 16 hard, 63c; No. 17 hard, 61c; No. 18 hard, 59c; No. 19 hard, 57c; No. 20 hard, 55c; No. 21 hard, 53c; No. 22 hard, 51c; No. 23 hard, 49c; No. 24 hard, 47c; No. 25 hard, 45c; No. 26 hard, 43c; No. 27 hard, 41c; No. 28 hard, 39c; No. 29 hard, 37c; No. 30 hard, 35c; No. 31 hard, 33c; No. 32 hard, 31c; No. 33 hard, 29c; No. 34 hard, 27c; No. 35 hard, 25c; No. 36 hard, 23c; No. 37 hard, 21c; No. 38 hard, 19c; No. 39 hard, 17c; No. 40 hard, 15c; No. 41 hard, 13c; No. 42 hard, 11c; No. 43 hard, 9c; No. 44 hard, 7c; No. 45 hard, 5c; No. 46 hard, 3c; No. 47 hard, 1c; No. 48 hard, 1/2c; No. 49 hard, 1/4c; No. 50 hard, 1/8c.

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**  
Montreal, May 23—Choice steers were sold at 6 1/4 to 6 1/2c, good at 5 3/4 to 6c, fairly good at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c, fair at 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c, and common at 4 3/4 to 4 1/2c per pound. Cows brought from 3 3/4 to 5 1/2c, and bulls from 3 1/2 to 5 1/4c per pound. Selected lots of hogs were sold at \$6.65 per cwt., weighed off cars. The trade in calves was active, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$6 each.

#### A CURIOUS MUSEUM.

The King of Spain is Making a Collection. It is reported of King Alfonso XIII of Spain that he is forming a curious, though somewhat ghastly, museum, where are grouped the various objects which have been used in attempts against his person, together with objects which have placed his life in danger.

Among other things in the museum is to be seen a teat of a baby's feeding-bottle, with which an attempt was made to poison him at the tender age of eight months. Also a large glass vase, which he fell over and broke at the age of five years, sustaining injuries which placed his life in danger; the walking stick of a discontented member of the Court who made an attempt to strike him; pieces of one of the horses which was conducting him, and a fragment of the landau in which he was seated by the side of President Loubet at the time of the attempt in the Rue de Rivoli, at Paris; various articles found in the street after the explosion of the infernal machine, hidden in a bouquet, which was thrown against his coach on the day of his wedding; in fact, daggers, firearms, and projectiles of all kinds which have been used in unsuccessful designs against his life—unsuccessful, thanks to the careful precautions taken by the police.

#### AUTOMOBILES BURNED.

##### Spectacular Fire Destroys the Central Garage, Winnipeg.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Forty automobiles, aggregating in value something like \$150,000, a building valued at \$60,000 and 1,400 gallons of gasoline, went up in flames in the most spectacular fire Winnipeg has witnessed in years, when the Central Garage caught fire on Wednesday night and was totally destroyed, with its contents.

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## THE FLY SPREADS DISEASE SANITARIA IN EVERY COUNTY

### FUNCTION OF ITS POWERS OF LOCOMOTION. Clings to Surfaces by Means of Claws and Pads Which It Has on Each Foot.

"The fly's power to spread disease is a direct function of its powers of locomotion. It can fly considerable distances at a high rate of speed. It is quickly carried long distances by trains, boats, team, animals, and man. It is possible to get a good idea of a fly's rate of flight in a number of ways. Flies come to ships newly arrived in port across considerable stretches of water. This we know, because a few hours earlier there were no flies on the ship. No communication has been had with land. The flies must have come on their own wings. Occasionally we see a fly follow a team or animal, easily keeping up a good pace. The wing muscles of a fly when weighed are found heavier in proportion than those of any bird so far examined. It is difficult to tire a fly out. Test this by trying to keep one constantly on the wing in a room, and you will soon find you have no easy task. All this shows the fly to be no mean navigator of the air.

"Most of our diseases are caused by invisible germs. These germs may be brought to us from sick persons by whatever is large enough to carry them and has the opportunity. Combine this fact with what everyone knows about flies, and we see at once the tremendous importance of flies as carriers of human disease germs.

"The result of this simple piece of reasoning is so startling that it is often side-tracked by its own importance. It looks so incredible that we hesitate, distributing our own logic. It seems incredible that men have gone on doing as they have done, and as they are still doing, if the facts are as they seem. The consequences of our reasoning seem so tremendous we fear there must have been a mistake somewhere. And so we dismiss the idea.

#### THE ANATOMY OF A FLY.

"The fly clings to rough surfaces by means of its claws, and to smooth surfaces by a combined action of the claws and pads. There are two claws and pads on each foot. The fly's pads are covered with thousands of minute short hairs, sticky at the end. There is no suction—merely adhesion.

"The action of a fly's pads may be illustrated by means of a piece of sticking plaster and a few threads and small weights. Take a piece of sticking plaster half an inch wide and sew through it some short pieces of thread at intervals of half an inch, and knot the threads on the sticky side, so that they cannot pull through. Stick the plaster to a dinner plate or other smooth object, and it will be found that if a small weight is attached to each thread the plaster will sustain in this way a considerable weight—that is to say, the sum of all the small weights is considerable.

#### STICKY FEET.

"All this grown-up life the fly has to manage with sticky feet. Imagine

A despatch from London, Ont., says: At the session of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis which met on Wednesday in the Hygienic Institute here, Dr. J. D. Adams, the president, advocated small sanatoria, located in each community or county, rather than a larger sanatorium at a distance from the home of the patient. He congratulated London as evidenced by the Alexandria Sanatorium. He strongly advised against the German error of establishing sanatoria only in isolated centres. He commended the work done by the Muskoka institution. Dr. C. D. Parfitt, in a paper read, stated that the first sanatorium was established in Ontario 14 years ago. Now there are 20 in Canada, 12 of them being in this province. Since 1896 the death-rate per hundred thousand has been reduced from 150 to 112. The aim of sanatoria treatment is to provide fresh air day and night and a proper diet.

our plight if the soles of our feet were sticking plaster, perennially renewing their stickiness! Whoever has experienced the sticky mud of certain regions will recall how the boots ball up and what a conglomeration one drags home from a ramble under such circumstances. To such inconveniences the fly is constantly subject, and it is this that has bred in him a habit of frequently preening himself, particularly his feet. These are constantly becoming clogged with adhering substances, and this contamination the fly must assiduously remove if his feet are to act properly in supporting him on slippery places. If this contamination is too sticky to rub off the fly it laps it off, and it then passes off in his excreta. Thus it is that all sorts of microscopic particles are moved from place to place on the feet of flies. These particles are rarely of sufficient size to be seen with the unaided eye. Nevertheless, they are constantly present, and the amount of matter thus transferred is relatively considerable on account of the fly's activity. When flies have access to diseased or rotten or foul matter, the transfers thus effected are dangerous. All sorts of minute organisms are spread in this way, including diseases of man, animals, and plants. It is impossible to go into details in this place, but it is only right to say that the imagination completely fails to grasp the far-reaching consequences of this transfer of germs and spores on the feet of flies."—Mr. N. A. Cobb in "Natural Geographical Magazine."

In the villa quarter residences are to be had at a rent of \$200 to \$500 and over, with steam heat, warm water to the bedrooms and other conveniences. Construction is undertaken by the Garden City Company according to the wishes of the intending tenant. The house and grounds are then let at a rent proportionate to the cost of building and the value of the land (5 to 10 per cent. of the former and 6 per cent. of the latter). The land is valued at 13.2 cents per square foot (in the cottage quarter at 9.3 cents per square foot). The tenant must provide four-tenths of the cost of building, and 4 per cent. interest is paid on this sum.

#### GERMAN GARDEN CITY.

##### The One Near Dresden the First of Its Kind in That Country.

"Just on the outskirts of Dresden there has sprung into existence during the last two years a garden city, the first of its kind in Germany. Berlin has made attempts in this direction, but they were more as a form of land speculation. Hellerau is in a healthy location, two miles distant from and about 300 feet higher than Dresden. The wooded parts are preserved as much as possible. The 315 acres are divided into one section for cottages, the other for villas. The streets are already laid out and are to be provided with gas and water connections and with drains. Arrangements will also be made for a supply of electricity.

The cottage section is built by the Hellerau Building Society and the houses are rented to members only. Membership is secured by taking a share equal to \$47.60 and the liability of the members ends there. Interest up to 4 per cent. is paid on these shares, and any further profits are divided among the community. Tenure is fixed and the tenant may leave at a year's notice. Cottages are built to rent at \$22 to \$300 annually.

Dr. W. C. White, of Pittsburgh, followed with a paper on "Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis." Amongst other things he advocated a school for health officers, after the manner of the one in Indiana. Consumption was not a family curse, as had been believed in past. Educate people along proper lines and the disease will gradually be overcome. Dr. White is a believer in local autonomy and against large district institutions. Dr. Hodgett vigorously criticized the primitive system of public health now prevailing in Ontario. Health officers were poorly paid and hence were frequently inefficient men. The public should demand more attention for health matters. In towns and cities tuberculosis is on decline, but in rural districts it is on increase.

An artistic uniformity of building is guaranteed by a building commission, the sanction for which is required for all plans. Electric light is supplied from the power station of the German Institute of Technical Arts at a cost of 9.5 cents per kilowatt hour; gas costs 45.4 cents per 1,000 and water 30.8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Preparatory schools are provided for the younger children; there is an Institute of Technical Arts, and a small nursery which undertakes work in the gardens of new houses and a small school of gardening could easily be attached to this. There is an electric car service from the city out to Hellerau, the run taking about twenty minutes.

#### TRIAL BY RICE.

They have peculiar methods of trying suspects in Bengal. One of these is called "trial by rice." At a recent trial every person suspected was ordered to be present, and all turned up. First, the people were made to sit in a semicircle, and a "plate"—a square of plantain leaf—was set before each. Then a priest walked up and down, chanting and scattering flowers. This ceremony over, one of the clerks went to each man, and gave him raw rice, and told him to chew it to a pulp. After about ten minutes they were told to stop, and to eject it into the plantain leaf. All did so easily, with the exception of three men. One of these three promptly commenced to cry, and begged for mercy, confessing everything, and saying that another of the three was the chief instigator. It is a curious fact that fear, arising from an evil conscience, prevents saliva coming to the mouth, with the result described.