wed during the forenoon has been
e over with the sub-surface pack-
Then at night the same, and if you
the packer follow it with some
d of a harrow or cultivator that
l leave the surface with a light,
se much, breaking the larger clods,
l levelling, so far as it may be pos-
le, the top of the firm soil beneath.
The common lever harrow produces
y fair conditions. There are, how-
r, three or four much improved
ices for this work being perfected,
ich will doubtless be found on the
rket very soon.

Keep Ahead of the Weeds

In June and July weeds are quite
sistent and great care should be
en not to let them get the start.
fact, there is but little danger of
ds if you take care to lose no wat-
by evaporation. All weeds are eas-
killed when small, but after the tap
t has gone down and become firmly
edded, it is not easy to destroy
m. Watch the conditions of your
d, going over it as soon after a
vy rain as the soil will permit, us-
the tool which you use to keep
r mulch open and loose; care
uld be taken to keep the mulch
m two and one-half to three inches
p. Remember, it is not desirable
have this mulch too fine, and never
ust blanket. It will be found very
ch easier to secure a mulch of de-
able coarseness if the cultivating
done after rain when the surface
has reached the moist condition,
wet, and yet before it gets dry.
ntinue this persistent care through
season; in case of extreme heat
re frequent cultivation is necessary.
rule is to watch carefully the firm
just beneath the mulch and guage
time of cultivation during con-
ued dry periods by the quantity of
arent moisture, observed at the
of the firm soil beneath the mulch.
f we move the loose soil away and
l that there is ample moisture, the
tection is all right. If the top is
nning to show dry, then it is time
cultivate again."

n conclusion, we may say that the
thod, in its entirety, is adapted par-
larly to the very dry regions. It is
ystem that involves much more
rough cultivation than is given on
average farm of this country, and
follow it would of necessity reduce
acreage to be handled by each
—which would not be an unmixed
. It is sufficiently elaborate in its
ails to be worthy of the study of
n the best farmer, and although it
y not be slavishly followed, it is still
ficiently diverse to be suggestive of
ny improvements upon our present
thods.

WONDERFUL INSTINCT

Thin and gaunt, and with no other
tinct to guide him save the memory
a warm kennel, good food and an
asional caress, a collie dog sold to
nan at Velentine, Neb., by D. Weeks
No. 1210 Tenth street, Des Moines,
urned 500 miles to its former mas-
. So wabbly and weak was the
, that, had it not been for a glad
t of recognition that sprang into
eyes as his former master opened
door, he might have been driven
m the premises.
just how long the dog was making
distance has not yet been ascer-
ned, but with unerring instinct he
de his way over hill and prairie,
ough timber and across rivers
ally arriving in Des Moines, where
was given a hearty welcome, a
rm kennel and a hot bowl of milk
a starter.
Five weeks before a man from Val-
ine, Neb., saw the dog, bought him
took him back to Valentine.
After the collie left his new home he
s seen at Fremont, Neb., where
he boys threw stones at him while
was stealing a meal from a back
r. This was the report until he ap-
red in Des Moines.
Mr. Weeks was awakened by a slight
atching at the front door. On open-
it he saw a shaggy, thin, dirty lit-
collie, and from his action at first
peed that he was mad. He soon recog-
ed his former pet, however, and dec-
es he would not part with the ani-
l for twice its value.

FARM NOTES

There are two extremes in caring
the cow, negligence and over pam-
ing. Avoid both.

How glad you are to have a nice lot
fresh milkers now. Checks are sure
be big this season of the year.

The tester and the milk scale mark
parting of the cow paths. They
w which leads to prosperity and
ich to the poor house.

There is altogether too much de-
posed cream sent to the cream-
es, especially to the central plants.
ep the cans, pails and separator
pulously clean with boiling wa-
brushes and washing soda or
yders. Cool the milk or cream as
n as drawn and keep it cool. Dee-
er at least three times a week, if
am, and every day if milk.

BEGINNERS IN BEE RAISING

As I have handled bees for thirty
ars, but not extensively, would say,
you are inexperienced, commence on
mall scale as raising bees is a
p study. A man can learn as long
he lives and yet will not know it
I claim a man that never farmed or
sed bees had better try farming,
though he may have lived near bee-
n all his life, yet he is likely to
ow nothing about bees.

Now let us see: Do you know the
een when you see her? What part
es the drone do? Does the queen
te in the air? What do bees make
nb of? Do you know when you
e a barren queen? Do you know
en queen is dead and what to do
save the colony? What to do when
o or three colonies come out at the
ne time and settle at one place,
ich they will sure do if you have
ny bees?

There are many more things I could
k the beginner in regard to bee-
ping, which I will not mention at
s time.

ARBITRATION LAW IN NEW ZEALAND

Recent Failure of the Industrial Conciliation Act to Prevent Strikes

The Wellington (New Zealand) correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of June 27, says:

The recent failure of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act to prevent strikes and lock-outs continues to engage the attention of the press and the politicians of New Zealand, and the question is still far from settled. Mr. Reeves makes a point of the fact that the colony has gone cheerfully on its way, enjoying an almost unprecedented prosperity. No one denies that, and I myself have shown in the columns of your Financial and Commercial Supplement that such prosperity obtains. But this prosperity exists not in consequence of compulsory industrial arbitration; it exists in spite of it. It is due mainly, if not entirely, to the productiveness of our soil, and more particularly to the high prices that have been ruling for the produce of the pastoralist and the agriculturist. Indeed, it is not difficult nowadays to find evidences that the legislative regulation of our manufacturing industries has acted as a brake upon progress, and that, were it not for the presence of these laws, a great deal more capital would be invested in manufactures than is at present the case. Only the other day one of our ablest and shrewdest business men assured me that he would on no account invest his capital in any manufacturing industry in the colony, and many similar instances have, within the past few years, come under my notice. But the main point of the matter—which, in view of Mr. Reeves' letter, I may be pardoned for again referring to—is the fact that the act, as it exists in New Zealand, is a failure as a means of preventing either strikes or lock-outs. The statements contained in my last two letters on the subject, dated February 20 and March 22, are absolute facts and cannot be controverted. Mr. Reeves, however, having fathered the act and embarked upon a defence of it, finds that it is now too late for him to draw back, though unbiassed critics will note with some degree of amusement the abandonment of the dogmatic attitude he was wont to adopt in some of his earlier speeches and writings. In place of this dogmatism we now find that he has to resort in defence to an insistence upon trivial details that is scarcely in keeping with his position as high commissioner and social reformer. For instance, in his last letter he drags in again the "triumpery incident" of the strike of half-a-dozen firemen in a New Zealand steamer; but, as a sidelight on the situation at that time, the matter was of some importance, and there were other correspondents than myself who recognized it. As a matter of fact, the news was telegraphed all over New Zealand and also sent to Australia. If six men could strike and escape punishment while the act was in full force, why not 600? Subsequent events have shown that the sending of that message was fully justified.

Mr. Reeves is very careful to ignore all the main points of criticism in my article, but there are two minor points upon which he lays great stress. One is that I omitted to say that the Auckland strike was only a partial cessation of labor. In my letter to the Times of February 20 I was careful to give the most accurate, and even minute, details of the Auckland strike. Mr. Reeves, as an old journalist, will know that the demands upon the space of a newspaper, and especially upon the space of a great journal such as the Times, which takes a world-wide survey of affairs, are often such as to necessitate the condensation of articles supplied by its correspondents. In this case the necessary condensation in your office led to the excision of these details. I have before me a copy of the article in question, and in order to allay the suspicions of the high commissioner I may be allowed to quote a few lines from what I wrote. After detailing the circumstances that led up to the strike, the hooting and groaning by the crowd which sympathized with the men, I added: "The disorganization of traffic continued for about three hours." (Mr. Reeves says four hours.) I added: "The decision was a victory for the men; they defied the act and secured their demands without any appeal to the arbitration court. The public sympathized with them, and there was considerable jubilation over the victory. A large and somewhat excited crowd cheered the employees and sang 'Rule Britannia' when the result of the conference was made known." Mr. Reeves objects to my mentioning such "a bagatelle" as this strike; but the "bagatelle" was regarded here as of sufficient importance to occupy many columns of space in the New Zealand newspapers, and to invoke the serious attention of the High Court of Arbitration nearly a twelvemonth afterwards.

In regard to the payment of the fines by the slaughtermen who struck work, Mr. Reeves charges me with having withheld some of the facts. "Will your readers believe me," he writes, "when I tell them that what in your leading article you declared to be impossible is exactly what was done? The courts in New Zealand not only fined the men, but have been making them pay the fines." Mr. Reeves wrote on April 11 and regarded the incident as closed. It is now June 27, and, up to the time of writing, some of the strikers have not only refused to pay the fines, but have defied the Arbitration court, the government, and even the Supreme court to collect them; and amongst those who have escaped payment are some of the Australian and Tasmanian butchers, who, according to Mr. Reeves, originated the strike.

In an able and very lucid judgment given the other day, Mr. Justice Williams refused to grant a motion for a writ of attachment in the case of one of the strikers who had failed to pay the fine of £5 imposed upon him by the Arbitration court. A contrary judgment had been previously given by Mr. Justice Cooper; and it has now been decided by the government to take the matter to the Appeal court. Whatever the result of the appeal, and whether the right to imprison a man because he does not care to work for a certain other man does or does not exist in our laws, one thing is absolutely certain—namely, that parliament never intended that it should. The sentence referred to in your leading article does not justify Mr. Reeves' scorn. What is to be done with the workman who disobeys an award, you ask? Mr. Reeves replies, in effect: Fine him; and, if he cannot or will not pay the fine, imprison him. Truly the author of industrial conciliation must be in sad case when, after all these years, he has to rely upon the court's reading the dread word "imprisonment" into the act. But the hauling of men to jail because of their refusing to work for any particular individual or company would scarcely be tolerated for long anywhere, and, moreover, it would be impracticable. If a general strike were to occur, say in connection with the shipping industry, and the men refused to pay the fines, the jails of the colony would not be large enough to hold one half the delinquents. Impracticable as imprisonment would be in such a small community as this, it must be a thousand-fold more impracticable in the great industrial centres of the old world, with their teeming millions of workers. Imagine, for instance, an attempt to imprison the dock-workers of England or the ironworkers of America. But, further still—as has been clearly demonstrated in the New Zealand case—the courts are not infallible, and, if there were a general strike as the result of a wrong award, no government would dare to incarcerate several hundreds, let alone several thousands, of men. Indeed, even in the case of a correct award, public opinion might still be with the men to such an extent that the authorities would not dare to resort to wholesale imprisonment. But granted, even in spite of all this, that the authorities did decide to imprison the men, in what way is that going to benefit the unfortunate employer or the colony at large? There is one more point—and it is a very important one—that, as a rule, is conveniently ignored by those who contend that our compulsory arbitration act has solved the industrial problem and prevented strikes and lockouts. It is the fact that the whole of the provisions of the act could in a very brief time be rendered null and void by the simple process of voluntary disbandment of the unions. It will be further noted that, in the recent strike, the unions had not the slightest difficulty in evading responsibility; they escaped scathless, and their funds remained untouched.

Mr. Justice Williams, in his judgment the other day, said that, if there is a hole in the act requiring a patch, parliament is at hand to patch it. Well, parliament is just on the point of being asked—not exactly to patch the hole—but to remodel the entire garment. The new minister for labor, Mr. J. A. Millar, a student of labor problems for many years and a man of more than average ability, has admitted that the act in its present form cannot cope with the situation, and he will introduce a bill providing for the establishment of wages boards somewhat on the Australian plan. One word more for Mr. Reeves' information. The secretary of one of the largest bodies of organized labor in the colony stated the other day that he would prefer the right of the men to strike and the employers of one of the largest and most prosperous country districts in the North Island are petitioning parliament for the repeal of the act.

WEALTH IN HANDS OF FEW.

Prof. Chas. Bushnell, in a recent lecture in Washington said, among other startling things:

That the wealth of the country is increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a year.

That its distribution is becoming increasingly dis-proportionate, causing great injustice, hardship and suffering.

That the control of the nation's wealth and through it, of the nation itself, is fast centering in the hands of a few, one-eighth of the families now owing seven-eighths of its wealth. It is said on good authority that the control of one-twelfth of the nation's wealth is represented at the meeting of the twenty-four directors of the United States Steel Corporation alone, and that the all-important railway systems of the country are controlled by just six men, with only one supremely dominant.

That on the other hand 10,000,000 or one-eighth of the people of the country, are in constant poverty, while 4,000,000 are paupers.

That through poorly co-ordinated and selfishly administered industrial enterprises nearly 1,000,000 ignorant immigrants are landed each year and congested in the most crowded industrial centres. In the city of New York an average of one immigrant arrives every forty-two seconds, and an arrest occurs every four minutes.

That under the pressure of those abnormal conditions drinking, smoking, murder, suicide, insanity, robbery, graft, and social vice are increasing faster than the population, causing financial loss that more than counterbalances our annual national gain of wealth.

Great Sums Paid Out in Rents

An interesting table has been prepared by a Toronto real estate man, showing how much money the citizen who is hopelessly addicted to the renting habit will, during a number of years, put into the pockets of landlords instead of applying it to acquiring a home of his own. The table is figured at compound interest, at ordinary investment rates, and should prove an eye-opener to those who have not taken the trouble to compare the cost of buying and renting. The figures are for rentals from $15 a month to $50 and the totals are appalling:

Per Month	10 years	15 years	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years
$15.00	$2,372.52	$4,189.64	$6,621.39	$ 9,875.37	$14,230.44	$20,058.22
16.00	2,530.69	4,468.95	7,062.82	10,533.94	15,179.14	21,395.44
17.00	2,666.86	4,748.26	7,504.24	11,192.31	16,127.83	22,732.66
18.00	2,847.03	5,027.57	7,945.67	11,850.63	17,076.52	24,069.87
19.00	3,005.20	5,306.88	8,387.09	12,509.06	18,025.23	25,407.09
20.00	3,163.36	5,586.19	8,828.52	13,167.43	18,973.92	26,744.30
21.00	3,321.53	5,865.50	9,269.95	13,825.80	19,922.62	28,801.52
22.00	3,479.70	6,144.81	9,711.37	14,484.17	20,871.31	29,418.73
23.00	3,637.87	6,424.11	10,152.80	15,142.54	21,820.01	30,756.95
24.00	3,796.04	6,703.42	10,594.22	15,800.91	22,768.70	32,093.10
25.00	3,954.20	6,982.73	11,035.65	16,459.28	23,317.40	33,430.38
26.00	4,112.37	7,262.04	11,427.08	17,117.65	24,666.10	34,767.59
27.00	4,270.54	7,541.35	11,918.50	17,776.02	25,614.79	36,104.81
28.00	4,428.71	7,820.66	12,350.92	18,434.39	26,563.49	37,442.02
29.00	4,586.88	8,099.97	12,301.35	19,092.77	27,512.18	38,779.24
30.00	4,745.04	8,379.27	13,242.78	19,751.14	28,460.88	40,116.45
31.00	4,903.21	8,658.59	13,684.21	20,409.51	29,409.58	41,453.67
32.00	5,061.38	8,937.89	14,125.63	21,067.88	30,358.27	42,790.88
33.00	5,219.55	9,217.20	14,567.56	21,726.25	31,306.97	44,128.10
34.00	5,377.72	9,496.51	15,008.48	22,384.62	32,255.66	45,465.31
35.00	5,535.83	9,775.82	15,449.91	23,042.99	33,204.36	46,802.53
36.00	5,694.05	10,055.13	15,891.34	23,701.36	34,153.06	48,139.74
37.00	5,852.22	10,334.43	16,332.76	24,359.73	35,101.75	49,476.96
38.00	6,010.39	10,613.75	16,774.19	25,018.10	36,050.45	50,814.17
39.00	6,168.56	10,893.06	17,215.61	25,676.48	36,999.14	52,151.39
40.00	6,326.72	11,172.37	17,657.04	26,334.85	37,947.84	53,488.60
41.00	6,484.89	11,451.68	18,098.47	26,993.22	38,896.54	54,825.82
42.00	6,643.06	11,730.98	18,539.89	27,651.59	39,845.23	56,163.03
43.00	6,801.23	12,010.29	18,981.32	28,309.96	40,793.93	57,500.25
44.00	6,959.40	12,289.60	19,422.74	28,968.33	41,742.62	58,837.46
45.00	7,117.56	12,568.91	19,864.17	29,626.70	42,691.32	60,174.68
46.00	7,275.73	12,848.22	20,305.60	30,285.07	43,640.02	61,511.89
47.00	7,433.90	13,127.53	20,747.02	30,943.44	44,588.71	62,849.11
48.00	7,592.07	13,406.84	21,188.45	31,601.81	45,537.41	64,186.32
49.00	7,750.25	13,686.15	21,629.87	32,260.19	46,486.10	65,523.54
50.00	7,908.40	13,966.46	22,071.30	32,918.56	47,434.80	66,860.75

GREAT SEAL OF UNITED KINGDOM

What Is Done With Emblem of Sovereignity During Lord Loreburn's Absence

Toronto Mail and Empire: Lord Loreburn is not only the first Lord High Chancellor to visit Canada, but also, as "Ex-Attache" remarks in the New York Tribune, the first of his office to set foot upon the Western Hemisphere. Indeed, since the days of Henry VIII. not an occupant of this high position has left the British Isles. One of the reasons that might make it difficult for the Lord High Chancellor to travel is the fact that in his keeping reposes the Great Seal, which is without question the most important article of its size in the whole world.

The Mystery of the Seal.

This emblem of sovereignty must not be taken out of the Kingdom; and neither must it be out of the possession of the Lord High Chancellor. Therefore, when Lord Loreburn announced that he intended to pay a flying visit to Canada and the United States there was a buz of comment as to the disposition of the Great Seal. That he would carry it with him was highly improbable; and that he would leave it behind seemed scarcely more likely. In the absence of an official statement, the question must be abandoned. The opinion may be ventured that should any misadventure befall the Seal the sensation will be as though the Crown jewels were to be stolen.

The Stolen Seal.

Readers of history may remember that James II., on his flight from England, dropped the Great Seal into the Thames, thereby making it impossible for any business of state to go on until another seal could be made. Fortunately, a fisherman found it, and the expected paralysis of government did not occur. Without a document bearing the imprint of the Great Seal, parliament cannot be summoned, treaties are of no effect, and, in fact, no act that requires Royal sanction is of avail without the Great Seal. On one occasion the Great Seal was stolen, while Lord Thurlow was chancellor, in a burglary of his premises. It was never heard of again; a new one had to be made. An alarm of fire caused Lord Eldon to hastily arise, and, taking the Great Seal from under his pillow, where he always kept it, hastened to the garden to bury it. In describing the incident, Lord Campbell remarks that the Lord High Chancellor's "admiration of the housemaids in their vestal attire" caused him to forget where he had hidden it, and the next morning the whole family frantically dug up the garden until it was found.

A Great Dignitary.

The Lord High Chancellor is created neither by writ nor patent, but by the King handing him the Great Seal and great indeed is the position to which this single act raises him. It is the highest secular office in the Empire, for the Lord High Chancellor takes place just below the princes and princesses of the royal blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The position carries with it a seat in the cabinet and $50,000 a year, a hereditary peerage, a prolocutorship in the House of Lords, and a retiring pension of $30,000 a year for life. The patronage is enormous, and Lord Loreburn has the appointing of all the judges in England, and the right of presentation to all the crown livings or ecclesiastical benefices. He is the supreme guardian of all infants, idiots and lunatics, and in one respect is perhaps the only British subject who is superior to the law. It is his "high prerogative to judge according to equity, conscience and reason, when he finds the law of the land so defective as that the subject would be injured thereby." Finally, he is the only dignitary of the realm besides the King, the Queen and the heir-apparent whose killing is not punished as an ordinary murder, but as high treason.

A Noted Athlete.

Lord Loreburn, the present occupant of a position that dates from the Norman Conquest, is not the least distinguished of the many celebrated dignitaries, ecclesiastical and legal, who have sat upon the Woolsack. He is a kindly, humorsome man of democratic tendencies, who gives no hint of his importance in his manner. He was distinguished as an athlete at Oxford, and was one of the best cricketers and racquet players of his race. He was only beaten for the amateur tennis championship by Sir Edward Grey, now his colleague, in the cabinet. That he is a great lawyer should go without saying. His position guarantees that, but long before his elevation to the Chancellorship his name became celebrated as that of Great Britain's representative in the Venezuelan conference at Paris, which settled a difficulty that a vote-hunting president of the United States threatened to make a cause of war between the two countries.

SUGAR AS FOOD

Some Interesting Experiments With Reference to the Nutritive Value of Foods

Some interesting experiments with reference to the nutritive value of foods containing sugar were recently made at the instance of the war office at Berlin.

It is a well known fact to Alpine tourists that on difficult climbing excursions an increased desire is felt for sweets and sweetened foods, and many who never touch such things at home devour large quantities of them on these tours. It is also frequently remarked that the guides eagerly appropriate any sugar that may be left over, and consume it on the journey. Whether the sugar afforded real benefit to the mountain climber was the subject of the German investigation; that is, did the consumption of sugar render the tired muscles capable of renewed exertion?

To answer the question conclusively, the subject of the experiment was not allowed to know that a test was being made. One day a sweet liquid, containing thirty grams of sugar, was administered; on the next a similar liquid, sweetened by saccharin to render it indistinguishable from the other, as far as taste was concerned, took the place of sugar.

The result was a complete triumph for the sugar. It was found that a greater amount of work could be accomplished on the days when the sugar was given than on those when saccharin took its place.

PARLIAMENTARY TRADITION

T. P. O'Connor Throws Light on Some Interesting Ancient Practices in England

In these days kings take no part whatever in the work of legislatures. His wise and modern Majesty, Edward VII., would no more think of trying to influence a single member or a single vote in the House of Commons than he would think of committing hari-kari after the Japanese fashion. But there were kings who thought they had a right to levy money without the formality of getting the consent of Parliament; it is some centuries since one of them paid the penalty of doing so with his head; but still the machine is so constructed as if royal tyranny were still a thousand groans and sighs, and twistings and contortions before it grinds out a single penny for the public service. There was a day in far-off Catholic times when the Host stood above the speaker's chair; the Host has disappeared from the chair for centuries; but the speaker still bows to it three times every day as he walks up the floor of the House to take his seat. The duel has ceased to be a political episode for many a long day; and it is ceiling years since the Knight of the Shire came down to the House with his sword by his side. But the rule still exists which was a precaution against duelling, and which forbids a member to speak unless he has one foot inside the edge of a rug on the floor of the House; and when ever a member is found with his two feet outside this margin of rug loud cries of "Order, order," from all parts of the House drive him back, and at the same time demonstrate to the world how the House of Commons sticks to its ancient traditions, and will not allow them to disappear, however much they may be unsuited to another age and to other conditions.—T. P. O'Connor in P. T. O.

ROYAL SAILORS UNLUCKY

Few of Them Have Escaped Misfortune at One Time or Another in Their Lives

In view of the fact that Prince Edward of Wales has entered Osborne Naval college it is interesting to note that the only Royal sailor princes who have escaped mishap are his father, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught.

Somehow or other, Royal and imperial princes who have adopted seafaring life as a profession seem to be pursued with ill-luck.

The Grand Duke Alexis, Lord High Admiral of the Russian fleet, managed to run his yacht into a Russian steamship, with little damage to the latter but injuring the yacht so much that the repairs cost 100,000 roubles.

His brother-in-law, the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, while Duke of Edinburgh, holding rank in the British Navy, was so unfortunate as to lose his lordship, the Sultan, on a rock near Malta.

Admiral the Prince of Leingen also had the misfortune to run down a vessel in the Solent while in command of the Royal yacht Queen Victoria herself being on board. Several lives were lost in this collision.

The sailor brother of the German Emperor has hitherto escaped maritime disaster; but his misfortunes on land have been uncommonly numerous, especially when he has been out shooting. Not only did he severely injure a Greek gentleman by the accidental discharge of his gun at Corfu, some few years ago, but there is also a gamekeeper of his uncle, the Grand Duke of Baden, who in receipt of a handsome pension from the Prince for a serious wound resulting from his carelessness in handling a gun.

Archduke John of Austria, who passed the examination necessary to secure his papers as a licensed skipper, disappeared from sight a few years ago while rounding Cape Horn in his ship.

Having Fun With a Tenderfoot

Then we hunted deer with the camera. We took our man for a three-mile jaunt through a second growth to a beaver meadow, where we found "regular cow paths and sheep yards" where deer of all sizes had slashed around in the swale grass and lily pads. After he had fixed up his machine behind some balsams we sat down. Swarms of mosquitoes and clouds of black flies and punkies rose from the grass and moss. They hovered and settled about, the punkies aiming especially for the eyes. We warned our friend that the slightest movement of the hand would ruin our chances of getting a deer for at least a half hour.

After a while the sun sank behind the hill and the insects increased in hordes. "From now on," we whispered, "is the time that deer come around most." Our man was game, a veritable Mohawk brave. He sat there straight as a statue, scarcely blinking an eye as he held the bulb of the camera. The flies and punkies ran in streaks around his face. He was covered with them. Mosquitoes dotted his cheeks and neck, pumping their bellies full of blood. "Almost as bad as they are at Heidelberg, down on Long Island," he whispered.

"S-s-s-h, see that?" He turned just in time to see at the further end of the meadow a buck flash its tail in three ridiculously high leaps to cover. Although the camera was pointing the other way, in his excitement he pressed the bulb, and the result was a fair picture of the beaver meadow. —From Forest and Stream.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Mr. Ellis Barker Writes a Reply to an Article on Teutophobia

Montreal Gazette.—In ... rrent Nineteenth Century, Mr. J. Ellis Barker has a reply to Lord Eversley's article on "Teutophobia," to which we referred at some length when it appeared. Mr. Barker says that Lord Eversley's paper was "received with such marked applause by the leading Liberal statesmen and the whole Liberal press that it has been believed, and apparently not without justification, that it was inspired by the government." The article in question endeavored—it may be remembered—to show that there was no reason to fear the growth of the German navy for many a long year, and that nothing could be more foolish than the "Teutophobia" which seems to afflict many British writers.

Mr. Barker controverts Lord Eversley's optimistic conclusions. He argues, to begin with, that German population is growing so rapidly that she simply must have colonies before long in the temperate zone, and points out that practically all the best of these colonies are now in British hands. "Providence," he declares, "has placed Great Britain across Germany's path, exactly as it had placed Carthage across the path of Rome." Consequently Germany knows that it must build a fleet to overpower that of Britain before it can hope to attain the expansion its increasing population demands.

He quotes at length from German speakers and writers, from the Kaiser down, to show that the leading Germans understand that their "future is on the sea." Then he takes up Lord Eversley's contention that Britain need not be uneasy because she is now stronger at sea and can outbuild Germany. His reply is that Germany is much stronger at sea than is generally known. All German ships possess a complete armored belt, while many British ships do not. Germany, he says, has now a stronger navy than France, and the Germans think that it is better organized and better disciplined than the British. Then, by a number of illustrations, he attempts to show that Britain's building rate has been over-estimated and that of Germany under-estimated, "even by the admiralty." As for the deepening of the Kiel canal, which Lord Eversley said would take eight years and so constitute a security for the good behaviour of Germany for that time, Mr. Barker thinks that it will be usable by the German Dreadnoughts—if not fully loaded—long before that. He concludes by disputing the figures given of the relative strength of the two fleets and contends that Britain is already behind a combination of the German and American fleets—a combination for which the Kaiser is, in his opinion, striving.

That Britain can keep up to the building capacity of two such prosperous and virile powers as Germany and the United States combined, he does not believe, and holds that her only hope for the future is to call in colonial aid. His paragraph on this point is worth the quoting:

"It may be objected that it is hopeless for us to compete on the sea with Germany and the United States combined, because these two nations—the their 150,000,000 inhabitants are richer than Great Britain and can outbuild us. That may be, but it does not alter the stern fact that Providence has placed before us the alternative either of maintaining our naval supremacy or of losing our Empire. There is only one way out of our difficulties. If Great Britain is not rich enough or not strong enough to defend the Empire single-handed, she must call upon her sons to aid her, and they will come to their mother's assistance. The latent resources of the British Empire are greater than are the latent resources of the United States and Germany combined, but they must not remain merely latent resources. They must be transformed from resources in posse into resources in esse. The great imperial domain must be systematically developed and be filled with white men. The United States and Germany combined cannot possibly outbuild the British Empire if the British Empire possesses the firm will to live."

That the colonies will come to the assistance of the Motherland in the day of need may be taken for granted. We can no more face the disintegration of the British Empire than she can. But there will be a feeling here in the freer atmosphere of the New World that such pessimists as Mr. Barker are laying undue emphasis upon the facts which loom nearest to them. Is it true that Germany cannot get colonies without stealing those belonging to Britain? There seems no reason to think so. Germany has already much territory in Africa; and some of it is as well placed as many British possessions. Then if Germany is to steal from Britain, what is she to steal Certainly not Canada. She could more easily get Brazil. South Africa would be less likely to welcome German than British methods; and it would be a most difficult colony to coerce. Australia would be more apt to look to the United States than to Germany. The German race is, in fact, far more likely to penetrate Eastern Europe than to attempt to establish German provinces overseas; and, if it were bent upon stealing colonies, it would think of Holland or Portugal before Britain.

TIN OF HUMAN ASHES.

Strange Funeral Ceremony on Board Boat.

Twenty men stood with bared heads in the rear of the ferry boat Atlantic of the Camden and Philadelphia line, at noon one day recently, while from a 10-ounce tin were scattered to the winds the ashes of Henry Van Zuilian, who had been esteemed and loved by the little band that attended the strange funeral.

B. F. Schroeder, a Camden undertaker, performed the ceremony. As the ashes were emptied from the tin and were scattered in all directions he muttered his last wish. Ashes to ashes and dust to dust."

Many of the passengers on the ferry boat gathered about the mourners to watch the ceremony.

Facts About the Ocean.

The oceans occupy three-fourths of the surface of the earth. A mile down in the sea the water has a pressure of a ton to every square inch. If a box 6 feet deep was filled with sea water, which was then allowed to evaporate there would be 2 inches of salt left in the bottom of the box. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of salt 440 feet thick covering the bottom, in case all the water should evaporate. In many places, especially in the far north, the water freezes from the bottom upward.

Waves are deceptive things. To look at them one would gather the impression that the whole water traveled. This, however, is not so. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. In great storms waves are sometimes 40 feet high, and their crests travel fifty miles an hour, the base of a wave (the distance from valley to valley) is considered as being fifteen times the height of the wave. Therefore a wave 25 feet high would have a base extending 375 feet. The force of waves breaking on the shore is seventeen tons to the square inch.—Tit-Bits.

Duties on British and Foreign Goods

The following are the principal items in the British Preference tariff proposals submitted to the Federal parliament by Sir William Lyne, on behalf of the commonwealth:—

	General Tariff.	British Tariff.
Candles, paraffin	0s. 1½d.	0s. 2d.
Candles, other makes	0s. 1½d.	0s. 1d.
Miners' safety lamps	10 p.c.	free
Cutlery	20 p.c.	15 p.c.
Horse nails, per cwt	8s. 3d.	7s. 6d.
Other nails, per cwt.	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Engines, turbines, winches, boilers, pumps, windmills, ad valorem; machines and machinery not elsewhere included	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Machinery and parts thereof, namely, steam engine indicators and recorders, patent porcelain steel rollers for flour mills, roll shell, typewriters (including covers), zinc refining retorts, fire engines, stitching machines, sewing machines (including cabinets and covers), button hole punching and sewing machines, darning machines, straw envelope making machines	10 p.c	free
Machines not elsewhere included used in tanning hides and skins and in the preparation of leather, automatic can making and including machines and machinery for scouring and washing wool, machinery for manufacture of paper and felting, snap-cutting machines, and artesian well-boring machines, ad valorem	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Certain machine tools for hat making, india rubber working and metal working, artesian well boring tools, certain bootmaking machine tools, tyre benders and shrinkers, and tinsmiths' tools, being machine	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Mixed metal ware and plated ware, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Manufactures of metal not elsewhere included, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Saws, ad valorem	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Screws	5 p.c.	free
Mining engines and machinery, not elsewhere included, ad valorem	35 p.c.	25 p.c.
Electrical generators and motors up to 500 h.p. fans and starting and regulating rheostats	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Others	17½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
Electrical and gas appliances, electroliers, gasoliers, chandeliers, pendants, brackets, switches, controlling devices, radiators and zinc tubing	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Others	17½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
Electrical materials	5 p.c.	free
Iron pipes, cast and wrought, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Rolled iron or steel beams channels, and the like	17½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
Bolts, nuts, etc., ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Barbed wire, ad valorem	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Wire netting, ad valorem	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Chain, not made into serviceable articles	5 p.c.	free
Locks	5 p.c.	free
Base metal pins, not plated	5 p.c.	free
Standard and steel fencing	5 p.c.	free
Wire	10 p.c.	free
Zinc blocks for marine boilers	5 p.c.	free
Paints and colors ground in liquid	4s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
Prepared	6s. 9d. or	6s. 0d. or
Colors, dry	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Dry white lead, patent dryers, etc.	3s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Portland cement, plaster of Paris, gypsum	2s. 3d.	2s. 0d.
Rubber or other hose	1s. 0d.	0s. 9d.
Rubber manufactures not elsewhere included and articles not elsewhere included in which rubber forms part, and reclaimed rubber	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Leather, rubber and composition belting leather; other and chamois leather and unspecified articles used in the manufacture of boots and shoes	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Motor lorries and wagons	30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Motor cars and parts	35 p.c.	25 p.c.
Fuse not elsewhere included, per coil of 24 ft. or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity, per coil	35 p.c.	25 p.c.
Percussion caps, military cartridges, detonators, cartridge cases, empty capped or uncapped, fuse cotton, electrical fuses, other explosives, all	0s. 1¼d.	0s. 1d.
	5 p.c.	free

The varying percentages of preference and the number of items at each percentage are as follows: Three at 4¾ per cent, one at 6 2-5 per cent, six at 7 9-13 per cent, one at 8½ per cent.

KING OF SIAM ON TOUR OF EUROPE

Newspaperman Describes Incidents of Recent Trip of Eastern Potentate

(Correspondence of New York Times.)

Lucerne, July 19.—Six tons of baggage, in all more than two hundred pieces! A motley crew, comprising all sorts, sizes, shapes, colors—suit cases, zinc uniform trunks, helmet and hat boxes, the inevitable "hold all," a dozen of them, soiled linen and boot bags. Such is the shipment scattered over the landing stage—part of the impedimenta belonging to the King of Siam when he set foot in Europe to visit the Italian Riviera, Switzerland, England and Denmark.

And at precisely the moment it was required for "afternoon tea" in the train the pet spirit kettle was found to be missing from the "tea basket." This added to the confusion. The destination of King Chulalonkorn is the Falls of the Rhine at Neuhausen where half the Hotel Schweizerhof has been reserved for him.

Every one makes close acquaintance with these majestic falls, so his Majesty falls in with the custom. Enveloped in a waterproof coat, he hazards the attempt in the stout little boat as it battled with he foaming waters of the Rhine as they dash in chaotic madness over the hundred-foot rocky leap, scattering clouds of blinding spray in all directions.

9.30 p.m., "Where is the manager, please?" It is the A. D. C. who speaks. "I am the proprietor!" "His Majesty