

ity served; but when they were starving he himself was content with a few grains of rice or corn munched in the saddle. Unlike most commanders he always led his charges himself, and by his open contempt for personal danger added tenfold to the enthusiasm of his troops. The only privilege he claimed for his white regiments over their colored comrades was to give them the toughest work in the hottest corners of an engagement. In estimating his success it must be remembered that the Mahrattas were no undisciplined hordes, but trained to war by good French instructors. Nevertheless in the first war, against Scindia, in a space of two months, with a force never exceeding 8,000 men, he destroyed thirty-one of his adversary's best battalions, captured the cities of Alighar, Agra, and Delhi, besides 526 pieces of cannon, and won four victories in the field, including the decisive battle of Laswari. But his unwearying pursuit of Holkar in the succeeding war, though less dramatic in its results, was an even more striking achievement. Lake had what is perhaps the greatest quality in a general, an intuition for the right stroke rendered even more acute by the excitement of battle, joined to the bold and quick decision necessary for utilizing his intuition. Pitted against the best European troops, he might perhaps have been found wanting in science, but even defeated he would always have been redoubtable from his power of rapid recovery. In the roll of Indian generals he is second to none, for his temerity which might possibly be laid to his charge is not in the least his fault.

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furnace is only 100 tons, it can earn in bounties as much as a 200-ton furnace which is run on Newfoundland or other imported ores. The bounty rates this year are \$2.10 a ton for pig iron from Canadian ore, \$1.10 for imported ore, \$1.65 a ton for steel ingots, and \$6.00 a ton for wire rods, which as yet are made only at the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney.

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Franco-German Relations

HE "Times" correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" writes in his column of May 5, 1895:

I have purposely refrained from mentioning in my correspondence the few isolated manifestations of anti-French feeling from the other side of the frontier, in favor of a Franco-German rapprochement, because they have done nothing to alter the shape of popular sentiment, or even the significance of the visit of the English journal to Berlin. I should have made no reference to them even if they had been more numerous. French writers of all shades of opinion, apparently apprehending that an importance which they do not possess is being attached to their countrymen abroad, are beginning to warn the public opinion of their own country as to their true nature, that is to say, that they are more German than French. Indeed, such is the ostentatious display of dislike to the Germans at this particular moment to convey the impression that a rapprochement is within sight that the "Daily Mail" correspondent has been told by the President's approaching visit to England: If only the idea could be conveyed to the unsophisticated British public that the French are as much lukewarm in their attachment to the entente cordiale as to deprive M. Fallières's visit to London of half its im-

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and an explanation forthcoming. The argument was there-
fore that the letter and spirit of clause eight have been
violated, and that they have to handle a large and
increasing number of nonpronounceable words. Pro-
nounceable but are simply an aggregation of Pro-
nounceable letters without regard to the distribution of conson-
ants and vowels. The cable companies have accepted and transmit for the price of a pronounceable
word ten arbitrary signs, pronounceable or not; that
the cable companies have not been asked to lengthen
time in transmission and an amount justly payable
because of repetitions not contemplated when the
shape of the code was granted. Their claims are
fully supported. There is no question of the
present time codes in the compilation of which
no fee has been paid to the question of pronounce-
ability or of the necessity of the use of the cable
companies on the part of the compilers, telegraphic
synonyms abound in them. They thus not only enter
into the transmission of the cable companies, but
errors in transmission and necessity of repetitions
This means extra cost to the companies, and it means
that the cable companies are not in a position to
enter in strict agreement with cable users of codes made
up of the cable has fully complied it is the difficult mes-
sage in transmission, which regulates the speed
of the whole.

The understood intention of the cable companies

Let me hasten to add that there is not the faintest trace of any such knickness on the part of the French people or their government. The visit of M. Clemenceau to the United States is a direct result of the fact that such evidence being required. There has been from the beginning in certain cosmopolitan or rather Franco-American circles a desire to see to it that the German financial facilities on the French market for which some show of a rapprochement was indispensable should be made available to the masses the entire cordiale is more popular. Last year, however, has at no time been less chance of its being succeeded in coming to terms with the French people by a rapprochement with Germany than it is now. The French people, normal relations with that country should be maintained. Among the United Socialists, of whom M. Jaures is the head, there is no such feeling. In an article of faith, M. Jaures advocates a course of foreign policy highly approved of in Germany but which would be entirely repugnant to the French. The French professor M. Andler, who recently took a party of students on a visit to Berlin, is stated to be in receipt of a letter from M. Jaures. A frigid reception in Paris may be safely predicted. The German visitors who are coming here on behalf of the German cause will appear to count for nothing upon some leading French politicians. The French people of their ends, but it may be safely stated that

Recent French experiments on the effects of the

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bucco-smoke when inhaled by animals are described in the paper by the author, the Scientificist (Paris). This paper notes that the experiments of the author and his colleagues are experiments that recently have been performed on animals subjected to the direct action of tobacco-smoke, as well as its products of condensation (tar, nicotine, etc.), such as, for example, salt water, blood serum, alcohol, ether, etc. The results of the experiments administered to guinea pigs, rabbits, rats and mice are described in detail, and the authors conclude that the inhalation of tobacco smoke leads to damage by or suffocation in the tissues. We read further that the authors reproduce the conditions of ordinary tobacco-smoke inhalation, and that the authors conclude that tobacco-smoke both by pulmonary inhalation (the case of the ordinary smoker) and by bucco-laryngeal inhalation (the case of the passive smoker) leads to the same result, namely, to the death of the animal.

Inhalation of tobacco smoke by two kinds of tobacco "bacco": 1) ordinary, experiment on 23 Macfarlane sweet caporal, which is said to be deprived of its nicotine; 2) "bacco" of the "Macfarlane" type, which contains 1.5% nicotine. Wishing to check their experiments with scientific rigor, they caused the animals experimented upon to inhale the smoke of lucerne.

With regard to the first group of animals. After the bucco-pulmonary inhalation of several whiffs of tobacco smoke, there was an acceleration and increase of amplitude of the respiratory movements. After the inhalation of this smoke, preceded by a momentary stoppage of the respiration, little by little, the respiration resumed its normal rhythm.

The arterial pressure underwent a great and sudden increase, which was proportional to the quantity of smoke inhaled. At the same time, the heart rate increased extremely. After a short interval the pressure rose again, and the heart rate increased still more, and the animals died abnormally fast. The arterial pressure was then returned to the normal, or sometimes a little below.

After the inhalation of tobacco smoke, the animals underwent an intense contraction of the kidneys, dilatation, and the brain went through inverse variations.

Bucco-laryngeal inhalation without tobacco smoke

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company—This company is capitalized at \$9,888,000—in ordinary shares \$4,970,000; eight per cent. cumulative preferred shares \$1,030,000; 6 per cent. mortgage bonds, \$2,338,000; and consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, \$1,500,000. This company, unlike the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the inception of which was exclusively Canadian undertaking, has had its financial interests associated in its promotion, and there are no Americans on its directorate. Under one form or another the Nova Scotia Company has been on the

The Macdonald Company, which has a charcoal furnace at Drummondville, Quebec, which in 1907 received \$5,200 in bounties. During the present year much of the centre on the operations of the Altkokan Company's furnace at Port Huron, Ontario. This furnace came on the bounty list nearly a year ago. In 1907, and drew only \$17,210 in bounties. This year its call on the bounty fund will be very much larger; for it is the only modern furnace in the Dominion specialising in the roasting Canadian ores. It draws all its supplies from the large deposit in Northern Ontario; and although the rare district

TOLSTOY AS SCHOOL BOYS' FRIEND

Count Tolstoy recently gave his ideas of education and they are not without interest. To a certain extent, his method would follow the ancient Greek curriculum. Latin would correspond to the Greek's rhetoric, modelling, and sculpture; music to the Greek's singing would correspond to the Greeks' music; and, in addition, he urges that some trades be learned. The subjects of religion and morality, he believes, can be taught to children only by example at home, but all the others are for the schools. He is not at all wrong. Count Tolstoy advances a singular plan. The instructor must indeed fix and regulate the hours, "but the pupils must be at liberty to come to school or not to come." The Count's plan is that the pupils must be left absolutely free to study or not study, just as man is free to eat or not to eat. Harper's

Referring to a statement made in connexion with the visit of the French students by a German writer to the effect that the cordiality of the welcome accorded them was due to the desire of the Germans to show how gladly they would love the French if the latter would consent to be loved by them, *L'Opinion*, the moderate Republican weekly, says:

"Ces tendresses sont touchantes, but they are not in any case political arguments. The whole German nation, from its Emperor down to the smallest shopkeeper, has always believed that conversations with France should be on European questions might be pursued on a friendly basis. I have heard many compliments. La France vaut un peu cher. Beyond the compliment of the future it is necessary to discuss the past, and every conversation must be either retroactive or be abandoned altogether. Without a radical revision of the German attitude in the European sphere would the treaty be a failure."

DEVELOPING FORMOSA'S SUGAR INDUSTRY

There is, says the United States Consular Trade Report, much activity at present in South Formosa in the building of modern sugar mills. Machinery for five mills, representing a total of several millions of dollars, is at present lying on the island, awaiting the completion of the roads and the sugar plantations. The Japanese government and climatic conditions of Formosa are peculiarly well adapted to the growing of sugar cane. The Formosa government is encouraging the growing of cane in the interior, and encourage the growing of cane in the islands. Furthermore, the Japanese government is determined that the cane industry of Formosa should supply 20 per cent of the Japanese consumption, and 20 per cent of the consumption, as well as enter the markets of China and the rest of the Far East. That the Japanese have every confidence in the sugar industry of Formosa is attested by the fact that, in face of a financial stringency during the past year, they have not hesitated to invest in manufacturing companies in Formosa.