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## SIEGE OF KUMASI

First Detailed Account by an Eve-Witness.

A Never-to-be-Forgotten March of Nearly Three Weeks.

Only Most Rapid Movements Enabled the Relief Force to Rescue the Garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 14.-Reuter's representative has had an interview with an officer who has just arrived from Kumasi. He was with the relief force which fought its way from the north into the capital, was besieged with the governor in Kumasi itself, and was with those who succeeded in cutting their way out and only reached the coast after heavy fighting. His narrative gives the first detailed account of the siege of Kumasi by an eye-witness which has yet been published Dealing first with the remarkable march from the north into Kumasi, the officer 'eferred to said:

"On April 18 the first reports reached the British garrison at Gambaga of trouble with the Ashantis, and immediately Major A. Morris, D. S. O., the commissioner of the northern territories, who was in command at headquarters, commenced preparations to march to Kumasi, 340 miles to the south. In three days everything was in readiness, and the force, consisting of four officers, 170 Hausas of all ranks. a seven-pounder gun and a Maxim, set out for the south, Major in command. The force marched along the narrow track in single file, the column being about a mile in length. Six days after we had left headquarters, urgent despatches were received from the governor, requesting Major Morris to proceed to his assistance at once. Pushing ahead with all speed, the force reached Kintampo. 238 miles from our starting place, and a hundred from Kumasi, in thirteen days, really a splendid performance, averaging seventeen mlles a

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"At half-past six on the morning of now consisted of seven white officers 230 non-commissioned officers and men, with machine guns, and eighty-two native levies, under Major Morris. left Kintampo for Kumasi. Soon we N'Quanta was burnt, and soon we out of the town. This was kept a close reached a broad river where scouts secret, and until ten o'clock on the exchanged shots with the enemy, who night previous to their departure it retired rapidly. Two hours later we was not known that an attempt to get encountered their main body in am- out was imminent. bush in the grass outside the large was opened upon our advance guard. but on our machine gun coming into urday,

On May 14, two hours after we had destroyed one of the enemy's towns, our native levies became heavily engaged, having walked straight into an ambush. They fell back on our advance columns, and after heavy firing, Ashantis were driven off. The ambush had been very cleverly planned be-

hind a great tree. "May 15, the date of our arrival at Kumasi, was a day of incessant fighting, in the course of which Major Morris was severely wounded in the

groin while leading an attack. EARLY ON THE MORNING

of the 15th scouts brought in word that a strong Ashanti ambush had been prepared in front of us, and shortly afterwards we saw an ugly stockade right across the road. The 7-pounder was at once brought into action to draw the enemy's fire, and in a few minutes the Ashantis replied with volleys from all directions. In about an hour the fusilade ceased, except from behind the stockade, which Major Morris decided much be rushed without delay. The charge was ordered, Major Morris and Captain Maguire running ahead of their men. The former had not proceeded twenty yards before he was badly wounded, and fell in the road. The stockade was eventually taken, with the loss of Major Morris and fifteen Hausas wounded, and at three o'clock the same afternoon Kumasi was reached, Major Morris continuing to direct the operations from his hammock, although in intense pain, with

intervals of unconsciousness. "A second stockade was encountered 800 yards to the rear, 6 feet high, on which even the 7-pounders had no effect, and scarcely had this been scaled before a third stockade was discovered. Our rapid advance had, however, had evidently prepared to strongly opstill some twelve miles distant. We continued our advance until we reached one of the investing stockades round the capital. To our great surprise, this particular one was not held at the moment of our arrival, and we got into Kumasi without further opposition. During the day's fighting we had killed several hundred Ashantis,

including a number of important "At three p. m., on May 15, to our at Kumasi, and saw that the Union Jack was still flying from the flagstaff. A few minutes later Major Morris was receiving the congratulations of the besieged garrison on his splendid march from the north. We found that the town was invested on every side. For a radius of a mile round the fort, the Ashantis had erected very trong stockades, each communicating with the other by a path, so that every fort could be quickly reinforced. Each stockade faced our fort, was about six feet in height, and loopholed at the top. Behind these obstacles, which vere made of great baulks of timber, the enemy were encamped. Having unsuccessfully attacked the fort already, the Ashantis now acted on the defensive rather than the offensive, so that within the radius of a mile the

garrison were able to move about.

Within this enclosure were a number of other buildings besides the fort. Three hundred yards distant were the Hausa lines, which were occupied and connected by entrenchments with the gaol, in which there was also a Hausa garrison. All the other buildings outside the fort were deserted, but within musketry range, the loyal native inhabitants were encamped in huts, while in the fort were the Governor and Lady Hodgson, three Basel missicnaries and their wives, some mining engineers, and about half a dozen officers, the remainder being with their men in the Hausa lines.

"AT THIS TIME THE TENSION was not so great as it became later on as relief from the coast was expected during the next fortnight. Both ammunition and food were, however, rapidly giving out, and soon we became very hard pressed indeed. At the time the column, with the governor, cut its a biscuit and a half per day and five ounces of meat. Nothing else of any description was to be had, and the native civilians were dying of starvation at the rate of thirty to forty a day. The few luxuries obtainable at by the native traders at ridiculous 2s. a box; a 7 lb. tin of flour, 6s.; a small tin of corned beef, £2 16s.; whiskey, 2s. a spoonful, were some of the prices readily paid as long as these luxuries lasted, but these soon gave out. Our five ponies had to be killed for food, and on the day we left Kumasi there was only three and a half for the whole garrison. It thus bebe better to so reduce the garrison twenty-four days than for the whole force to remain with nothing before it but starvation in three and a half days' time, so Major Morris decided to get out, leaving a sufficient force to hold the place until relief came. "During this trying time the garri-

and the ladies displayed great powers of endurance. "For some time after our arrival at Kumasi Major Morris was so ill that he had to direct the operations from his hammock. On May 29 Captain Maguire was shot dead during an attack at N'Timida, for the purpose of getting food, and was buried in the afternoon, the governor conducting the service. On May 30 a further re-May 9 the reinforced column, which duction of rations was ordered, and every day matters steadily went from bad to worse until it was decided to partially evacuate the place. Every road was eagerly watched by the enemy, but after infinite trouble Major got into the thick of the enemy's Morris succeeded in discovering a track The deserted village of by which he hoped to be able to get

son managed to keep up their spirits,

"The column, under the command of town of Sekedumassi. A galling fire | Major Morris, moved out of Kumasi at five o'clock on the morning of Sat-June 23. Fortunately there action the enemy bolted. Our march was a heavy mist. With the force had been so rapid that the Ashantis, were the Governor and Lady Hodgwho lost heavily, were surprised. Our son, the Basel missionaries and their casualties were only three wounded. wives, two mining engineers, and a number of officers, doctors, and others.

WE HAD WITH US

600 Hausas of all ranks. There were about 800 non-combatants and also 1,000 native civilians following behind in which we had twelve casualties, the the rearguard. The whole column was two miles in length, the ladies being in the centre surrounded by a special guard. An hour after the start, while wading through the swamps, the advance guard became engaged at the severely wounded, and we had four men killed and nine wounded, but for that matter, in the world. after heavy firing the stockade was turned by a flank attack. A road was cut through the stockade for the hamwere on the run, it was of vital importance to push on before the enemy were reinforced. During the whole day we continually encountered bands

Graham were wounded. "We halted eighteen miles Kumasi, in the village of Tereboum, whence the Ashantis were driven after a few shots, and round which place we formed square. To increase our difficulties a terrific tornado broke upon us, and lasted throughout the night. The scene was a remarkable one. The rush of the water and the howling of the natives were incessant, while there were nearly 3,000 people packed within the square in a village not 120 yards in circumference. Next morning the column proceeded through dense forest, and encamped for the night at Masiasu, thirty miles from Kumasi. Our rearguard had some fighting with the Ashantis, and lost six men killed

and several wounded. "During the next few days the advance through the dense jungle was most difficult, and the suffering of the wounded very great. Gradually we entirely disconcerted the enemy, who got out of the enemy's country, and it became increasingly plain that, owing pose us at that point. Kumasie was to Major Morris's tactics, the enemy would not be able to catch us up. On June 28, Captain Marshall became worse, and in the evening of that day he died. He was buried in his hammock by the side of the track, Major Morris reading the service. On the following day Captain Leggett breathed his last. The sufferings of all, especially of the wounded, were terrible, and the swamps and deep rivers, together with the torrential rains, increased our hardships. It must be great relief, we caught sight of the fort borne in mind that most of us had only the clothes we wore, as the carriers had lost our loads. Gradually, however, we got into friendly country, and all, more dead than alive, eventually reached Cape Coast on July 11, after a never-to-be-forgotten march of nearly three weeks from Kumasi."-

> Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy.
> Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages quaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry. Excessive use of Tobacco. Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphilets free to any address. The Wood Company. Windsor, Onto Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John by all wholesale and retail druggists.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE

An Appea' to New Brunswick F'roducers.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 24, 1990. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-You have several times very kindly offered to publish anything which needed bringing into public me tice in connection with bringing this province into prominence in Great Britain, in which I am now engaged on behalf of the New Brunswick govern-

Taking advantage of this offer, I wish through your columns to call the attention of the people of New Brunsway out, rations had been reduced to wick, and especially of the producers to a subject which I have already mentioned several times in the press. In the Daily Telegraph of July 17 and in the Gazette of July 26, in letters bearing on the works in question, I called attention, among other matthe beginning of the siege were sold ters; to the New Brunswick exhibit in the Canadian section of the Imperprices. Biscuits, 10s. each; matches, ial Institute, which the government bas already begun to collect.

As the New Brunswick sub-section is perhaps the best situated in the Canadian section, being practically at the gateway of the whole division, and as the other Canadian provinces are getting together most preditable and useful shows, we might be pardoned days' rations on the minimum scale if the spirit of emulation led us to the ultimate ambition of wishing to have came a question whether it would not the finest of all the provincial exhibits. If this is our ambition in the that the supply of food would last for matter, and a most praiseworthy one it would be, we are luckily in a position to gratify it-with Nova Scotia as a possible rival-as, say what we will these two maritime provinces have tremendously greater variety of res ource than any other portion of the dominion.

There is only one condition necessary to the success of the New Brunswick exhibit in the great imperial museum and commercial intelligence bureau which is becoming such a practical feature in our connection with the mother country; it is that private firms and individuals turning out New Brunswick products should take a sufficient direct interest in the matter to furnish specimens of their manufactures, or, for that matter, entire independent exhibits. The government cannot be expected to furnish more than the exhibit of natural products, and it must depend 'argely on private firms to make the exhibit as a whole thoroughly representative. Of course it is not as if there were no direct advantage accruing to the firm which furnishes an exhibit. On the contrary, the name of the firm or individual is attached conspicuously to each exhibit, which thus acts as an efficient and permanent advertisement of the product in Great Britain, the space being furnished free by the govern-

For the benefit of those who know nothing of the Imperial Institute, let me give a very short description of this institution and the functions which it was originally designed to serve, and which are now being carried more and more adequately into

In the beautiful and fashionable residential section of London known as South Kensington, near such celebrated public buildings as the Royal Albert Hall and the South Kensington division of the British Museum, but towering above and overshadowing them all in its grandeur, stands the magnificent stone structure known as Patase stockade. Captain Leggett was the imperial Institute, one of the most imposing buildings in England, or,

This beautiful editice, the result of the formulation of a statesmanlike plan, in which no one, from its very mocks and loads, and, as the Ashantis inception, took a more profound interest than that practical Englishman, His Royal Highness, the Frince of Wales, has been built but a few years, but already may be said to of Ashantis. Fighting continued all have done much toward practically day, and Captain Marshall and Dr. assisting to knit more firmly than ever the bonds between Great Britain

from and her colonies. There are four departments of the Imperial Institute which have a direct effect upon us.

> 1st. The institute is a great Imperial Museum where every variety of product from every part of the Empire is being gathered in. These include not only the natural, but also the manufactured products.

2nd. A division which is growing

constantly in importance is the com-

mercial intelligence department; which deals with all enquiries relative to the various products exhibited, and puts intending purchasers in communication with the producers in the colonies themselves. This work is carried on free of all cost to the exhibitor. In the case where the product is comparatively inexpensive (metallic ores, minerals, grains, woods, etc., etc.), the commercial intelligence department can work much more effectively, if, with the large specimens for exhibition are supplied a large number of small samples for distribution to enquirers. Full particulars with regard to quantities obtainable, price landed in Great Britain, probable length of time before delivery, etc., should be given. These will be exhi-

bited with the product. 3rd. There is an analytical depart ment under the direction of the most competent analysts, where any new product discovered in the Empire is analysed, its commercial capabilities determined and reported on to the

sender. 4th. There are a series of lectures given constantly relating to the different colonies, and illustrated with lantern slides. It was in this department that in March last I gave the first of the series given in Great Britain relative to New Brunswick. I am afraid I should create a great

coldness between the always indulgent editor of the Sun and myself if I were to attempt to give anything like a list of the thing that should go to make up the New Brunswick exhibit. The whole thing is summed up in saying that there should be a specimen of every product, either natural of manufactured. In the case of natural products the mere fact that the substance has not been of any apparent service in the province before, need not now interfere in the

least with its being a vitable exhibit. To take a case the t I have quoted before: The well know, 1 s.eweed known as "eel grass," which is the Gulf Shore has never found any service in this province. Now, however, this same despised "eel grass, dried and baled, is quoted at 42 shillings f. o. b., Amsterdam, where the greatest supply comes from. No sooner did a Montreal firm put in an exhibit of it, a short time ugo, than fourteen of fifteen enquiries came in at once to the commercial intelligence department. It is used in certain kinds of staffing and pasking. This

is but a single instance. The government, as I have said, propose putting in a thoroughly representative collection of natural products. This will include specimens of all agricultural products; specimens of the various woods, with the exception of spruce, up to the present so little utilized; specimens of the various minerals and peat, building stones, etc.; together with a represen talive collection of game, birds, fishes and ammals. These are to be supplemented with enlarged photographs of typical scenes and industrial operations; some of which are already in

I wish to appeal the firms and in fividuals to take this matter up, as have the firms and individuals of other provinces. I remember, for intestancer, in the Ontario section, that one of the most prominent exhibits is that of the Boulter Carning Co., which has a great pyramid of its attractive looking 'canned goods. An enterprising Neva Scotia firm lately sent over an attractive exhibit of locaters, put up in glass, and at once many inquiries as to price, etc., came in, one or two large firms refusing to take hold of the newelty because it was not produced in sufficiently large quantiies. In the present travesty called the New Brunswick exhibit is a good specimen of our red granite; which is really finer than the famous Aberdeen variet. A prominent dealer said there should be a great demand for it if it could be delivered in England at two shillings per cubic foot, rough square. But with no datas at hand, we could not tall him whether it could be gotten for this price or not. These are but instances illustrating mossibilities.

In the case of agricultural products should be pleased to get especially fine specimens from any farmer who would be good enough to prepare them for exhibition and forward them to St. John.

In the case of wood products, firms manufacturing rough or dimension lumber or fittings would undoubtedly find an exhibit a profitable investment, and I should be glad to find the large pulp manufacturing firms willing to furnish specimens of their products in the various stages of manufacture, with pictures of mills. etc. A phase of the needs of the market which has been British brought prominently into notice which directly affects wood manufacturers, is that there is a great demand for parts of furniture, etc., made rough to British pattern out of our hard woods. This need is too important a one to be overlooked in this province.

With regard to the minerals and stiles. stones, prominent firms like the Hillsborough company, with its unexcelled gypsum quarries, the Intercolonial Copper Co. at Dorehester, the granite company at St. Stephen, and others, could add much to the value of the exhibit.

I must not, however, go into further They are constantly open to the public, and English buyers and consumers are going more and more to the Improducts. The curator of the Canmost efficiently and deserves every encouragement.

Let me ask once more, then, that this matter be taken up with the interest it deserves. I shall be able to longer, but Hon. Robert Marshall has larized arranged, on behalf of the provincial government, to take charge of and I should like as prompt a response as possible. All exhibits, then, should be addressed:

HON. ROBERT MARSHALL, 61 Prince William St., St. John.

The address which will always find the curator is: HARRISON WATSON, Curator Canadian Section, Lendon, S. W., England.

Mr. Watson is always glad to hear direct from anyone interested in the Yours sincerely,

Institute. W. ALBERT HICKMAN, New Brunswick Government Com-

HALIFAX MAN IN TROUBLE.

missioner.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—John D. McDonald of Halifax, N. S., who was arrested in this city last night for the alleged embezzlement of \$228 from the Canadian Pacific R. B. Co., has been released by the police. The arrest occurred at the offices of the Postal Telegraph Co., where McDonald had secured work. It is said that the release was due to the fact that no warrant had been issued by the Halifax authorities, and that the arrest in Boston was illegal. McDonald is a telegrapher, and until recently was stationed grapher, and until recently was stationed at Halifax in the employ of the railroad company. McDenald left Halifax last Tuesday and came to Boston. Two detectives for the railroad company arrived here Sunday and searched for the missing man, but it was a patrolman who located him and made the arrest. made the arrest.

## MILITIA MATTERS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—Sergeant Major W. J. Dingley, R. C. D., will act as instructor to the 8th Hussars during their annual training

Advertisements in THE SUN pay,

PARIS LETTE.

found in such enormous quantities on A New Brunswicker's Impression of the Exposition.

> Found a Very Mitter Feeling Against own. The corridor cars we hear so Britishers in the French City-No Place Like Good Old England.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—To far away New

night, and to the promise I made Col.

Markham that I would give him my

impressions of the Paris exposition. I almost regret now that I did so, because one taking such a hurried glance must necessarily be a poor observer, especially after spending several days touring on the Rhine and elsewhere, and arriving here with that tired feeling that can only be experienced by a sight-seer. I made my entrance to the show from the Monumental gate, Place de la Concorde, and from there visited the Fine Arts and Decorative Arts on the right bank of the Seine These buildings are directly opposite the new bridge across the Seine, called Pant Alex andre III., in honor of the Czas of Rus sia, which in itself is a master-piece of bridge work-one span crossing the viver with two magnificent columns on each side. Directly opposite this bridge, on the left bank of the river, is the exhibition of the Industries of the World. These buildings form three sides of a rectangle and ran back, abutting on the Invalides and close to Napoleon's tomb. From these buildings down the Seine for a listance of one mile, will be found separate and distinct buildings of each country, all of which I hurriedly visited. Then the great Champ de Mars is reached, and here will be found the largest area of buildings, which are devoted to literature, education, electricity, etc. At the entrance to this exhibit the Eiffel tower is the most conspicuous figure, carrying its loads of "ascensionists" to the top where full of Parts and surrounding country can be seen. From here one enomes the river again to find the colonies of the world—the French commoving one half the area. which ends at the Trosadero. My steps, of cours e, were directed to

the way, but my the ed feet were glad to rest in the shades of this structure, and the inner man negaled with a cup of good Ceylon tea. (a thing, by the way, you scancely g et on the continent) and to be waited upon by an English lassic From the colonies up the Seine to the point of entrance, the descending side is dev oted to horticulture, etc., and is the smallest part of the show. A constant throng of peo- Ladies' College, Mass., discussed the over the above area, but notwithstanding the immense crowd, perfect through the Imperial Institute, and order prevails. A trave lling platform, medicinal use. In the early days it costing about 10 millions of francs, runs around a portion of the grounds. There are two of the platforms adjoining and running pa rallel to each traveller desires, and r uns continu-As a whole. I was parti cularly struck

with the grandeur of the outside ap- vation of the internal structure of pearance of the buildings , all, or near- plants. In 1660 Robert Hook first aply all, of the light Parisia n stone color. with beautiful glittering carvings and figures. A conservative estimate of the value inside these bu ildings is 100 millions of pounds. Electricity takes details. Enough has been said to a leading place, every tower, dome and indicate the character of the exhibits | building being studded with lights of needed. All the exhibits are splendid- all colors. On certain nights all these ly housed and cared for, and if of lights are turned on, when it may be value, can be recalled at any time. termed a fairy land. When the Shah of Persia paid his official visit to the show, last week, a grand illumination of the Seine and buildings was held for perial Institute to look up colonial his special benefit, and the sight was one never to be forgotten. To Ameriadian section is Harrison Watson, a cans whom I have conversed with, gentleman who is doing the work generally are of the opinion the exrather through choice than from ne- position is a reproduction of the Chicessity. Mr. Watson is doing his work | cago Fair, on a larger and grander scale, with the Eiffel tower thrown in as a central attraction.

To my mind the building devoted to the fine arts is the best and most representative of all nations, if one may be in this country but a short time be allowed to single out or particu-

Canada's part in the exhibit is small. of course in comparison with other forward such exhibits as are offered. nations and the building overshadowed by lesser colonies, and a visitor hurriedly viewing the exposition would probably never see it. The displays made by the C. P. R: and Grand Trunk are highly creditable. Sections of the sleeping and buffet cars are shown, and large maps exhibiting the country traversed by these lines. A good display of furs and animals is shown; also mounted fish, which look very unlike the real thing. The only exhibit I could see from New Brunswick, though there may be others, were stores from a Moneton firm.

I will not pretend to describe exhibits in the other buildings, for in order to do so a person of youthful years would have to devote the rest of his natural life. All I can say is it is probably the best European countries and America can put up, and that is saying a good deal. I cannot pass just here without saying that in the industrial and mechanical departments that are shown by the United States is the most brilliant and best put up, and the keen American in charge of each section is more alive and more intelligent than any other people I have seen.

They A word as to the side shows. are simply a swindle and should be avoided. I found that the bitter feeling ex-

isting for some time past between England and France has by no means ceased. More than once I was insulted by running up against a bitter Frenchman. As a rule the cab drivers and lower classes are boorish and insulting. Very few English people the 8th Hussars during their annual training at Sussex camp.

The following officers will comprise the brigade staff of the 18th infantry brigade to assemble at Aldershot, N. S., on the 11th proximo: Brigale commander: Lt. Col. J. D. Irving, D. O. C.: brigade major: Major S. J. A. Sircum, 63rd regiment; D. A. A. G.: Major J. T. Twining, 63rd regiment; musketry instructor: Capt. T. E. Davison, 66th regiment; P. M. P.: Major G. C. Jones, A. M. S.: paymaster: Capt. J. E. Curren, superintendent of stores. are to be found within the precincts not but admire the earnestness in which they travel. Every bit of historical interest is devoured, and the

wemen are keener than the men They are simply rushing the contifiens.

I met large parties of Cook's tour people, and to persons who are planning a trip in this way, I would simply say, don't. Railway and steamboat travel, so far as accommodation is concerned, is much behind our much about would not be tolerated in America. They are narrow, stuffy and dirty, and France has the worst of the lot. The trains run fast, but the lateral metion is trying. After a 200 mile ride one feels like running from, say, King street to Reed's Point Brunswick my thoughts return toto get his limbs straightened out.

The Frettiest city I saw on my travels was Brussels, and every tourist should make that a point in his itinerary. This city has a population of half a million and a court of fustice that cost 60 million of francs. After all, dear old England is the best by far of these countries more law and order, twice as much for a shilling, with pleasant, genial faces around you. I fear, Mr. Editor, I have wearied you with a longer epistle than I intended at the start, so will say

AT INGLESIDE.

Outing of the N. B. Nagural History Society.

Addresses by Dr. Geo. F. Matthew, Prof Ganong, A. W. Hickman and Dr. Hay.

The meeting of the Natural History Society, held at Dr. G. U. Hay's counry home at Ingleside, Saturday aftersoon, was an unusually interesting and it structive affair. The addresses were delivered in the grove, where the dense green foliage shielded all from the sun's rays. The pleasant surroundings added very much to the meeting.

Dr. Addy, the president of the society, gave a short address of welcome and called upon Dr. Geo. F. Matthew, . who gave a brilliant lecture. He began by a touching allusion to Sir William Dawson, who male the furtherance of science his life work and who the Canadian build ing, rather out of has done so nuch for its advancement. He went on to speak of the changes which had been brought about. by scientific research, tracing the growth of geology from its beginning down to that of the present day. Then in .. clear, concise manner he described the topograp my of the country in and about Ingleside.

Prof. Ganong, formerly of St. Ste-

phen, but 10'v a professor in Smith's

ple are continually wo king their way changes which have taken place in the methods of studying botany. Plants were first studied for their was believed that every plant was specially adapted for a disease and that each plant signified its use by some peculiar formation, as, for exother atta less or greater speed, as the ample, a heart-shaped leaf was intended to cure neart-disease. A considously, without amy stops; at the turn- erable portion of our botanical nomenclature is derived from this idea. Later on there was a more accurate obserplied a miscroscope to the internal structure, and from the resemblance of the structure of cork to that of a honey-comb he gave the name cell, which has now become so universally used. Late 'n the 'ast century one of those barren times was met with in which they had found out all they were capable of vith the means at their disposal. At the beginning of the present century, however, microscopes were improved and spherical and chromatic abberations were overcome. From 1830 to 1850 may be termed the golden age of plant study. About two hundred wears ago attention first began to be given to the subject of plant relationship. When Linneus began to study his subject, he grouped relationships of plants according to an artificial system, depending on the number of parts in a flower. Towards the close of the last century a more systematic classification was made. About 1853 the idea of evolution really received scientific status and explanation. Darwin first save a scientific theory of how evolution could be brought about. This replaced the old idea that plants were all originated separately and established the fact that they had communicative origin. Dr. Ganong vent on to discuss briefly the external anatomy of plants -the fundamental meanings of the color, shape and size of different plants, explaining in a few words the significance of color 'n the plant king-

> Albert W. Hickman urged upon the members of the society the idea of making the area of land at the head of the Nepisiquit and Tobique rivers into. a provincial park. There was everyprobability of this area being ravished by the lumbermon and the pulp mills. Mr. Hickman spoke, as those who had spoken before him, of scientific progress. Now we can trace down till we come to "the rusts of life's beginning" from man down to the little entity that lives, but concerning which it 's and always will be probably a most point whether it is a plant or an animal. Even so in geology, we can trace down to the nebular theory. Mr. Hickman furthermore spoke of the great value a natural history society may be to its country. Before sitting down, he called the attention of the members to the migration of birds.

Dr. Hay then spoke in glowing terms of those who had given such interesting speeches and emphasized the idea of preserving the New Brunswick forests and animals. Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Leavitt were called upon in turn, but excused themselves on the plea that they could not think of attempting to speak lifter hearing such learned discussions. Mr. Kain moved a vote of thanks in a few ritting words, Mr. Stoddard seconded it and the meeting of the society was closed, after which refreshments were partaken of and the party returned to their respective homes, delighted with the day's excursion.

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