

WILL PROBE THE OCEAN BANK OF ENGLAND AND ITS NOTES

Sir John Murray's Latest Expedition — Banqueted at London Before Departure.

Sir John Murray, K.C.B., of Challenger expedition fame, was entertained at dinner in London on April 25, in connection with the Michael Sars expedition for the exploration of the deeper waters of the ocean, including the North Atlantic. The gathering was held under the auspices of the Atlantic Union, and Lord Kinnaird presided.

Sir John Murray, who resides at Warrington, near Edinburgh, gave some details regarding the expedition, which is to be carried out by the Michael Sars, a Norwegian ship, and the Challenger, a British ship, in the summer of 1911. The expedition is to be carried out by the Michael Sars, a Norwegian ship, and the Challenger, a British ship, in the summer of 1911.

ing that she flies the Norwegian flag. Sir John Murray is paying the expenses of the cruise, which will extend over a period of four months, concluding in the last week of July. The route to be taken will be across the Bay of Biscay and down the coast of Spain; thence as far as Cape Verde Islands to the Azores, to Newfoundland, and then to Iceland and homeward to Scotland.

For the purposes of the expedition the most modern appliances, instruments and apparatus for oceanographical work will be on board. It is specially intended to use large and newly-constructed trawls such as can be used in shallow water, and in deep water to a depth of three miles. Hitherto only small trawls and dredges have been experimented with in the parts of the ocean to be covered by this expedition, and Sir John Murray remarked that it was quite possible that some interesting discoveries of marine organisms living at these depths may be made. There will be four scientific men on board, along with Sir John Murray.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER

Britain's Greatest Military Man—Nothing But Work—Sent 400 "Good Fellows" Home From South Africa—The New York Sun's Estimate.

The New York Sun says: New York has welcomed distinguished British soldiers before, but never one like John Horatio Herbert Kitchener. Roberts may be England's foremost general, and of officers on the active list Sir J. D. P. French, who began his career in the navy, may be regarded as her ablest strategist, but Kitchener is England's greatest military man. As an engineer, intelligence officer, commissariat and transportation expert, organizer, disciplinarian and leader of soldiers, there is not his peer in the British Empire. He also excels as an administrator.

In sketches of Kitchener you will find not a word about his recreations. Amusement is not in his lexicon. Nothing but work. To one pleading for an officer under a cloud that he was "a good fellow," Kitchener said laconically: "Good fellows make damned poor soldiers." He sent 400 "good fellows" home from South Africa. When Kitchener was gazetted commander-in-chief in India some of the court favorites out there who played polo with whiskey and soda sent in applications for home service. Everybody wanted to be under Kitchener, or, if transferred, calling a subordinate up on the telephone for a detail of men to build a block-house. The officer had no men to spare. The only squad not employed about the camp were escorting prisoners down the line. "I think I hear music," said the commander-in-chief, "oh yes, yes, yes, yes, the band is playing in the square." "Have the bandmen take off their uniforms and send them up here to build the block-house."

Every step of promotion that has come to Kitchener was won on merit. He was always needed, and he always succeeded in what he was asked to do. His foresight was as remarkable as his industry, so that he was always ready. When he began his career in Egypt as second in command of a native regiment he was a master of Arabic and he understood Oriental character. General Grenfell, who was then Sir John, found him intelligent as an intelligence officer and desert guide. To Kitchener's "activity and foresight" and his "natural disposition" in the field Grenfell really owed his victory at Toki. Kitchener succeeded him as Sir John, and given a free hand by the Home Government, Kitchener began at once to make preparations for the reconquest of the Sudan. His achievement has been called "an extraordinary exhibition of one man power in the organization and conduct of war." Wolsley had planned to get up the Nile in Canadian

boats, and other generals had fallen back on camel transportation. Kitchener built a railroad as he went, more than 700 miles of it, and at Omdurman drew on the Khalifa's army of 50,000 men to a hopeless assault. Eleven thousand men fell on the field, 16,000 were wounded, and 4,000 were taken prisoners. It was the ripe result of several years of planning and waiting. Kitchener never fought unless he knew he was going to win, wrote Mr. W. S. Stevens, who called the Anglo-Egyptian army the Sudan machine. Seven miles south of Omdurman was Khartoum, and as soon as Kitchener stood on the steps of the palace he held funeral services in memory of Gordon. Minute guns were fired, a Sudanese band played Gordon's favorite hymn, and the Scotch pipers a dirge. Stevens, who was present, said of the remarkable services: "There were those who said the cold Sir had himself could hardly speak or see, as General Hunter and the rest stepped out according to their rank and a memorial college has since been opened at Khartoum with a fund of £100,000 which Kitchener asked the English people to raise."

In the war in South Africa the strategy that turned the tide in favor of the British was an inspiration of the aged Roberts, but Kitchener, with his squares of operation, his reconcentration, his parallel and converging columns, his gathering up of horses, his seizure of supplies until nothing was left for a commando to live on, his hard blows and his firmness, justness and vigor, his negotiation with the enemy, his finishing the war. At Vereeniging as it was closing the Boer veterans, whom he sought to conciliate, cheered the soldier they had found honorable. If iron handed and unrelenting, probably Kitchener was more at his ease addressing his enemies than he was later when he qualified as a peer of the realm in ceremonial robes at the feet of the Lord Chancellor. In fact, on that occasion Kitchener was plainly bored and red with confusion. It is doubtful if he has ever been in the House of Lords since.

As a reconquerer Kitchener's last service was to put the Indian empire on a war footing, raising its complement from 80,000 to 140,000 men and weeding out the incompetents and drones. India is now fully prepared for an invasion from the north. In this necessary undertaking he had an enemy of Lord Curzon, the viceroy, but Kitchener has been making enemies all his life. It was characteristic of him to tell the Government in London that he must not be hampered in his work by the viceroy's military adviser or he would resign. It was Lord Curzon who in the end resigned. Of Kitchener it has been well said that "other generals have been better loved, but none was ever more trusted." He is now in his sixtieth year, and an unusually vigorous man for his age. There is one great service left for him to render England, and that is to reorganize the war office in London and do for the home forces what he has done with such thoroughness and mastery skill in India. But will he be allowed to do it?

"BROOM FOR THE STOMACH."

So the French Call Parsley—Pumpkin Rich in Phosphorus.

The French have a saying that "parsley is a broom to sweep the stomach." Lettuce is a nerve food. Radishes build tissue and are rich in phosphorus, also in iron.

Horseradish contains a higher percentage of sulphur than all the other vegetable roots, spinach ranking next in value. Spinach also contains a large proportion of iron. A mayonnaise dressing with lettuce is especially desirable for thin people, but for the over plump French dressing to be recommended. The action of vinegar on the digestive organs, however, is not to be considered. The acid of lemon juice is preferable.

While apples are a most excellent fruit for brain building, which phosphorus aids in, the humble pumpkin, desecrated to the uses of pie and jack-o'-lanterns, holds the prize. Pumpkin rates 2.79 in phosphorus, while apple is but .45.

When in search for this special element take up a pumpkin diet. But as winter squash would stand the same analysis, it can be used as a vegetable in many varieties, and thus the needed phosphorus supplied. Cucumbers rank next in phosphorus value to pumpkin, being 2.08.

Before leaving Pasadena, Cal., with her father, Miss Margaret Carnegie gave a check for \$5,000 to endow a free bed in the children's ward of the Pasadena Hospital. It was her thirteenth birthday, and she celebrated it in this manner.

Curious Indorsements — £5 Notes Lowest Now Issued.

The custom of indorsing English bank notes, even when they pass in some trivial purchase, is a surprise to most Americans who go abroad for the first time. It is an old custom and one which has led to many curious inscriptions on the notes.

A debtor in prison wrote on the back of a £10 note, "The first debt I have honestly paid for a year," while a prodigal son turned the tables against himself when he wrote on a £20 note, "The last of thousands lost by my father, who slaved to earn them."

In 1759 the Bank of England began to issue £10 notes as well as £20, till then exclusively used. It was not till thirty years after that £5 notes were brought out, and in 1797 there were £1 and £2 notes, but they ceased in 1821, owing to the immense amount of forgery they led to, says the Queen.

A curious bank note designed by Horne has been hanging across one end, is signed by Jack Ketch, a row of malefactors hanging with ropes around their necks appears on the face, and a series of criminals' heads on the other side, together with the words, "Until the resumption of cash payments or the abolition of the punishment by death." The "2" which in the corner precedes the amount and value of the note, was formed of rope.

From April 5, 1829, the £5 note has been the lowest procurable from the Bank of England. Of late the desirability of once more issuing the £1 note has been discussed.

In 1827 a £1,000 note was the highest, but £50,000 notes have been issued, and there is a story of certain tradesmen keeping such a note by them as a curiosity, while a gentleman framed one, which his executors promptly cashed at his death. There is a family tradition about the visit of a certain church functionary at a house, when some disputed point had to be settled by reference to the Bible, and the one belonging to the deceased mother was brought down from a shelf, dusty and unused, but within was found a note for £40,000.

The Bank of England note of today has taken some time and many inventions to bring it to its present condition. The numbering machine was first employed in 1809, steel plate engraving was supplanted by the lithographic machine, and the by electric type surface printing. The great aim is to prevent forgery, the paper employed being unique, and the water mark and private marks are all in favor of the banker.

WHEN ROYALTY REPRIMANDS.

Candidate Who Used Royal Standard

—Office Who Contradicted the King. It is seldom that King Edward finds it necessary to rebuke one of his own subjects, but such an occasion took place a week or so back. A London election candidate, unmindful of the fact that the royal standard is the personal emblem of the King, and its use by private individuals is illegal, issued a number of election cards on which the royal standard was lavishly displayed, thereby giving the impression that his candidature was supported by his majesty.

The King's attention was, however, drawn to this infringement, and an official document dispatched from Sandringham had the effect of causing the cards to be immediately withdrawn from publication.

No man or woman of social repute will in future know him, and if he be in the army or navy he has no option but to resign, for he will find himself cut dead by every one of his brother officers.

In fact, a few years back a retired naval officer, who was a notorious bully, flatly contradicted a statement made by King Edward, then Prince of Wales. The King passed over the officer's rudeness at the time, but some days later he presented himself at the officer's residence and politely informed him that his royal highness was not desirous of his acquaintance in the future.

From that moment the officer was cut by everybody in society, and although he tried to brazen the matter out, he eventually left England altogether, and took up his residence abroad. There he sank lower and lower in the social scale, until not long ago the news of his death in a New York street brawl came as a fitting ending to his notorious career.

M. A. P.

MANY CHILDREN NEEDLESSLY BLIND

One-Fourth of the Sightless Children Victims of Neglect.

It is an astonishing fact and one not generally known outside the medical profession that one-quarter of all the children in the schools for the blind of this country are needlessly blind, says a writer in McClure's. These children are doomed to lifelong darkness because at the time of birth their eyes were not properly washed and treated by the attending physician or midwife.

The cause of this preventable blindness is ophthalmia neonatorum (ophthalmia of the new born), commonly known as "inflammation of the eyes of the new born," "babes' sore eyes" or "cold in the eyes"—one of the most dangerous menaces to vision when treatment is neglected or delayed.

"It is a veritable world plague," says Dr. Lewis. "It occurs everywhere, and no country has yet succeeded in getting it under control."

From New York to Japan, from Japan to Australia, from Australia to South America its cases are scattered. In Mexico it is the common cause of blindness, and that country claims at least 4,500 victims. In the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia 30.7 per cent of the children admitted in 1907 were victims of ophthalmia neonatorum.

At the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, at Pottsville, the average in

1909 was higher—44 per cent. At the Sheffield School for the Blind (England), Dr. Simpson Snell reports to the British Medical Association 127 cases out of 333 inmates—42.36 per cent, and still higher, the Henshaw School for the Blind (England) reported in 1908 that 90 out of its 200 children—45 per cent—were blind from this disease.

"Two cents worth of nitrate of silver solution and two minutes of the nurse's time is the cost of prevention, in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum," says the same writer. "As for cures, they are very rare once the inflammation is set up. Unless prompt measures are taken the disease is nearly always fatal to the sight of one or both eyes, and in the majority of cases the little victim becomes a charge upon public or private charity."

"In the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia the per capita cost of maintenance and education is \$407 43 a year, as against the \$30 a year that it costs to educate a normal child in the Buffalo public schools—a difference of \$377 43 for the blind child that must be met by state appropriation."

"This total of more than \$50,000 in the Ohio State School for the Blind, the Batavia School for the Blind, and the New York Institution for the Blind that might have been saved annually does not take into account the blind in private institutions or those remaining in their own homes."

"It is estimated that the total cost of the needlessly blind throughout the State of New York exceeds \$110,000 a year, and if the blind citizen is a dependent for life the cost of his maintenance will be not less than \$10,000. These figures do not include money paid out in pensions under the pension system obtaining in New York City, Ohio, Illinois and Great Britain or special appropriations for buildings."

The failure to use the simple precautions outlined is laid at the door of the midwives, who in the cities with large foreign population attend most of the births.

Miss F. Elizabeth Crowell, graduate nurse to the New York Association of Neighborhood Nurses, examined 10,000 certificates of births in 1906 and personally interviewed 400 midwives in their homes, more than half of these practicing in the Borough of Manhattan, and found that only fifty less than 10 per cent, "could be qualified as capable, reliable midwives."

SIXTEEN HUNDRED HOLES AN HOUR.

Mrs. Mandanna Miller, who recently finished working at the watch factory after completing 46 years of service, was the oldest woman employee of the company, having reached the age of 78. During the 46 years she has worked in the plate department, Mrs. Miller has been engaged in drilling holes. The largest sized hole she has used is .224 centimetre, or about 9-100ths of an inch. The smallest hole she has ever drilled is .043 centimetre, or roughly 2-100ths of an inch. The latter is considered remarkable work for a woman of the age of Mrs. Miller.

Allowing four holes to a single plate Mrs. Miller could average 400 holes an hour. That means that she could bore 1,600 holes of minute diameter every hour.—Kennebec Journal.

PLEASE REMOVE YOUR HAIR.

The big hats of the women were bad enough, but if they are still bad enough, to account for it not justify masculine profanity. But the vexation of the male mind, and much physical discomfort to the obviously weakly and lesser sex, is caused by one of the prevailing modes of disarranging and destroying the beauty of woman's hair. Some women have a

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Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for hemorrhoids and every form of piles. It is a powerful and effective remedy. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 50c. at all dealers or EDWARDS, BATES & CO., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

YOUR BACKACHE WILL YIELD

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Rockland, Maine.—"I was troubled for a long time with pains in my back and side, and was miserable in every way. I doctored until I was discouraged, and I thought I should never get well. I read a testimonial about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and thought I would try it. After taking three bottles I was cured and never felt so well in all my life. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all my friends."—Mrs. WILL YOUNG, 6 Columbia Avenue, Rockland, Me.

Backache is a symptom of female weakness or derangement. If you have backache, don't neglect it. To get permanent relief you must reach the root of the trouble. Nothing we know of will do this so safely and surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Cure the cause of these distressing aches and pains and you will become well and strong.

The great volume of unsolicited testimony constantly pouring in proves conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has restored health to thousands of women.

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Newbro's Herpicide



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Now is the proper time to begin the use of Newbro's Herpicide. Summer is all but here, and it is during the warm months that the dandruff germ does its most destructive work.

Be warned in time. The germ that causes dandruff is no respecter of persons. The head resting upon aristocratic shoulders is as open to attack from this germ as those in humbler spheres. The germ is there, working assiduously, destructively, throwing up the scurf skin as evidence. The hair is dull, brittle and lacks lustre. The hair bulbs are dying one by one and the dead, dry hair is dropping out. This is what the dandruff germ is doing to the hair of nine hundred and ninety-nine persons out of every thousand.

"My hair was coming out fast. By using Herpicide as directed I stopped the falling hair and a new growth has started. Newbro's Herpicide is all it is recommended to be."
MRS. MARK MOORE.
Granville, N. Y.

It Kills the Dandruff Germ Stops Falling Hair

As a preserver and cultivator of the hair nothing quite equals Newbro's Herpicide. It gives the hair a snap and life, a radiance and luxuriance that can be obtained in no other way. The dead, dull appearance, characteristic of germ-infested hair, is replaced by the shine and lustre, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

The complexion may be as fair, the features symmetrical, the figure good, the dress of the most fashionable, but a Parisian dream, but completeness is lacking unless the face is framed in a mass of glittering, natural hair.

Good hair means attractiveness.

Don't accept a substitute. You want results, not promises.

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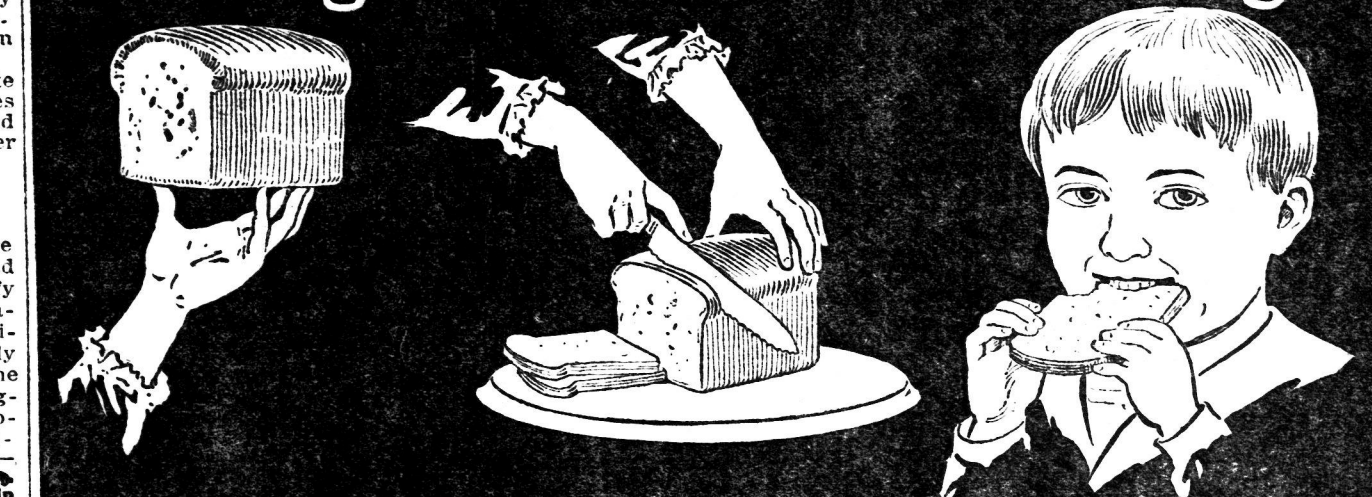
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Kept by All Dealers

CARLING—London



ways known how to obstruct the view of the stage or platform of persons sitting behind them without wearing hats. Plumes and aigrettes serve this purpose admirably. But lately an equivalent of the towering coiffures of the early Georgian epoch has appeared. A high and broad crown or box is placed on the offender's head, and over this is drawn much of her own hair and more of some other person's who has no further use for it. This is elaborately puffed and otherwise aggravated, decked with pins and combs, and served as a piece de resistance.

Resistance, indeed, seems to be useless. The head is in front of you, and when you move your head to get a view of the proceedings the head moves too, keeping always in the line of vision. You crane your neck, and the structure in front of you rises the same instant. Your case is hopeless. We are assuming, for the sake of argument, that you are a mere man. Stern measures and much ridicule, indulged in with heaviness of heart, have somewhat abated the big hat nuisance indoors. Infrequently now a gentleman is compelled to lean forward and request a lady to remove her hat. But if the present style of coiffure persists, one may be compelled to say: "Madam, please remove your hair!"—New York Times.



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