foodstuffs. This school thinks it would famine in time of war. The Declara- on a tour of musical reciprocity. tion of London is nearer to this view than to the other one. At present the international regula-

stance, during the Russo-Japanese tionally the carrying of food, coal, cotton and railway material to Japan or the Japanese by any nation. Cotton was contraband because guncotton will complete the "reciprocity." was cotton! Of course, British trade the time, and angry protests were ing become tired of sitting on the made by British firms against the safety valve. Russian law and some of the decisions by Russian prize courts. There was no pppeal except to arms.

Another grievance was that Russian wessels came through the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal as merchantmen, and then fitted up as cruisers to at tack trade to and from Japan. Some of the captures made by these vessels were, it is true, disallowed by the Rus-Sian prize courts and restitution or reparation ordered, but this new form of privateering was even more an-poying than the want of agreement what it isn't. respecting contraband.

Advocating in the House of Lords to define precisely what goods are Horne's fears. liable to seizure on the high seas, and the conditions for the transforming of merchantment into warships, a fully rejected the request of over 200 most satisfactory pronouncement had municipalities to be allowed to levy been arrived at on the subjects of con- a heavier rate of taxation on land tha and blockades, and that the on improvements. He called the bill for

THE ADVERTISER LONDON. ONTARIO. SATURDAY.

FOUNDED IN 1828.

FOUND

as at of "photos epithoses," and they are proposed to the prop

Britain's dependence upon foreign throughout the Empire than even the doser trade relations due to the Bribe in Great Britain's interest to forego tish preference. The visits of British the advantages possessed by the Brit- pressmen, British bowlers and curlers. ish navy as a striking force against British scientific associations, have commerce in order to se- done much to promote the knowledge Cure immunity for the British mercan- of Canada in England. The Sheffield tile marine, and insure against a food Choir is, as the Montreal Herald says

Apart from such national or imperal considerations the visit of this or ganization, like that of the Welsh tions are very loose and are interpret. Choir, will be an occasion of refined ed by each nation to suit itself. For in- enjoyment to all lovers of good music. [2.1] wan It may be hoped that Mr Vogt may war the Russians prohibited uncondisome day soon giving English audi ences a taste of the quality of his That famous Mendelssohn

The Diaz cabinet has resigned, hav-

They are not the truest Canadians who try to hang a "For Sale" card around the neck of their country.

The anti-reciprocity clamor is still onfined to Toronto and Montreal, and s morely a case of money talking.

The reciprocity pact will injure no Canadian industry, but critics say it vill open the door to a more destructive measure. In other words, they

The C. P. R. will erect a building at the corner of King and Yonge streets, ratification of the Declaration, Toronto, sixteen stories high. It will Lord Loreburn, the Lord Chancellor, be in keeping with C. P. R. stock, showed that while the representatives which has been going skyward in spite of the naval powers had not been able of reciprocity and Sir William Van

Sir James Whitney has again scorn

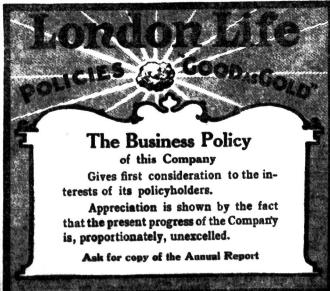
MR. EWART WANTS TO KNOW. Ewart, K.C., in Ottawa Journal, in our hold upon Canadianism is so had it may be destroyed by tradia Americans, I want to know why we spend nearly a quarter of a million dollars per annum in inducing Americans to settle in Canada? Scores of thousands come every season. They soon become

FOR LONDON PEOPLE

List of Building Permits Include The following are amongst the building

to settle in Canada. Score of chassans come every season. They soon become voters, Their sons, in still larger numbers will soon be on the lists. I want to know whether there is not more likelihood of those fellows voting for annexation than there is of any born Canadian discarding his nationality?

2. I want to know why those who are fearful of Canadians voting against their fearful of Canadians voting against their contents. 2. I want to know why those who are fearful of Canadians voting against their country are willing to trust recently-arrived Americans? And I want to know why somebody does not object to their discovering the control of the control



GEO. McBROOM, Inspector, W. H. ROBINSON, District Inspector. R. P. PEARCE, Superintendent Indust rial Branch.

Announcement of the forthcoming issue of the New (Eleventh) Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, of which the copyright has been taken over by the

University of Cambridge.

(ENGLAND)

More than 15,000 orders for this New Edition have already been received in London, Toronto and New York. A prospectus with specimen pages in India paper will be sent post free from the Canadian office of the Cambridge University Press (Encyclopædia Britannica Dept.), Royal Bank Building, 10-12 King St. East, Toronto.

Tis now 142 years since there appeared in Edinburgh the first part of a book, to be completed in three modest volumes, of 900 pages each, under the ambitious title of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Limited in its scope to the arts and sciences, the product of a "Society of Gentlemen in Scotland," none of whose names has come down to us, it contained, for the best of reasons, no heading "Steam Engine," and could still combat, in its article "Botany," the theory that sex existed in the world of plants.

The first and the eleventh edition

The first and the eleventh edition

pages of text, 40,000 articles, over 41 millions of words, more than 7,000 illustrati is and maps. Its 1,500 contributors, representing all civilized countries, include the most eminent authorities in every department of knowledge. Its scope has been enlarged to supply information under whatever word may reasonably prompt a question as to the person, place, object, action or conception for which it stands—and this forth survey of the world) is

may reasonably prompt a question as to the person, place, object, action or conception for which it stands—and this information (the result of a fresh survey of the world) is given up to the year 1910.

Nevertheless, in describing the new edition which the Cambridge University Press is now about to issue, it is still to the edition of a century and a half ago that reference must be made for the foundations of the scheme upon which it is based. The new edition of the Encyclopædia Pritanuica is, indeed, a representative product of the day—to which it belongs in virtue of its writers, its information, the improved method of its preparation, the revolution in its physical production; but it is also the result of a long development, and can best be introduced by a backward glance.

An average Interval of 14 years and its publications, therefore, extended over a series of years, the interval between one edition and the next must be measured from the mean date of each. It will be seen that, whereas successive editions have hitherto appeared at intervals on an average of 14 years, a period of 28 years separates the publication of the present edition from the last entirely new edition, viz., the 9th.

the oth.				Mean Date.
1st edition	vols.		1768-71	1770
(Bell & Macfarquhar) 2nd edition	**		1777-84	1781
(Bell & Macfarquhar) 3rd edition	i		1788-97	1793
(Bell & Macfarquiar) Supplement	**		1801	
(Thomas Bonar) 4th edition20	40		1801-10	1805
(Andrew Bell) 5th edition	16		1815-17	1816
(Constable) Supplement			1816-24	
(Constable) 5th edition20	**		1823-24	1824
(Constable) 7th edition	41		1830 42	1836
(Adam Black) 8th edition			1853-60	1857
(Adam Black)			1875-89	1882
9th edition	10th	, }	1875-89 190 2	
(The Times) 11th edition			JanMar	1911
(Cambridge University Press)				

One of the novel and important features of the new edition

One of the novel and important features of the new edition will be the simultaneous production of the entire work.

The date of the first edition—1768

From a consideration of a single date—the date of its first appearance—1768—when the struggle between France and England for supremacy on the North American continent had barely ceased, and fully twenty years before the outbreak of the French Revolution. For the Encyclopædia Britannica was, in its origin, an outcome of the intellectual movement which produced the great French Encyclopædia, and its appearance may be said to mark the beginning of "modern" times, the close of the days when it was still within the capacity of a cultivated mind to compass practically all that was known. The Encyclopædia Britannica first appeared, then, to meet the need of a common resource which should give connected accounts of arts and sciences already promising to outgrow the bounds within which the individual mind could hope to follow them, and the great reputation which the book was destined subsequently to earn in the world of knowledge depended precisely upon this, that the growth of knowledge, consequent upon the development of specialization, was to proceed at a pace of which the first editors could have no conception.

The title of the first edition

"A complete olrole of instruction"

The title of the first edition was ambitious, for the word "encyclopædia"

of instruction" word "encyclopædia" promised a complete circle of instruction, and this, the modest three volumes fell far short of supplying. History and biography, for example, were excluded from the book, because it was to be strictly 'A Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences." Geographical neadings, nevertheless, found their way into its pages; but they were so far discountenanced that to the subject of 'France' only 126 words were devoted.

A fundamental characteristic But, if the first Encyclopedia Britannica fell far short of completing the circle, it clearly showed that instruction was its main purpose. For its articles upon the thief arts and sciences were long and comprehensive treatises, intended for study and reading, and to this feature—which characterizes the Encyclopedia Britannica to this day—the book owes its reputation as something and to fine the many characterizes the Encyclopædia Britannica to this day—the book owes its reputation as something apart from the many other encyclopædias, British, American and foreign, which serve a slighter purpose. Reference, indeed, was among the purposes which the first editor proposed to himself, as is clear, not only from the number of short articles included in his book, but also from the fact that the articles were arranged in alphabetical order—a system by no means universally adopted on books of a similar kind. The chief burden of the advertisement, however, which he attached to his new venture, was the comprehensive and thoroughly instructive character of its chief articles. It would be difficult to ex-

Utility and Authority

articles upon the main subjects of incharacteristic length of its articles upon the main subjects of inquiry, the Encyclopedia Britannica owes at once its high utility and its supreme authority. In the first place, fulness of treatment is what the possessor of an encyclopedia requires if he is ever to turu to a comprehensive heading—"Architecture," for example, or "Shipbuilding," or "Heraldry," or "Light," or "Frauce: History." If such headings are to be admitted at all, they must be followed by long and comprehensive articles, for a summary statement upon a great subject, if it does not remain childishly elementary, must either be too vague and general to couvey any instruction at all, or become a these of incomprehensible memorands.

In the second place, the comprehensive character of its main articles presented a feature which attracted first the attention, and later the collaboration, of original authorities, of distinguished specialists. On behalf of no mere dictionary of abbreviated information could such writers have been Utility and

A Canadian subscribers will be supplied with copies of the ENGLISH EDITION of the New Encyclopedia Britannica, and not of the American Edition, which to meet the copy-right laws of the United States, had to be printed in that country. The work will be sent from England and delivered CAR. RIAGE AND DUTY PAID to Tor. onto. Early sets of the first English impression are expected to arrive in Canada during March. Subscriptions in advance of publication, at substantial concessions in price, are now being accepted, but no remit-tance need be sent till after delivery.

enlisted as Arago, Biot, James Mill, Sir Walter Scott, Sir Humphry Davy, Maithus, Ricardo, Macaulay, Huxley, Kelvin, Freeman, Symonds, to mention a few of the name which have rendered previous editions illustrious. The original master of his subject, on the other hand, was led to place his knowledge at the service of an encyclopædia which permitted and which invited him to do it full justice. Thus, the Encyclopædia Britannica came to be regarded as a vehicle, not merely of trustworthy knowledge, but, also, of the latest results derived from original research.

Prospectus and specimen pages

Carries forward the famous characteristics of earlier editions while developing other features which are laient, the reader may best judge for himself from the prospectus and specimen pages for which this announcement invites him to inquire. From these sources, he will learn that, for the first time in its history, an edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica has been written, and will be issued, as one consistent whole from A to Z. He will learn that the consequently more systematic manner of its preparation will be recognizable throughout its pages in the better distribution of more exhaustive information under twice as many leadings as appeared in the previous edition, and that this development, while enhancing the value of the Encyclopedia Britannica as a book for study and for reading, greatly increases its usefulness as a work of quick reference. He will learn, also, that by the employment of India paper, a book of which the contents have always been intended for reading, has been rendered readable at last in the shape of light and slender volumes.

29 light and The use of India parer may

The use of India paper may be rightly described as revolutionary. The 29 volumes of the 10th edition, yet together occupy a width of only 28 inches instead of 7 teet, and weigh but 80 lbs. instead of 240 lbs. The size of type has not been will see from the specimen pages (which are primted on India paper) that the great advantages derived from this innovation are accompanied by none of the drawbacks which might be expected by those who think of India paper only as a marvel of thinness.

might be expected by those who think of India page only as a marvel of thinness.

The University of Cambridge and the needs of the day.

needs of the day.

need been so widely recognized as it is to-day. The earlier volumes of the 10th edition—the 9th (1875-89) with the supplement—are now 30 years old, and, while the period that has elapsed since they were written has been marked by an even greater multiplication of special studies than divided the 9th from the 8th edition, the past fifteen years have also seen a notable growth of the belief that information tells—tells not only indirectly and in a quickening of general interests but also most practically, in the increased efficiency which a man brings to the pursuit of his own business or profession, whatever that may be.

In coming now under the control of the University of Cambridge, the Encyclopædia Britannica, as a most comprehensive exposition of exact knowledge, will be regarded as having found a natural abiding place. On its side, in assuming the charge of a most powerful instrument of general instruction, the University takes a step in fulfilment of its responsibility towards a wider circle than that of its students.

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A form for the use of advance applicants, showing in detail the special terms offered to them, will be sent, with a prospectus of the new edition, post free, upon request. Please write name and address below, tear off this corner, and post to the office of the

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