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NAL EXHIBITION.

AR of ly before he ressive Fair ressive Fair and it are

so intensive in the thoroughness with

which it covers every branch of the nation's diversified interests, and so

interesting and unique that compara-tive phrases are hard to find. No other enterprise of a permanent char-

acter yet devised has met so many

plete or intimate expression of the

spirit of progress in its particular

immense Exhibition make a splendid setting for this great exposition.

Spread before visitors in eighty major

buildings and three hundred tempor-ary structures, is a reality of Can-ada's resources and manifold activi-

ties flowering in modern enterprise. The Canadian National Exhibition is

a broad gateway giving access to the whole country and affording a knowl-edge of Canada infinitely greater

than could be acquired in many times the period of travel. A Government grant of forty acres of ordnance land

and \$120,000 in buildings, the latter provided by the City of Toronto, was

the foundation of this immense institution, which, to-day, after forty-seven years of continuous operation,

is recognized as the world's greatest

annual exposition. It has an expanse of three hundred acres of entrancing

under its blanket of exotic bloom and domestic plant life. The grounds are valued at \$5,000,000 and the buildings at an additional \$6,000,000, all owned by the City of Toronto.

Last year 1,519,000 people visited the Annual World's Fair, represent-ing about one in eight of the entire population of Canada, but coming from over forty States of the Union, many of the States of Latin America.

Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain

No matter how deep-rooted the corn may be, it must yield to Hollo way's Corn Remover if used as di

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and European countries.

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The grounds and buildings of this

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orpham and for the appointment of sanitary and fire inspectors in the community. Each year saw the a val of fresh Each year saw the arrival of fresh immigrants from Iceland, and to all the hand of welcome was extended. Over and over again the "stores" of the early colonists were depleted to

Sigtryggur Jonasson belongs

much of the success of the early col-ony, and to these earliest colonists must go much of the credit for the subsequent successful colonization movement of Icelandic settlers in Western Canada. They mothered the newcomers, cheered and welcomed them and "tided" them over. A word as to the racial origin and historic background of the Icelandic people is not amiss here. Late in the ninth century, Harold

the Fairheaded, then King of Nor-way, was forcing the landed proprie-tors and leaders of the people in the various districts into vassalage and subjecting them to such taxes as he might impose on them. The more resolute of the nobles would have none of it. When too hard pressed none of it. When too hard pressed by the king, they embarked in their viking galleys with their families, "household gods," retainers, goods, chattels and kine, and set sail for Iceland, a virgin Island, known to Ile north and west and partly within the Arctic Circle.

From these Viking chieftains of Norway and their hardy retainers has sprung the Icelandic race. They found the island surprisingly moderate in climate, richly verdant and surpassed by none for startling scenic beauty.

Education was adjudged to be the key to all well-being and constitu-tional reform—the desirable means to political autonomy. Accordingly, Iceland has had no illiterates for the last 150 years, and has, in the last half century, stepped from an obscure colony to sovereign powers as a state under the Crown of Denmark. Unremitting effort on the part of Ice-landic statesmen and a broad reform policy on the part of the Danish Government has made such a change possible.

To-day there are nearly 30,000 Canadians of Icelandic origin located in various prosperous settlement mostly in Canada's "Golden West They are prominent in all walks life and hold with credit positions

iffe and hold with credit positions trust and honor.

As a people, as Canadians, as landers, they have redeemed Dufferin's faith in them, and "personal pledge" to the Govern that they would make good.

When Lord Dufferin visited at Ginli in 1877, he said amore things:

things:
"I trust that for all time you cherish the heart-stirring lite of your nation; that from ment to generation your little on continue to learn in your."

a Fierce, Dirty, Uninspiring Fierce, Dirty, Uninspiring Visit to London.

Most people who have not visited this country, writes Miss Fay Sutton. describing in the Wide World Magazine a journey in Central Morocco, derive their ideas of the desert Moors (or Arabs, as they are more usually called) from modern novels, in which the shelks and their countrymen appear in a most romantic These notions are very far indeed from reality, for the sheik of inland Morocco is a fierce, dirty, uninspiring individual who would cheerfully rob his best friend if only

inland Morocco is a fierce, dirty, uninspiring individual who would cheerfully rob his best friend if only Providence would send an opportunity. Indeed, the state of the natives may be imagined from the single fact that even to-day, in Meknes, which is quite a large town, a native sect called the "Aissawah" gather at a mosque on their religious feast-days, and then ria madly through the streets adment" and retirking and devouring the raw fiesh are free and goats as they go. On these \$CCa. sions all the Jews in the town barricade themselves behind powerful gates in their own quarter, for were they to be met by this howling mob, who hate Jews even worse than Christic, the twould be torn to pieces. It is the two worse than Christic, the twould be torn to pieces. It is the two worse than Christic, the two worse the christic for the world her cocived her courteously, inspited her to a meal in his hut, and of howed her the village bath. This, the state of the world hit about four feet high with a small hole on either side. Through one of these holes the bather crawls, and through the other a little charcoal fire on a slab is pushed by a friend, with a petrol-tin full of water reposing upon it. The steam which is supposed to arise is sufficient for the bather's simple needs—he is careful not to touch the water! Even then the Arabs endeavor not to use the bath too often, as was shown by the fact that, at the time of our visit, hens were sitting on eggs inside!

We passed women squatting on the ground before their huts and grinding corn between two stones in the ancient manner, and, being naturally interested, I made an instinctive motion to unsling my camera. I can truthfully say that no one was more alarmed than myself when everybody in sight, except Si Jellili himself, precipitately disappeared. Even he looked dangerous until Jules hastily explained that the camera was not a firearm. When he was further informed that the mission of the "black box" was to take pictures, the shelk warned us coldiy never to use it in hi —it aic bringerially in serving vital interms of on which the private vital interms of on which the private of a real vital interms of one which the private of the real vital in a round of a real vital interms of the real vital interms of the real vital interms of the real vital vi lation, beautiful and progressive, with a standard of citizenship unsurpassed anywhere. The Exhibition has grown up with the city, the province and nation, linked with everything pertaining to the advancement of the Dominion. Each year the Fair has seemed to reach such vast proportions that further growth appeared to some impossible. Yet the following year has always witnessed still further progress, still larger exhibits, still greater expansion. the tour through the village, and we returned in disgrace past the noolah in which Si Jeilili kept his wives. However, he said no more of the in-The Canadian National Exhibition as now constituted, is a dazzling miniature of Canada graphically recident, and we discovered that great preparations had been made for our flecting the material wealth of the Dominion, the artistic, the pictur-esque and the typical life of the nareception.
Miss Sutton succeeded, however. tion. It is really many Exhibitions in one, so gigantic in its proportions.

Miss Sutton succeeded, however, in getting some photographs — one even in her host's territory. Next morning, she says, I was up and out of my tent just as the sun was rising, for — despite the sheik's command to the contrary—I was determined to get a picture of the dooar, and I thought it would be safest to take the absolute and to get a picture of the dooar, and I thought it would be safest to take the photograph before the natives were stirring. I took up a position on a hillock which commanded a good view of the huts, fearful all the time lest someone should emerge and see me, for I knew that I was endangering both the guide's life and my own. I had just got the camera focussed when a couple of women suddenly appeared to the right. I was absolutely terrified, but they did not seem alarmed, so I took the photograph in a great hurry and escaped back to my tent. Apparently the incident never came to the ears of Si Jellill, for I heard no more of it.

There is a good story of an Arab boy whom Miss Sutton encountered:

As we passed through the outskirts just got the camera focussed when

As we passed through the outskirts of the vilage I heard, proceeding from a grass hut, a whistled tune which sounded like "Tipperary!" Out there in this sun-scorched wilderness came lilting that old tune, which took me—homesick all of a sudden— back across the seas to Dublin Bay. Of course, we dismounted, and Jules went to investigate. Suddenly a dirty Arab boy appeared in the sunshine, and he could actually speak a little English! He explained that he knew London well — "oh, ver'dam vell"
—having once worked his passage
there on a cargo-boat. And then, he boasted, he had spent fourteen days in the great city, inside a "grand stone palace" (a prison) for stealing from his ship, before-he had returned to his native land full of wonder ful descriptions of the mad English nation, Suddenly, while I was still laugh-

Suddenly, while I was still laugning at his account of his adventures, he disappeared backwards into the hut, only to emerge a moment later swelling with pride, exhibiting with eloquent gestures and a vertible sunrise of smiles, a filthy, tattered decument. It was a certificate, even

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him by "The kind Linguish gentleman —such a beauteous man, oh yes, like unto a roaring lion, dammal"—stat-ing that he had been deported as an "undesirable alien!"

Pioneers of Flight. The first aerial passage across the British Channel was made in 1785, when Francois Blanchard and an American companion travelled from England to France in a balloon.

The Y.M.C.A. The first Young Men's Christian Association on the American conti-nent was organized in Montreal in

LUST LANGUAGES. There Are But Five Dialects Left In England.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte, in his

work on the subject, distinguished no fewer than seventy-seven forms of English dialects, and published the "Song of Solomon" in twenty-two of them. To-day there are but five dialects left in England, and even these are

steadily dying out, for they are being killed by rapid transit and the schools. The five divisions of dialect which

are left are: the Southern, reaching from Cornwall to Kent; the Eastern, including London; the Midland, oc-eupying central England from Buckinghamshire right up to South Lan-cashire and South Yorkshire; the Western, that of the people all along the borders of Wales; and the North-ern, extending to the Scottish border and becoming nearer and nearer to Lowland Scotch at it approaches the In each of these main divisions

there are, however, many variations and in none more so than in the Midland region Then again, in the South, Devon-

shire has many words which would be quite incomprehensible to a persor living in Sussex or in Kent.

Such are: "Scat," meaning "ruta-ed" or "undone"; "vitty" for "fit-ting" or "appropriate"; "gook," meaning "sun-bonnet"; "rottletraps" for "old furniture"; dicky" for "mouldy."

A very curious point about dialects is that an educated person usually dislikes the dialect or accent of his part of the country, yet if he goes elsewhere, and hears a dialect quite new to him, he is apt to think it interesting and even pretty.

An instance in point occurred

when, some years ago, Mr. Justice. Rowlatt, taking the Assizes at Leeds, described it as the most difficult town. in England in which to hear witnesses. The people of Leeds, he added, "drop their voices in a very sweet and delightful way." Leeds people were amused at this pronouncement,

Made It Heavier,

"This letter won't go for two-pence," exclaimed the post office assistant. "It's too heavy. You'll kave to put another stamp on it."
"Go on," grinned Pat. "It's kidding me ye are. Another stamp would make it heavier."

