

towards the end, while before that they were considered a luxury.

"People who travelled, either walked, rode, drove, or, where possible, went by boat during the early part of this reign; but towards the latter part, coaches were introduced, which travelled along the principal roads. Travellers always went well armed, as they were likely to be accosted by highwaymen. There were inns at different parts along the road, where travellers put up at night, got their meals, changed horses, or perhaps just stopped for a drink, as drunkenness was very common in those days. The inn-keeper always made them welcome as long as they paid their bill, and would feel very bad if he did not have on hand the particular kind of liquor they liked best.

"Among the great writers of this age were Shakespeare and Spencer, while Bacon was one of the great philosophers. Very few of the common people could read or write, and when the higher class wrote letters, they sent them by special messengers, who waited for an answer or not as they were instructed. The people were very superstitious; they believed that astrologers, by picking out some particular star as theirs, and watching its course in the heavens, could tell them of the future. They also believed in witchcraft, and put to death with great cruelty any who had powers they did not understand. People were put to death for the most petty offences, and prisoners were tortured with instruments such as the thumb-screw, pinchers and poking awl to make them confess; and often innocent persons would be so goaded by the pain as to call themselves guilty. If men quarrelled, they generally settled it by fighting a duel. The person who could kill the most enemies in battle, or go through the strangest adventures, was the hero of the people. Bull-fighting, cock-fighting, and other inhuman sports were practiced on Sunday, and attended by ladies of rank and fashion. When the citizens of London went out in the evening, they were attended by their servants, who carried lanterns and clubs to fight with in case of attack. Forks were unknown at the table, and meat was conveyed to the mouth with the fingers. Now, my young friend, I am ready to hear your story."

The younger replied: "I have been very much interested in your story, and hope you will be interested in mine. In your time, England was midway between the barbarism of the past and the refinements of the present day. The monarch of to-day does not have full authority, and has no power to make or unmake laws without the sanction of the people. The people are allowed to choose their own government, and the king must choose his advisers from these representatives of the people, and be guided by them; but a good deal depends on his tact, as a bad or impulsive king might still do the country much harm. Great Britain is now the greatest among the nations, and has colonies all over the world, the largest of them being our own Dominion of Canada. The sun never sets on her empire. The people are allowed to practice their own religion, and the different sects are friendly with one another. They have a great fleet of ships, with men trained purposely to take care of them. These ships are run by steam, and do not have to wait for a favorable wind or else take to the oars as formerly. Where it before took them many weeks to cross the ocean, it now takes only a few days. Brick buildings are quite common, and now they are beginning to use cement blocks, but do not know yet whether they are durable.

"Travellers now go to a station at a set time, and when the train comes get on, and are at their destination in a few moments, where formerly it would have taken hours. There are always hotels at the stations or villages where travellers can put up. Drunkenness is not as common as it was, and many of the hotels keep no liquor, but the majority of them do. The people are awaking to the evil it does, and it is to be hoped will finally succeed in abolishing it. It is against the law to carry arms now, and there are few highwaymen. They even have carriages which do not require horses, and go much faster. These are a nuisance on the road, and liable to scare horses out of their wits, and run over everything on the road, even to

people, if the driver is not careful. They are very expensive things, and I do not think will ever be common. To get a short cut from one waterway to another, or get past a waterfall, they have dug ditches big enough for large boats to pass through. They are trying to invent flying machines, but have not succeeded yet.

"If a person wishes to have a talk immediately with a friend, he goes to a telephone and has a chat over the wires. They have, also, an invention by which you can send a message without wires, and it has been successful so far.

"Shakespeare is still counted one of the greatest writers, and his plays are acted on the stage of to-day. We have many writers to-day, some of them famous; but literature is no longer the thing it was. There are many books in circulation that are not worth the paper on which they are printed. Newspapers are printed all over the country, so that people can know something of what is going on in the world. They have schools where the children can learn to read and write, and go through the different grades, until they are ready to go to the college, if they wish. They have a postal service, and all they have to do is to put a stamp on the letter and take it to the office, and those whose duty it is will send it to the one addressed. In the large cities, the streets are lighted by electricity, and the smaller place by lamps. They have electric cars in the cities and large towns. Murder and treason are now the only crimes for which offenders are put to death, and a person cannot be imprisoned without a good reason.

and I am sure if more young people wrote, we would have quite a jolly Corner. I saw, some time ago, that you wanted some of us to send in our names, if we would promise not to be cruel to animals. You may take my name, if you wish, for I do so hate to see dumb animals cruelly treated.

We have had a real nice winter here. We have also enjoyed most of the winter sports. I cannot skate; I tried it once last winter, but I fell down, and had a great time of it. I hope some more will write their experience with that awful pie crust.

Beamsville, Ont.

Advice to the Boys.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—In direct contrast to that young lady who wrote last week, I am a boy, and the youngest of the family. It is hard to say which is the better place of the two, there being advantages in both. Being a boy, I do not have to deal with pie crust, except the eating of it. How many boys have ever helped their mother wash the supper dishes when their big sister was away? If you are situated as I am, with an older sister, remember, boys, that she has done more for you than you ever think, and it is your duty to try to do a few favors for her.

It is my idea that the older boys and girls are as much interested in this department as the younger ones; so, let us hear from some of you boys, and see what your idea of being at either end of the family is? Hoping this will escape the W.P.B. W. A. N. Wentworth Co., Ont.



"Queen o' the May."

"Where, in your time, the great lords and land-owners had armed retainers to fight for them, there is now a standing army kept by the people. They are allowed to practice their own profession, except while drilling or in times of war. There is much more I could tell you, but I see the master coming for me. If we ever meet again, we will have another chat, and you can tell me more of what happened in your day, while I can doubtless tell you of more improvements which are taking place in the world."

EFFIE MCINTYRE.

More About Pastry.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I saw Fay's letter in this paper, and it interested me so much that I thought I would write some on the same subject, if you will permit me.

I once made pie dough, when no one was around. I had never had any experience in making pastry for pies, except what I had seen my mother do. I just made dough enough for one pie; I didn't know the exact amount to use, but I took what I thought would be necessary. When I took my pie out of the oven it looked real nice, but it didn't taste so nice. The dough was hard as a board after it was baked. After my making it, it wasn't much I ate. I think this Corner quite interesting.

As an elder sister, I appreciate your remarks to the boys. I think you have a good head, and I hope you will write again. C. D.

Would Rather Be an Old Maid.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have been seriously thinking of writing to the Y. P. D. for a long time. When I saw the article in last week's "Advocate," headed "The Daughter's Portion," written by a reader from Waterloo County, I thought I would say something about it. When I read about the daughter marrying a man whom she did not love, it made me wonder if she ever had a man propose to her whom she did not love. Surely, she would not want to marry a man who did not love her, and it would just be as fair one way as the other. I would rather be an old maid one hundred years and live in a pigsty, than marry a man I did not love and live with him. That is putting it pretty strong, isn't it?

I am something like Fay. I never have very good luck when I make pies. I have been learning to make bread, and am getting along fairly well; I hope some day to be a first-class cook. Wishing the Y. P. D. success.

A FARMER'S LASS.

Peel County.

I think you are right. Though it is a sad thing for a woman to have no home

that is really her own, life is too short to make it worth while to forfeit her self-respect for the sake of a very doubtful happiness. "This, above all, to thine own self be true." C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have taken the advantage of your invitation for more younger people to write. I am very much interested in your pleasant department, and read the letters every week. I was also very much interested in Fay's account of pie-crust making. I likewise have had the same experience, and found it came from having it too warm. I should have liked to have taken part in "The Times of Elizabeth as Compared with Our Own," but found out I could not make anything to suit me or the readers, so I had to be contented with reading other people's views. MARY E. SKEOCH.

Corunna, Ont.

Current Events.

The Quebec local elections will be held on the 8th of June, the same date as those in Ontario.

Largely owing to the municipal ownership of waterworks, gas, electric-light systems, etc., the tax rate in Guelph this year is 14 mills, the lowest in Canada.

Mt. Etna is still active, and an extensive eruption is feared. Two streams of lava are pouring from a new crater, about 7,000 feet up the side of the mountain.

The Postmaster-General has given notice of a Government measure to reduce the rate from two cents to one cent on all drop letters in cities in which there is a postal delivery.

By the overwhelming vote of 167 to 46, following a lengthy debate, the United States House of Representatives went on record against the re-establishment of the canteen in national soldiers' homes.

The Right Rev. Chas. H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, has been elected Bishop of Washington, D. C., to succeed the late Bishop Scatterlee. Bishop Brent is a Canadian, and was born at Newcastle, Ont.

A plot to kill Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, and other high officials, has been discovered and frustrated. A number of prominent Bengalese are implicated. Thirty arrests have been made, and more are expected to follow.

A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan has been signed at Washington, D. C., by Secretary Root and the Japanese Ambassador. It permits of the arbitration at The Hague of nearly every class of dispute which may arise between the two powers.

When the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence is rebuilt, it is expected that the site will be moved further up the river, where an arch of such tremendous proportions will not be required. This change in site will also necessitate a change in the surveyed route of the Grand Trunk Pacific in that section.

Arrangements have been completed for the visit to England of about 500 school teachers from Canada, and the same number from the United States, for the purpose of visiting English schools and inspecting the working of the English school system. The International Mercantile Co. will carry the teachers free of charge, with the exception of \$25, the cost of meals on the passage.