COL. FAREWELL PRESIDENT.

Elected Unanimously by the Ontario Educational Association Last Evening.

TOPICS OF INTEREST DISCUSSED

All the Sections Had Crowded Audiences—Papers of Value for Educationists.

The features of the second day's proceedings of the Ontario Educational Association were increased interest and larger attendance. Papers of merit were read in all the sections. At the meeting of the General Association, Col. John E. Farewell, LL.B., Whitby, was unanimously elected president for the forthcoming year. All the reports were satisfactory, and votes of thanks and congratulations were rife. The convention concludes to-day.

An Overcrowded Profession.

In the Training Department, Mr. S. R. Sinclair, Ottawa, read a paper on this subject. He said: It is impossible that teachers who receive the pittance paid in certain schools can be under conditions to do the best work. All professions are crowded. There are many lawyers and physicians who are scarcely able to pay their board, and they have taken years of educational preparation. Yet there is a lack of efficient farmers and domestics. The general remedy lies in creating a public sentiment regarding the nobility of this kind of work. The same held good with teaching. The portals to the profession should be carefully guarded. Only those who have taken years of academic and professional training should be permitted to teach.

County Model Schools.

Mr. W. F. Groves, principal Church-street school, Toronto, read a paper on "County Model Schools; how to make them more practical." He held that the term is too short for the work assigned. The work, as outlined, lends itself too readily to examination (and examination success is demanded whatever else may be neglected). Students enter their Model School course lamentably weak in knowledge of the subjects they require to teach in an elementary school. This is especially the case in reading, writing, drawing, composition and music. Students leave the Model Schools very weak in knowledge of the classification, management and discipline of rural and ungraded schools, where 90 per cent. of them begin their work.

Remedies Suggested.

The most important, indicated by Mr. Groves, are: (1) The lengthening of the session from Sept. 15 to June 1; (2) Three months—January to Easter—should be spent by the students among the rural schools, to which they would be assigned by the county inspectors; (3) A special teachers' course in the High School curriculum; (4) Practical work from every student before he is granted a license to teach, such work to consist of models for drawing, maps and charts for geography, history, physiology, botany, trade and commerce; (5) A restoration of the principals report in determining what students shall be granted professional certificates.

Officers elected: President, N. M. Campbell, St. Thomas; secretary-treasurer, W. Wilson, Toronto Junction; director, J. Suddaby, Berlin.

Training Good Citizens.

In the Inspectors' Department Mr. W. J. Chisholm, M.A., Paisley, considered the question, "Are Our Public Schools Training Good Citizens?" It was pointed out that in conforming to the rules of the department concerning the teaching of morality, two conditions were necessary: (1) That the teacher shall be fully competent by reason of personal character and mental maturity to inculcate the principles of virtue; (2) That necessary time and opportunity be given. The following suggestions were made: Raising the age-limit of candidates; more time for teaching morality; a manual of ethics to be placed in the hands of teachers; more attention to music as a moral factor; less teaching and more time for pupils' reflection.

Kindergarten Practical Problems.

Miss Edith Anning, Belleville, read an interesting paper on "Practical Problems in Public Kindergartens." The problems taken up were those of the poorest class of city children. The first dealt with personal cleanliness and neatness. It aroused the child by means of a game to wash his face and hands at home, that he might take part in the play-work at kindergarten. It also made claim on the mothers for clean aprons and blouses. Methods were discussed for developing a spirit of order in the little commonwealth and for training in concentration and observation. The most difficult problem is not the general conduct, but the care of the individual child. The need of personal sympathy with the least promising was aptly enforced.

Miss Mackenzie of London was elected president of this department and Miss Jean Laidlaw of London secretary.

Public and High School Trustees.

At the meeting of this department, the chief work of the morning was the election of officers. This resulted as follows: President, S. W. Brown, Dunnville; first vice-president, G. Y. Chown, Kingston; second vice-president, J. A. Leitch, Brantford; secretary-treasurer, G. A. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Executive Committee, Judge Ardagh, Simcoe; John Anderson, Arthur; Rev. John Hay, Cobourg; Dr. McLay, Woodstock; W. J. Kidd, Ottawa; John Sheahan, Newark; Thomas Stewart, Lindsay; A. Werner, Elmira.

Question of Equalization.

The department concurred in the motion of Dr. Brown to further equalize between the county and the local municipality where a High School is situated the cost of maintenance of such High School.

Manual Training.

Mr. John E. Farewell, Q.C., Whitby, made a strong plea for the classification of the study of languages from one-fourth of the High Schools and the substitution of manual training and instruction in the use of tools and implements.

Messrs. Chown, Kingston; Smith, Ailsa Craig; Werner, Elmira; Elliott, Kingston; Cook, Thorold; Brown, Dunnville; Pearson, Weston; Zimmerman, Hamilton, took part in the discussion.

Messrs. Farewell, Chown and Werner were named a committee to consider the subject and report to the next convention.

Plea for Uniformity.

Mr. John A. Leitch, chairman Brantford Public School Board, read a paper before the Public and High School trustees on "Uniformity in the Public School Promotion Examination Papers." In his plea for uniformity, Mr. Leitch urged that by if children changing location could be assigned their proper class; they would lose nothing in their standing, and could use the same books as before. Lack of uniformity subjects children thus circumstanced to serious drawbacks and is an impediment to advancement and final success.

On the Ground of Economy.

Uniformity of papers would be an economy of time, energy and money. Uniformity obviates the danger of narrowness in teaching. That teaching is best that develops independence of thought. This would be an outcome of uniform and general tests—not the test of memory, but the power to think, with judicious hints from the teacher.

Instead of a yearly final test examination, Mr. Leitch suggested a system of weekly examinations, the parents to be furnished with the weekly statement. This would produce better attendance, prevent cramming, cause healthy rivalry, and give parents, teachers and pupils a better idea of the progress being made.

British History in the Schools.

Mr. W. F. Moore, Dundas, discussing in the Public School department whether British history should be taught in the Public Schools, answered decidedly in the affirmative. He, however, spoke strongly against the present text-book, alleging that it is dry and uninteresting, and that its study was drudgery of the worst kind. He proposed the preparation of a new book adapted to boys' and girls' requirements.

Election of Officers.

This resulted as follows: President, Geo. M. Ritchie, Toronto; vice-president, Miss Cummings; secretary, John R. Brown, Napanee; treasurer, Chas. G. Fraser, Toronto; director, E. T. Young, Hamilton.

President Musgrove's Address.

In the Public School department President Musgrove of Wingham touched upon the many changes the section had been instrumental in securing, and indicated some more desirable changes, such as the raising of the age limit, and the formation of a committee of the general association for the purpose of interviewing the Minister of Education.

Some Drawbacks.

Turning to other subjects, Mr. Musgrove noted the decline in the taste for good, sound literature and the desire for that which pleases only. He also called attention to the want of studious habits, and of respect for and obedience to authority by the youth of the country. This he attributed to the lack of parental control. Children go home for food, clothing and shelter, but elsewhere for amusement. Why not provide amusement for the home? In conclusion, the president deplored the want of the spirit of fair play in sports of all kinds. The desire is only for victory, and unfair means are adopted to secure success. If this growth of professionalism, said he, in our amateur sports is not promptly checked, all our innocent sports will be destroyed.

The Minister of Education.

Hon. G. W. Ross said he was always ready to listen to reasonable propositions. Last year he had issued special diplomas for success in teaching. It had been suggested that bonuses should be given for having the school and its surroundings in good condition—the buildings in repair; the desks, blackboards and apparatus in good condition; the walls and floors clean, and the ground and fences in every way satisfactory. The Minister said he had amended the Education Act in this respect last session, and for compliance with the conditions there was a bonus of $5 for the school. This was not much; but it would be helpful, and the sum might be increased.

Study of Agriculture.

This year they would introduce the study of agriculture. This was a sociological event in this country. The study had been optional heretofore, and scarcely a dozen schools in the rural districts had adopted it. This subject would be taught in September next, after the holidays. It should be taught as interestingly as history or geography, and it could not fail to be of much benefit.

Nature Study.

An endeavor was also being made to introduce nature study, including botany, in the schools. This was akin to agriculture. Children were not sufficiently brought into contact with nature, with open mind and observant eye. He wished every school had its field-day for nature's study. In the United States a great deal more was done in this respect than in Ontario. More attention would be given to this by the Education Department.

Arithmetic, and Grammar.

At a joint meeting of the Inspectors' Public School, Training and High School and College Departments, the question was discussed, "Should arithmetic and grammar be restored to the junior leaving examinations?" Addresses on this subject were given by F. F. Manley, M.A., W. Scott, B.A., W. Mackintosh, P.S.I., and J. Wallis. The consensus of opinion was in the affirmative.

A resolution was carried to the effect that the requirements and standards in arithmetic and grammar for teachers' certificates be higher than for University matriculation examinations.

Politics in Schools.

Mr. William Houston, M.A., Toronto, gave an address entitled "Civics." In its proper sense—certainly not in a partisan sense—Mr. Houston pleaded for politics to be taught in the Public Schools. A true conception of citizenship should be placed before the children. Patriotism he would inculcate, but not jingoism. Patriotism should be national, and Canada being the best and freest country in the world, all that concerns the Dominion should be simply taught. This would increase intelligence and interest the pupils. He pleaded for a better treatment of history, especially that of recent years—civics, however, should not be a subject for examination. Social and public institutions, their objects and workings should be explained to the children.

Academic Qualification.

Mr. John Dearness, I.P.S., East Middlesex, read a paper on "The Academic Qualification of the Public School Teacher." He argued that unless the Model school sessions are considerably lengthened, the work there ought to be confined to strictly professional limits; second, that an intending teacher should enter the model school with a liberal education, not limited to the subjects of the public school curriculum; and third, that it is indispensable that his academic qualifications should include a thorough and extensive knowledge of the subjects that he is required to teach. Reading and some other academic subjects have been taken out of the model school course; no harm in that if they had been put on the academic one. Theoretical psychology should follow.

Receive Inadequate Attention.

Mr. Dearness gave examples to show that on the academic side, reading, arithmetic, geography and natural science receive inadequate attention. It is all very well to have foreign language and ancient history, but if the public school teachers cannot have these and also a sound knowledge of reading, arithmetic and other necessary public school subjects, then let the foreign languages go. Modern languages, and particularly classics, are of very great educational value, but the learning of these that stops with the requirement of a junior leaving certificate usually represents a lot of misspent time. The paper was a strong plea for a more thorough and extensive course in the public school program.

Historical Section.

These officers were elected: President, Prof. Adam Shortt, Queen's University; vice-president, Andrew Paterson, M.A.; secretary, W. C. Michell, B.A.; councillors, Miss Carnochan, Miss Spence, Mr. Lavell, Mr. Clark, Mr. Boyle, Prof. Cody, Prof. Houston, Prof. Wrong.

Prof. Shortt gave a very interesting address on the "Origin of Organized Society."

Exploration of Ontario.

Mr. J. H. Coyne, B. A., of St. Thomas, read an interesting paper on "The Discovery and Exploration of Ontario." The writer, who is president of the Canadian Historical Society, gave a history of the discovery of Canada. He said the hindrances in the way of exploration were chiefly the following: (1) The fur-traders, who discouraged exploration and settlement as interfering with their business; (2) the Iroquois, who terrorized the lake districts until the end of the 17th century; (3) the long dispute between France and England as to the title to the lake country, and the consequent uncertainty whether settlers would be disturbed in their possessions.

Inspectors' Department.

The officers elected were: Chairman, Dr. W. E. Tilley, M.A., Bowmanville; secretary, J. Coyle Brown, Peterboro.

Mr. Morgan, Barrie, gave a talk on the new regulations on lectures by inspectors in the rural school sections once a year.

Mr. Summerby followed with a paper on the best method of carrying out these regulations.

The discussion was continued by Dr. McDiarmid, Rev. Dr. Grant and Messrs. Deacon, Dearness, Johnston, Campbell, Robb, Platt and Smith.

It was moved by Mr. Platt and seconded by Mr. N. W. Campbell, that the subject be left with a committee to be named by the chairman.

All About Cheques.

Mr. G. W. Johnson, Chartered Accountant, Commercial Master of Upper Canada College, gave a paper on "Checks," in which he explained many points not always clearly understood by the public. A person receiving a cheque, payable to himself "or bearer" is at liberty to cross out "bearer" and write in "order," as this simply makes the cheque the safer to carry. He must not do the reverse of this—cross out "order" and write in "bearer"—for this would void the cheque. A person receiving a "crossed" cheque must not present it for payment at the bank on which it is drawn. He can only get paid through another bank. If you present a cheque for payment after the drawer's death, the bank is obliged to refuse to pay it. If you receive a cheque in which your name is wrongfully spelled, the law allows you a choice of two ways to indorse it—either write the name as incorrectly spelled, or write it as wrongly spelled with your name correctly spelled beneath it.

Modern Language Section.

Mr. J. W. Connor of Berlin read a paper advocating a greater use of philology in the high school course. He considered this study to be often a very useful help to the enjoyment of a writer's thought, and regretted the present custom of confining the work in English grammar almost entirely to the analysis of sentences. He could not, however, advise going into philology further than the ground covered by the high school grammar, with the addition of Chaucer's prolog in the higher forms.

Elected Their Officers.

The Modern Language section elected these officers: President, A. Stevenson, Woodstock; vice-president, W. H. Fraser, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, J. Squair, Toronto. Committee—J. H. Cameron, A. E. Lang, Miss Pinney, Toronto; Miss Carter, Elora; A. W. Burt, Brantford; J. C. Rogers, Bradford; W. C. Ferguson, London; F. P. Macpherson, Hamilton; A. W. Wright, Galt; J. N. Dales, Kingston; W. Libby, Stratford; L. E. Embree, Toronto.

Reduce Prose Work.

The classical section of the O. E. A. elected the following officers yesterday: Honorary president, William Dale, M.A.; president, S. F. Passmore, M.A.; vice-president, J. Colling, B.A.; secretary-treasurer, J. C. Robertson, B.A. Committee—H. J. Crawford, M.A.; D. A. Glassey, M.A.; R. H. Little, B.A.; F. C. Colbeck, M.A.; W. J. Fenton, B.A.; J. E. Dickson, M.A.; W. M. Bell, B.A. Representative on the general committee, John Henderson, M.A.

J. E. Wetherall, B.A., read a paper on "Should Study of Latin be Compulsory for Public School Teachers?" He said no. Everybody else said yes.

C. Mayberry, B.A., introduced the discussion upon the proposed changes in matriculation Latin. A dozen persons spoke.

A motion was carried to reduce the work in prose authors by 25 per cent.

Department of Mathematics.

Principal Galbraith of the School of Practical Science addressed this department on geometry. He would make the training of boys in this subject more practical than that given by Euclid. He pointed out some of the defects and omissions in the Euclidian system and claimed that no discoveries were ever made by the deductive method of reasoning, while if deduction was made subordinate to induction greater interest in the subject would be taken by the pupils, and they would be better able to make practical use of what they knew.

An animated discussion followed, in which Prof. Galbraith's position was freely criticized by various members, including Messrs. Odell, Birchard, McGeary, Taylor and De Lury.

The department then adjourned to University College, where an up-to-date lecture on "Electric Waves" was given by Mr. S. A. Chant. A large number of interesting experiments showing the resistance of the waves and the method and development of wireless telegraphy were given.

Financial.

At the meeting of the General Association the annual cash statement was presented. It showed receipts of $1215, including $600 received from the Ontario Government. There remained a balance in the treasurer's hands of $274.

Canada's Economic History.

Prof. Adam Shortt, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, gave an address on "Characteristics of Economic History of Canada." Until quite recently Canada had not, he said, determined her own place, but had it determined for her by the influences coming from France, England and the United States. Now Canada is taking her place in the world's history. There is no country which exemplifies so much experiment as Canada. The great majority of these experiments have been failures.

Story of the Struggles.

Since 1815 there had been a struggle in Canada for economic freedom as well as political freedom. The men who made their money in Canada spent it in England on account of the colonial laws. Immigrants poured into Canada after the Napoleonic wars and finding her laws so restrictive went to the United States, giving Canada a very bad name, the result of which is seen even to-day. Then came a double grab of land—first to the nobility and then to the Church. Two lots paid no taxes, nor did their holders aid in the development of the country.

Retarded Development.

These were the things that prevented the development of Canada. This country had to teach the home Government the mistakes they were making. Canada had gradually scintillated the whole of the English policy. The building up of India was one result of the lessons learned from Canada. This country had still many reforms to make. Canada had very largely got over her original difficulties. Why Canada had not developed more rapidly was, he said, owing to the restrictive policy of the economic causes the professor had sketched.

The Teacher's High Office.

Chancellor Wallace, M.A., LL.D., McMaster University, Toronto, gave an interesting address entitled "A Consideration of the Measure of our Task." Teachers, he said, are the sages and seers of every age and nation. Their occupation is an office, not a trade. Their tastes are not those of the slave or hireling, but fraught with divinity, for in a large measure they determine the character and destinies of the generation they teach.

In the teaching profession for every vacancy there are applications bewildering. The reason for this is to be found in the ill choice of an occupation, the preference of ease to that of hard work. Manual labor is not properly respected. No man who is dishonest, untruthful, sensual or atheistic is fit to be a teacher.

Prof. McCallum of Toronto University gave an address on the need of a provincial reference library.

Major Manley, seconded by Principal Scott, proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Election of Officers.

Col. John E. Farewell, Q.C., LL.D., Whitby, was unanimously elected president for the forthcoming year: Mr. Robert W. Doan, Toronto, was re-elected secretary; and Mr. W. J. Hendry, Toronto, treasurer.

Toronto was selected as the next place of meeting in Easter week next year.

The New President.

Col. John E. Farewell, Q.C., LL.B., was born in Oshawa, Ont., nearly 56 years ago. His father was Abraham Farewell, M.P., who represented South Ontario for years. He taught school, studied law and has built up the finest practice in Ontario, with offices at Whitby, where he lives. He is County Crown Attorney and holds other responsible offices in the county. Just recently he has succeeded to the colonelcy of the 34th battalion. He is prominent in church and educational circles, and is known far and wide as a brilliant conversationalist and inimitable raconteur. He is the Worshipful Master of the I.O.O.F. order in Ontario, and is a member of other fraternities. He is a man of many parts, who has made a pronounced success of life by his own unaided efforts.

Frank Yeigh's Lecture To-Night.

The last chance of the season to attend Frank Yeigh's illustrated lecture on "Memories of the Motherland" will be afforded the public to-night in Carlton-street Methodist Church. The chief scenes in England, Ireland and Scotland will be shown by beautiful stereopticon views, and a series of national ballads, by well-known vocalists, will further add to the attractiveness of the program. The entertainment is under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of Carlton-street Church.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other, as all Mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, $1 per box, No. 2, 10 degrees stronger, $3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

Sold in Toronto by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

C.P.R. AND B.C. SMELTING

Continued from Page 10.

show better results for the amount of capital and time used in putting a prospect on a paying basis. I tried to get people here interested in several properties two years ago, which are now mines almost on a paying basis. Others are close corporations operated by American capitalists. I have watched "Golden Star," "Olive," "Decca," Alice A," "Emperor," "Golden Crescent" and "Cuckoo," all of which were then mere prospects, the Golden Star being the farthest advanced in development with fifteen feet of sinking done. If our people don't wake up the Americans will, as they then predicted to me, own that whole country. I don't think any country on earth shows such richness and so many gold bearing viens of the free milling order as the Lower Seine, lying between Shoal Lake, Bad Vermillion Lake and the Little Tortie, reached by steamer from Rat Portage via Fort Frances and Mine Centre. I do not write this from a personally interested point in view, for I own nothing myself in that country, but I think it is a great pity to see our investing public rushing into buying stock in the Republic Camp, Colorado and even California mines, when we have almost at our own doors one of the richest mining camps on earth.

W. F. Stewart.

Mines of the Okanogan.

Oro, Okanogan County, March 18.—In company with Manager Edgecombe, The Spokesman-Review correspondent paid a visit to the property of the Okanogan Free Gold Mines (Limited), which is two and one-half miles from this place. The company owns and controls 12 locations beginning at the Similkameen River and running up the mountain, and having a width of about 3000 feet. In ascending the mountain several ledges are crossed, which run east and west through the property.

Mr. Edgecombe's first work was to start a crosscut drift to determine the width of the ledges and the values and quality of the ores. In the first ledge he has encountered the miners have gone 40 feet all in ore, and have not yet reached the hanging wall. The ore is practically free-milling, and can almost be quarried out and rolled to the concentrator when built. The mill, concentrator and cyanide plant will be located at the river bank, about 80 feet below the tunnel.

I was very much struck with the similarity of the advantages of this property in manner of mining and getting the ore to the mill with the early workings on the Homestake at Deadwood, S. D. As Mr. Edgecombe said, it seemed as though the whole mountain side for 3000 feet wide and 1200 to 1500 feet in ascent was all highly mineralized, and should the ledges prove to be as it now looked, 50 to 100 feet wide, they had several years' work now in sight with a little underground working. The values are high, running from $20 to $620 in gold, and should quantity and quality hold, this one proposition alone will be one of the wonderful gold mines which the past few years have brought to light.

Mr. Edgecombe said as he had only recently taken charge of the property, and the showings were so remarkable, he would have to give much thought to the proper working of it. His first hard work is to get the saw mill in and running to provide timber and lumber for the mill, concentrator and cyanide plant, as well as to build a residence and office for himself and bunkhouses and other buildings for the accommodation of a force of men. He hopes to be able within the next six weeks to have the bunkhouse and boarding house well along, and be able to put a good working force on all round.

All of the machinery is now en route. A part of the saw mill is within a day's drive of Oro. I remember reading a very interesting article in the December Munsey by Senator Foraker of Ohio, and among other good things he said was: "Since I have seen this Okanogan Free Gold Mines (Limited) property, the Palmer Mountain Gold Mining & Tunnel Company's property, the Golden Zone and the big Q. S. copper ledge, I think the people of Washington can well congratulate themselves that the compromise stopped the line where it now runs."

These four properties alone in two years' time will give the state of Washington wide reputation as a mining state, with Okanogan the banner county.

John I. Booge.

Winnipeg and Rob Roy Mines.

Columbia, B.C., March 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—In journeying by stage from Greenwood to Columbia, a distance of 20 miles, a stop is made at Wellington Mine boarding house for luncheon. While there yesterday the correspondent of The World obtained the following information relative to the Winnipeg Mine, that bids for honors amongst many well-known copper-gold producers in the Boundary Country. The Winnipeg is situated in Wellington Camp, about 12 miles from Columbia. The development consists of a 300-foot shaft, with levels at the 50, 100 and at present levels. At the 300-foot level they have cross-cut one ledge six feet in width and are now drifting on the same in a south direction, already being in 80 feet. They are also cross-cutting in a westerly direction at the same level to catch the main ore body, and are in 120 feet, with the expectation of finding the ledge at any time. No level was made at a depth of 200 feet, as the mine manager and president of the company, Mr. Duncan McIntosh, decided that it would be more profitable and economical to locate the ore bodies at the 300-foot and then to return to the 200-foot level and open them up with a perfect knowledge of where to find same. The ore is a chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, in a quartz gangue, with values in three chutes, that will run as high as $75 from smelter tests already made. The average of the whole, Mr. McIntosh informed the correspondent, would easily run $20 per ton in gold and copper values.

In May the mine will be equipped with a six-drill air compressor of the latest type, as all the present work has been done by hand drills. The present machinery plant consists of a 35 horse-power boiler, a double 6x8 hoist, with a sinking capacity to 500 feet, and a No. 5 Cameron pump. The mine employs 14 men. From the surveys made for a branch line of railway to Wellington Camp, it would appear that the Winnipeg will shortly have excellent facilities for shipping, as this branch line runs right through the ground and adjacent to the present ore dumps, so that it will be an easy matter to load cars directly from the ore cars at the shaft.

John Y. Cole of Rossland, superintendent of the White Bear Mine in that camp, is in Columbia to-day on his way to inspect the Rob Roy claim, in which he is interested. This property is in Greenwood camp, a half a mile from the Brooklyn. Mr. Cole contemplates the sinking of a shaft on the ledge that measures on the surface 8 to 10 feet in width. The ore is a pyrrhotite, similar to that found on the Brooklyn.

Sailor of Camp McKinney.

The flotation of the Sailor Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company of Camp McKinney, B.C., has met with great favor with the public. The fact that the company owns five locations adjacent to and carrying the leads of the Cariboo and Minnehaha mines and the additional fact that the new town of McKinney is located on the company's property, have no doubt contributed to the popularity of the proposition. Moreover, the new corporation will have lots of money to develop its deposits with, and machinery is being rushed to the mine. It is announced that already 260,000 out of the 300,000 treasury shares offered to the public have been taken up, and the next couple of days will doubtless see the subscription list closed.

Mining Exchange.

Closing quotations yesterday:

	1 p.m. Ask.	1 p.m. Bid.	3.30 p.m. Ask.	3.30 p.m. Bid.
Empress	7	6½	8	5
Decca	25	22	...	...
Foley	...	60	...	70
Hammond Reef	48	46	50	45
Hiawatha	25	24	25	...
Golden Star	65	64½	65	64
J. O. 41	9½	8½	9½	8½
Olive	95	80	95	80
Saw Bill	40	30	45	30
Superior G. and C.	6	5	6	5
Sentinel	18	16	18	16
Cariboo	161	158	161	158½
Minnehaha	30	26	30	26
Waterloo	12½	12	12½	12
Cariboo Hydraulic	145	138	145	139
Tin Horn	16	13½	15	13
Smuggler	5¾	5	6	5
Winchester	16	15½	15	13
Old Ironsides	115	109	115	110
Knob Hill	95	90	96	90
Rathmullen	8	6½	8½	6
Athabasca	49	47½	50	47½
Dundee	35	25	33	...
Dardanelles	11½	10½	11½	10½
Noble Five	32	30	32½	30
Rambler Cariboo C	38	34	48	34
Two Friends	10	6	...	...
Wonderful Group	7	5	...	...
Crow's Nest Pass	45.00	41.00	45.00	42.00
Van Anda	4½	3¾	4½	3¾
Big Three	28	25	28	24
Commander	11½	...	...	...
Deer Park	6	4½	5¼	4¾
Evening Star	11½	10½	11½	10¼
Giant	5	4	...	...
Good Hope	2	1	...	...
Iron Colt	19	15	20	...
Iron Horse	19	17	19¼	17
Iron Mask	80	...	...	...
Montreal G. F.	30	20	20½	...
Monte Cristo	10½	9	10½	9
Northern Belle	3¼	2¾	3¼	2½
Novelty	5½	5	5¼	5
St. Paul	3	2	3	2
Silver Bell Con.	5	2	5	2
St. Elmo	8	6	8	6
Virginia	55	50	55	50
Victory-Triumph	9½	9	9½	9¼
War Eagle Con.	365	363	363	358
White Bear	5	4¼	4¾	4½
B. C. Gold Fields	6½	5	6½	5
Canadian G. F. S.	8	6	8	6
E. M. Syndicate	...	1	...	...
Gold Hills	7	4	9	5

Morning sales: Empress, 500 at 6¾; Golden Star, 500, 200, 200, 100, 100 at 65; Carlen Star, 500 at 160; Waterloo, 500 at 12; Tinboo, 100 at 160; Waterloo, 500 at 12; Tinboo, 100 at 13½; Athabasca, 5000 at 47; Horn, 100 at 13½; Athabasca, 15,000 at R. Cariboo, 500 at 35; Van Anda, 2000 at 4; Big Three, 1000 at 25½; Northern Belle, 1500 at 2¾; Novelty, 500 at 5¼; Victory-Triumph, 500 at 8½; 1000 at 8¾, 1000, 500 at 9, 1000, 500 at 9¼.

Afternoon sales: Waterloo, 500 at 12¼; Golden Star, 100, 100 at 64¾; Athabasca, 500, 500 at 47½, 100 at 48; Crow's Nest Pass Coal, 10 at 42; Deer Park, 500, 500 at 5; Victory-Triumph, 500, 500 at 9½, 5000 at 9, 500, 500 at 9¼; White Bear, 500, 500 at 4½.

Republic Stocks.

Editor World: I was very much amused by reading an effusion in your issue of yesterday, headed "We Have Mines of Our Own," by a Mr. Hobson. I presume this is the same gentleman who came to me to get information relative to the other day seeking information relative to the Dundee. Had he extended his enquiries to the Republic Camp he would have saved me the trouble of replying to his letter. Permit me to state that I take exception to the tone of his communication. The Republic Camp needs no booming, for the results speak for themselves. Already, within the short space of two years, Republic has produced a three and a half million dollar mine, while there are about five or six others with enough ore in sight to pay dividends for years to come once the necessary machinery is installed. In addition to this there are about 40 or 50 other propositions from which some interesting results are anticipated. No Canadian investor is carried away by the so-called booming of American camps. No sir! They are too wideawake for that. Neither are they ignorant of the locality of the various mining centres mentioned. Mr. Hobson's communication reminds me of what we used to style in the Old Country, "insular prejudice." Evidently his range of vision is a very limited one. There is room for all in the mining world and mines in plenty.

Ontario mining is yet in its infancy, and the same remark applies to Republic. I am fully alive to the great possibilities of both countries. I recently purchased an interest in an Ontario property, and am engaged in negotiating the sale of another at the present moment. The thing is, one cannot take up all the good propositions submitted to him, but it ill becomes a mining broker to carelessly run down a mining camp because it happens to be outside of his own country. After all it is the old story of supply and demand. I found an increased demand springing up for Republic stocks, and this I took good care to meet, and at the present time I am quite pleased with the outlook.

There are excellent propositions in all parts of British Columbia, Ontario and the United States, and a good deal of Canadian money has been invested in each country with good results.

I have not noticed that Mr. Hobson is interested to any very great extent in Ontario mining, judging by the contents of his daily small advertisement in your paper. Perhaps in the future we shall have the pleasure of noting a praiseworthy increase in the number of Ontario stocks offered for sale in his advertising space!

E. Gartly Parker.

Telford Yukon Mining Co., Limited.

Attention is directed to the prospectus of the Telford Yukon Mining Company, Limited, which appears in another column. The directors, after examining the various prospectuses of Yukon mines, in the London market, can confidently assure the public that this is the fairest proposition yet offered for a Yukon undertaking. The promoters have spent thousands of dollars in their expedition sent up over one year ago, and as a result the whole of the large number of claims which they have secured are now offered to the public on the ground floor. There is no vendor's purchase money to pay, as the promoters and members of the expedition are content to take shares in the company with the fullest confidence of handsome returns.

Golden Star and J. O. 41.

Golden Star is again on the upward trend. There is no doubt that the proposed additional issue of stock was the direct cause of the late slump, but the public has regained its confidence in this stock, and with the payment of the April dividend ye should see a substantial advance in the price. April 3 saw development work started on J. O. 41, and as experts are confident that J. O. 41 has the same vein as Golden Star, and having the experienced and successful management of the Golden Star to handle the veins, we should have early and favorable reports from this promising property. As there is a great deal of J. O. 41 stock held in Toronto at 14c and 15c, and cannot be purchased at less, it is very unlikely that this stock can long remain at the present ridiculously low figure.

A Successful Flotation.

The subscription list for the City for Ecuador McKinney shares closes to-day, and on Saturday the list will be closed for the rest of the province. Orders by wire will be booked by the official brokers of the company, Messrs. Currie and Kiteley, or by any of the members of the Mining Exchange. This promises to be one of the most successful flotations offered in Toronto for a long time.

Messrs. Currie and Kiteley in their daily review of the mining share market say: The feature yesterday was the advance in Victory-Triumph as predicted, the stock selling up to 9¼ cents. Golden Star was also a shade firmer. There was some trading in some of the cheaper shares. It will pay to watch White Bear and Northern Belle.

Sailor Consolidated Mining and Milling Company of Camp McKinney—or Sailor Boy, as it is popularly called—seems to be a great favorite. Messrs. Fox & Ross informed our reporter that it is going to break the record. They say they have neve break the record. They say they have never had a stock so popular, and for which the demand has been so great. This simply goes to show that times are good generally, and that there is plenty of money ready for investment in really good mining securities.

Leaving for Australia.

Richard Garland, accompanied by Mrs. Garland and their two children, will leave on the 5.20 train this afternoon for England. Mr. Garland will then proceed to Australia, there to look after his interests in the great Dunlop tire concern. He will be away for five months.

Getting Over the Rheumatism.

Berlin, April 5.—Emperor William is recovering from the severe attack of rheumatism which for a week past has necessitated his remaining part of the time in bed.

"My Life Despaired of."—These are words of Mrs. Wm. Burton of Dartmore, Ont., after doctors had prescribed and she had taken every known heart remedy. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave relief in almost shorter time than it takes to tell it—it worked a wonderful cure in a case of long standing and to-day she says: "I am a well woman." Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart has no case recorded against it where it did not give relief inside of 30 minutes.—5d

Don't Forget

That the subscription list for the first block of 100,000 shares of ECUADOR McKINNEY at 6 cents closes for the city to-day and for the province on Saturday. Wire orders will be booked.

CURRIE & KITELEY,

Members Mining Exchange. 52 YONGE STREET

PARKER & CO.

OFFICIAL BROKERS OF THE

Telford, Yukon Mining Co.,

LIMITED.

Of London, Eng., Toronto, Can.

This company own twenty-four placer claims in the Yukon, on such well-known creeks as Hunker, Telford, Brewer, Barker, Thistle and Blueberry Creeks.

PLACER MINING INFORMATION

From letters received from the Manager and Engineer of the Telford Syndicate, their panning averages $1.50 per pan in coarse gold, by means of "under-currents," the fine gold, which is always in higher percentage than the coarse gold, will be saved. Taking $1.50x26—$39 per ton. A party of 10 men can get away into 10 tons a day easily with the primitive methods in use, viz., short sluice boxes, "long-toms" and "rockers." $39 x 10——$390 per day; wages per day, 10 x $10—$100.

$290 daily profit x30—$8700 per month, at a conservative estimate. To anyone familiar with placer mining, this will appear a small saving on ground that runs from $1.50 to $4.25 per pan.

For application forms and prospectuses apply

PARKER & CO., 61 Victoria Street, Toronto.

The JENCKES MACHINE COMPANY. SHERBROOKE, QUE.

CONTRACTORS ....FOR THE.... Construction and Erection of Mining and Power Equipments

Write for estimates. 87 YORK ST., TORONTO.

Republic Stocks.

Lone Pine, Butte and Boston, Princess Maud, Reindeer, Jumbo, etc. I am still mailing copies of **Republic Mining Camp,** a pamphlet recently written by me dealing with one of the richest gold-producing countries in the world.

E. Gartly Parker, Mining Broker, 12 Adelaide Street East. Phone 1842.

BUY GOOD **MINING STOCKS** NOW

VICTORY-TRIUMPH, ATHABASCA, RAMBLER-CARIBOO, GOLDEN STAR.

And all others bought and sold on commission.

J. HOBSON

Member Toronto Mining Exchange, 5 King West. Telephone 1909.

Republic Stocks

—BOUNDARY and —CAMP McKINNEY

Write or wire us for special quotations. Unexcelled facilities for either buying or selling. Send for free map of Republic and Camp McKinney.

H. P. PALMER & CO., Mining Brokers. Spokane, Wash. Reference: Old National Bank. ed

BOLD'S BLOOD BONE & BRAIN 50¢ BUILDERS

A blood-forming tonic of the utmost value. Unsurpassed as a medicine for young girls.

Gives an appetite, even in the worst case of distaste for food.

A powerful restorative in diseases of the lungs. Taken after meals—dispel flatulence and dyspepsia.

Recommended by the profession for anæmia, scrofula, constipation, tedious convalescence & debility, headaches, weak nerves, neuralgia.

Price, 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50.

THE BOLD PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO.

GENUINE OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING

ENGLISH STOCK We use this part only

D. K. McLAREN

Phone 374. 69 BAY STREET

One of the greatest blessings to parents is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, it effectually dispels worms and gives health in mar