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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 3, 1906

NORTH BRUCE Mr. John Tolin, the Liberal candidate in North Bruce, won by a considerable margin Tuesday, over Mr. McLellan, the Conservative. There has been some very lively campaigning in this constituency, both contestants having had formidable support from outside. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth entered the lists for Mr. Tolin, and the result will be credited in some measure to his intervention. Mr. McLellan had at his back Mr. Borden, the opposition leader, and the latter's redoubtable ally, Mr. W. F. MacLean, M. P. A glance at the political record of North Bruce shows that it has been in the Conservative column since the general election of 1882. The record is of interest now and is appended:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Candidate, Majority. 1867-Sproat, Con., 10; 1872-Gillies, Lib., 43; 1874-Gillies, Lib., 159; 1878-Gillies, Lib., 88; 1882-McNeill, Con., 113; 1887-McNeill, Con., 30; 1891-McNeill, Con., 31; 1896-McNeill, Con., 3; 1901-McNeill, Con., 3; 1904-McNeill, Con., 3.

As is shown by the record, while the Conservatives have held the seat for twenty-four years it has been a doubtful one since 1887, the majorities in and since that year having been very small until the late Dr. Mand can in 1904 and won 107. The London election scandal afforded ammunition for the Conservative orators in North Bruce, and the Liberals were inclined to reply with a recapitulation of evidence heard recently before the insurance commission, with respect to the land deals of Conservative members. While both sides did a lot of prophesying the result was generally regarded as extremely doubtful and the size of Mr. Tolin's majority, as indicated by the despatches at an early hour this morning, is somewhat surprising. The recent upset in Quebec county was brought to bear in yesterday's fight by the Conservatives. In like fashion the Liberals today in Shelburne-Queens will be proclaiming the result of the North Bruce contest as evidence disclosing the direction of the political wind. And so it goes. It must be said that Liberal victories in Ontario have not been numerous of late, and the more interest attaches now to North Bruce because it is the first Ontario seat won by the government from the opposition since the late general election.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY For some time past the Toronto newspapers have been devoting a good deal of attention to the question of the Ontario high school curriculum, and more especially to the matter of the Toronto technical high school. In common with other parts of the Dominion the impression has been steadily gaining ground in Ontario that Canadian high school courses are planned almost wholly with a view to the entrance examinations for the arts courses of the higher institutions of learning. Recently a committee of the Toronto Board of Education visited a number of leading United States schools with a view of obtaining information which should guide them in re-organizing the Toronto technical high school.

The Ontario inspector of manual training and technical education accompanied the deputation, and by the order of the Minister of Education he has issued a report on the schools visited. The document is full of interest and has attracted a great deal of attention in the progressive towns of Ontario, from press and public alike. The report emphasizes the fact that the most successful and progressive high schools of the United States have cut adrift from many old traditions. Practical education is the cry, and, with that in view, the methods of studying many of the subjects have altogether changed. The schools visited were in Boston, Cambridge, Springfield, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia. Numerous illustrations of buildings and equipment are included in the report. The Central Manual Training High

School of Philadelphia was one which deeply impressed the commission. The purpose of this school, as expressed by the principal, is "to bring thought and labor together—to make the worker a thinker and the thinker a worker." Provision has been made that the boy shall be trained in:

- (1) Practical English—The language of clear and forcible expression. (2) Practical government—The basis of good citizenship. (3) Practical mathematics—For business, construction, engineering. (4) Practical science—The active working knowledge of the facts and forces of nature. (5) Practical hand culture.

The course is four years, and is divided much as follows: One period a day is given to drawing; two periods to work in the manual departments, and three periods to the academic studies. The tool instruction includes joinery, pattern-making, wood-turning, wood carving, forging, soldering, ornamental ironwork, moulding, casting, vise work, sheet metal work and steam engineering. Notwithstanding the large amount of time given to the shopwork, it is contended that the all-time studies are by no means neglected. Three periods per day of vigorous work in these studies, led up to by three periods of refreshing shopwork, it is argued, do as much for the pupils along academic lines as the full day in the old-fashioned schools. While the report does not mention it, being printed too soon, it is exceedingly interesting to learn from another source that the boys from the Philadelphia Manual High School showed up exceedingly well in the Harvard entrance examinations this year.

From the interest being taken in Ontario it is evident the matter is not to be allowed to drop. The manual training movement there is moving ahead. The last report of the Minister of Education shows that seventeen towns have adopted manual training as we have it in New Brunswick. But these schools supply merely the alphabet of technical education, being chiefly educational, and utilizing only in a secondary sense. We must go farther if we are to keep up with our neighbors to the South and our fellow-Canadians west of us. The country needs trained hands and heads in every line—commerce, agriculture and manufactures, and our high schools ought to help meet this demand which is vital to our future prosperity.

SHELburne-QUEENS

Hon. Mr. Fielding's success in Shelburne-Queens was generally regarded as certain. The only surprise in the matter arises from the size of his majority. In the last election Mr. Fielding had a lead of 385 votes over Mr. J. J. Ritchie; but our despatches recording Wednesday's vote give: Fielding, 2,564; Weldon, 1,963—a majority of 1,601. Here, then, are a thousand and one reasons for partisan rejoicing or partisan sorrow. In many respects Dr. Weldon is a public man of excellent character and admirable ability, and it was thought he would make a better man than he has done. Early last evening when he looked as though he had been going to lose his deposit. Hon. Mr. Fielding had many advantages. There was a general recognition of the fact that he will be needed in the next House, where he is to be the central figure in the consideration of the tariff. He is by all odds Nova Scotia's favorite son politically, and he had behind him the record of 1904 when he led to Ottawa a solid Liberal delegation from Nova Scotia. He is not the sort of man to be beaten in a by-election in a short campaign like that which closed, especially as the opposition tactics were marked by no great political shrewdness from the very first. There was, it must now be evident, no great sympathy for the attack which resulted in unseating the Minister of Finance.

The result raises several questions of wide interest. One relates to the political future of Dr. Weldon. It was suggested in some quarters early in the campaign that the desire of the Conservative party to have Dr. Weldon in the Commons would cause a safe seat to be found for him elsewhere in case he were unsuccessful in Shelburne-Queens. Possibly it is still some such intention, though it may be doubted. In conducting his fight Dr. Weldon deemed it expedient to indulge in somewhat serious criticism of both parties, and he will be charged by many with having condemned his party's leader for his attitude in respect to the sessional indemnity. Whether this criticism which he offered was deserved or not the chances are that it was not welcome. It is possible, therefore, that the party managers and stalwarts may not be in any break-neck hurry to secure Dr. Weldon's admission to Parliament through another constituency. For all that he has qualities which would make him a most valuable addition to the Commons, and his independent tendencies, gross of public question and debating power would be of little service to the Conservative party and to the country.

THE HEARST-HUGHES PUZZLE

This rather significant paragraph appears in the Wall Street news of the New York Journal of Commerce: "While the betting odds continue 3 to 1, suggesting a walk-over for Hughes, in Wall Street circles, there is a growing feeling of uncertainty over the outcome. The insurance interests are known to be hostile to Hughes, and if not opposing him, they are at least doing nothing to help along his election. Recent newspaper polls of the vote seem to indicate a strong undertone for Hearst, which does not reassure sentiment."

The betting yesterday was somewhat less favorable to Hughes than that quoted perhaps half a point—and the tendency was toward even money. The weight of opinion in New York undoubtedly is that Hughes will be elected; but there is, evidently, a marked feeling of uncertainty, due to the suspicion that the unrest and discontent with present conditions may have caused a much stronger support for Hearst than is now apparent. Doubt increases as polling day approaches. New elements are injected into the fight daily. Yesterday Richard Croker called "Pat" McCarren, the Brooklyn leader. The Croker message was not very clear, but it is interpreted as a tip to Tammany to knife Hearst. The Wigwag may take the tip, or may not need it. Generally speaking the knowledge that Croker is opposed to Hearst may not be calculated to do the yellow journalist any serious harm. He is quick to turn such things to his own advantage, and in this case the opportunity is too obvious to be neglected. The signs are not all one way. The elevation of Oscar Strauss to a blow at Hearst was heralded as a blow at Hearst from Washington. But yesterday it was announced that Nathan Straus, whose influence in New York is infinitely greater than his brother's, had come out for Hearst, and had even given the latter a certificate of personal character. There are more than 700,000 Hebrews in New York, and they are most active politically. Our New York correspondent quotes the private opinion of a Republican district leader which is worth noting at this time. He says:

"Everybody with a grievance is going to vote for Hearst. If a man thinks he pays too much for his meat or his gas, he is going to vote for Hearst. If he is crowded on a trolley car, he is going to vote for Hearst. If he falls down in the street and skins his shins, he is going to vote for Hearst."

Much more might be said along the same lines. A great number of men will vote for Hearst because they are weary of present conditions and distrustful of the leaders of both parties and are ready to risk a jump even if it prove to be from the frying pan into the fire. That they are in the frying pan now is certain. To jump is natural; there is always the chance that they may miss the fire. Secretary Root is going to throw a big shell into the Hearst camp tonight, it is said. He will speak for Mr. Roosevelt. It will draw about this belated broadside. He will speak for Mr. Hearst. He will not hear it and that most voters will not hear it. Those who may wish to be moved by it. Those who can be persuaded to reject Hearst have already made up their minds to do so. Mr. Root's speech at any time would be ineffective as compared with the volleying of all the New York newspapers, and all of them, Hearst's excepted, have been denouncing the Democratic candidate for months past. Mr. Hearst is not the kind of man who should be made governor of a state, and therefore it would be a mistake to elect him; but worse men have been elected, and apparently there is at least one chance in two that the state will go "yellow" this year. Hearst's campaign, and the likelihood that he will follow it up, if successful or not, too badly beaten, will have a strong tendency to correct at least some of the existing abuses. The state needs shaking up. It was coming to deserve the application of Steffens' description of Philadelphia "Corrupt and Contented." New York today is corrupt; but it is not contented and it is not likely to be for many years to come. The fight involves forces which will not become suddenly quiescent after next Tuesday. The battle will not be over then, but only beginning. This has been an exciting contest; but there are much more stirring campaigns ahead.

more modern the distribution plant is, the greater is the economy. The distribution equipment is the part which should be in the hands of the city engineering department, which ought to have sole command and ownership of the streets and of all that is internally attached to them."

THE GHOST OF MCKINLEY

Campaigning is assuming a tragic tone in New York state. In Utica last night, President Roosevelt, speaking through his Secretary of State, Mr. Root, called up the ghost of William McKinley to do battle for the Republican hosts against Hearst. Virtually Mr. Root charged Hearst with inspiring the murder of Mr. Roosevelt's predecessor. Mr. Root—Mr. Roosevelt's predecessor—was looking beyond the election of next Tuesday; he was forecasting the nature of the struggle to be expected in 1908 if New York shall make Hearst its governor. Mr. Root quoted the now frequently republished utterances of the Hearst journals before McKinley was shot—utterances which might have passed for mere sensationalism had there been no tragic sequel, but which, when read in the shadow of the great national tragedy might be interpreted as justifying the assassination of Roosevelt. "Do you believe in President Roosevelt?" he cried. "If you do then help him with your votes. I say to you with his authority that he greatly desires the election of Mr. Hughes as governor of the State of New York; I say to you with his authority that he regards Mr. Hearst as wholly unfit to be governor, as an insincere, self-seeking demagogue who is trying to deceive the working men of New York by false statements and false promises."

Uttered in Utica, these words will be spread broadcast before the people of every city in the state this morning. The venerable Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, has made appeal to the public against Hearst along similar lines. He maintains that no election since the Civil War has been so momentous as this one, not for New York alone but for the whole nation. Recalling the last convention that he ever had with Gladstone, Dr. Cuyler quotes this much of the British statesman's wise words at that time: "Your country is threatened with two dangers: One is your lax system of easy divorce, which saps the sanctity of the home; and the other is a plutocracy which can buy its way into legislative bodies and executive offices." And Dr. Cuyler characterized that declaration as "a prophetic utterance which is now aiming to buy his way into the executive chair of New York and thence into the White House." So the spirit of Gladstone is made to march with that of McKinley against the yellow journalist.

Hearst's campaign has been exceedingly crafty in many respects. He has refrained recently from all attacks upon Roosevelt and has sought to give the impression that his public ideals and purposes were identical. Now that Roosevelt, at the eleventh hour, has intervened in the New York fight, Hearst must strike in self-defence. He may content himself with the statement that he is fighting the corporations, and that Secretary Root is, or was, a corporation lawyer. The effect of the Root speech is difficult to measure. It is not unlikely that the words of both Mr. Root and Dr. Cuyler will appeal chiefly to those who are already converted—who have long since determined to vote for Hughes. In the mayoralty election Tammany pictured Hearst on the billboards as McKinley's assassin; but 225,000 men, if not more, voted for Hearst just the same. And now Tammany fights under the Hearst banner. If he is beaten Tammany must lose touch with the masses and fishes. So, while Roosevelt may lauder Hearst, it is still a highly dangerous proposition.

RUSSIA'S FUTURE

The Russian revolution is neither checked nor finished, though of late the world has heard less of turmoil within the Czar's empire. The same sinister forces which produced the frightful evils recorded since the war with Japan are at work today. The outlook is for renewed disturbances, for the present rulers are following the reactionary policy and for the purpose is to stifle deliberately the impulse of the nation toward freedom and progress. The Toronto Globe says of the Russian outlook: "The twelve months which have elapsed since the Russian Emperor, by an Imperial proclamation, conferred a parliamentary constitution on his people have brought little relief from what is in all but name a condition of civil war. The first Russian revolution was in the course of an election, assembled, and organized. It forthwith began to act on the assumption that it was called together to do business, and it proceeded to enact laws and provide administrative machinery with a speed and a thoroughness that startled the autocracy at St. Petersburg, and caused the Czar to revoke its charter and decree another election. Pending the choice of new representatives, he has utilized the anniversary of his constitutional manifesto by issuing a proclamation granting full religious freedom to the 'Old Believers' and other dissident sects on compliance with certain conditions not difficult to observe. Any sect desiring to exercise its religious rights may receive permission to organize churches, conduct services, build schools, and elect clergy. There is good reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia issues his proclamation in good faith, and recent dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate that they are received in good faith by the people. The course of events in the near future will apparently depend very much on the way in which the parliamentary elections are conducted. If the government, through its local officials, virtually disfranchise the people by undue interference with the voting at elections, the troubles may recur and become more

acute; if, on the other hand, a fairly free choice is allowed, the crisis may be tided over and the foundations of constitutional government may be firmly and enduringly laid. Should this prove to be the case the result would be a great triumph for political civilization, and would be a practical guarantee for the maintenance of the peace of Europe, if not of the world."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Among the interesting disclosures at the Buckingham inquiry is the statement that the local coroner rode in the wagon which conveyed the rifles of the strikers to the scene of the conflict. There will be a tendency among flippant folk to refer to this general official as "Johnny-on-the-spot."

Moran, the most widely picturesque candidate of late recently produced by American political conditions, recently challenged Gov. Guib of Massachusetts to a joint debate. The governor refused, holding that it would be undignified to meet his opponent on the platform. Now Moran "wants to know" how the dignified Guib will feel when it becomes necessary for him to carry out the will of the people by walking arm and arm with Governor Moran on the occasion of the latter's inauguration about the same possibility. Mr. Moran has been somewhat apologetically described as "a political fourth fish," but nevertheless he has subjected frigid Massachusetts to the liveliest shaking up it has received since the days when Democratic "Billy" Russell used to take it out of the Republican column with shocking regularity.

The local government has found it necessary to act with respect to the smallpox situation in Kent County, and our despatches indicate that an extraordinary state of affairs exists there. What the county authorities have been doing we do not now profess to know; but it is asserted that from seventy-five to 100 cases of the disease have been found within a comparatively small section and that such of the afflicted as were not actually confined to their beds have been permitted to wander about the country, using public conveyances and mingling freely with unsuspecting people in all directions. If those charges are warranted it would be seen that the conduct of the local authorities charged with the regulation of such matters requires sharp attention. There is, in some portions of this province, a tendency to treat infectious and contagious diseases in the fashion which ruled in the cases in the fashion which ruled in the case before Jenner was heard of. The Kent County business suggests that now is as good a time as any to make it clear that no community is going to be permitted to endanger a whole province through ignorance or criminal carelessness.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST PRESS AGENT DENIES MRS. EDDY IS WEALTHY

Declares Church Has No Control Over Her Affairs or Her Money and Her Secretary is All Right.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Alfred Farlow, of this city, head of the Christian Science Publication Bureau, tonight issued a statement concerning the financial affairs of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. The statement is, in part, as follows: "The New York World, of today, publishes the following statement: 'The World is in a position to say positively that Boston lawyers were today consulted by fair-minded Christian Scientists, who were convinced of Mrs. Eddy's solvency, and will force Calvin A. Frye and lapse, and will force Calvin A. Frye, to tell what has become of her big fortune, estimated by those who should know, at \$15,000,000.' I have just returned from Mrs. Eddy's home, and she is well and happy and is at her desk, giving instructions to her secretary, Mr. Frye, and conducting her own affairs. The church has nothing whatever to do with Mrs. Eddy's fortune, whether it be large or small. It is her own property, and consists of a legitimate way for her services as a teacher of Christian Science and the legitimate profits on her books. Mrs. Eddy is not a trustee for any church funds, and therefore has no accounting to render to Christian Scientists. The church has no jurisdiction over private individuals, and therefore no more right to know what disposition she makes of them than they have to inquire about the private affairs of any other citizen. I am a casual observer, with a slight knowledge of arithmetic, can readily estimate that it is impossible for Mrs. Eddy to possess an amount of money as large as \$15,000,000. I hold in my possession an affidavit made by Edward L. Price, the auditor of the books of the Christian Science church, which states that Mrs. Eddy has never received any money from the Christian Science church with the exception of \$5,000, which was tendered her by the directors of the church for services rendered during the erection of the Mother Church in Boston. Mr. Price is a well known business man and is not a Christian Scientist. 'No Boston lawyers or any other lawyers have been consulted by Christian Scientists with reference to interfering with the duties and accomplishments of Mrs. Eddy's faithful secretary, nor has there been any talk of such an actor heretofore or hereafter on the subject.'

PLAN MARRIAGE CENSORSHIP

American Stock Breeders' Association Turns from Cattle and Hogs to Improve Human Species.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Wedding bells will ring only for those happy young persons who succeed in passing a state inspection test, if the ideas of the American Stock Breeders' Association are carried out. The association has turned for the moment from the consideration of cattle, sheep and hogs to the culture of humans, and it will be the ultimate business of the committee of eugenicists, just appointed, to keep an eye out for ill-mated pairs. A marriage censorship may result if the inspection idea proves practicable. Professor Charles B. Henderson, of the University of Chicago, Sociology Department, is a member of the committee, of which Dr. Alexander Graham Bell is chairman. The immediate object of the committee is to spread information in regard to the ill-effects of the marriage of defective persons. Insane persons, confirmed drunkards and moral degenerates are carried out, restrained in colonies and kept from marrying.

"Dr. Besom is once more among us for a brief season," wrote the chronicler of North's social and religious life. "He says and does exactly as he thinks right, without regard to the opinion or belief of others."

"His wife is not with him."—Youth's Companion.

The list of new cotton spinning mills at Manchester shows that twenty-eight factories containing 2,400,000 spindles have been started during the last twelve months, and that thirty-seven are being erected with a spinning of 3,100,000. Dublin Corporation has resolved to levy 1d in the pound rate towards the establishment of a sanatorium for the consumption of Dublin city and county.

SUITS and OVERCOATS THAT STAND THE TEST

When you think of how we have worked up one of the largest clothing, furnishing and tailoring businesses in St. John in a little over five years, and that our customers today are those who bought for years at the other city stores it proves that our clothing is right. They came here for better values, they got them, they sent their friends. The new stock is more attractive than ever.

Men's Overcoats, \$5.00 to \$24.00
Men's Suits, 3.95 to 24.00
See Our Gloves and Underwear

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing and Furnishings, 199 to 207 Union Street.

LANternS

Our stock is now complete and comprises
Climax, Cold Blast, Plain, Mascot, Search Lights, Street Lamps, Driving Lamps, Dark Lanterns, Lantern Burners, Wicks, etc.
P. S.—COLD BLAST Lanterns do not blow out!

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

CONSUMPTION NOT HEREDITARY

Dr. Melvin Before Fabian League Urges Need of Light and Air to Quell White Plague

Liquor Saloons HOTBEDS OF DISEASE

Advises Workmen to Cultivate Their Minds as Means of Defence—No Belief in System of Isolation—An Interesting Lecture and But Poor Attendance.

There was only a small number of people present at the meeting of the Fabian League in Berryman's hall Thursday to listen to Dr. G. G. Melvin's paper on Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In spite of the small attendance, the paper was well received, and a very interesting discussion, in the course of which the board of health was freely criticized. Dr. Melvin took occasion to observe that the executive officers of the board of health should consist entirely of medical men and that no layman had a right to be employed except in an expert capacity.

W. Frank Hatheway took the chair, and before the arrival of Dr. Melvin he spoke of the advisability, in view of the many accidents happening at Sand Point through imperfect appliances, of the government's appointing a gear inspector, whose duty it would be to test all chains used to hoist boats or other cargo, as well as scaffolding, at Sand Point and elsewhere. After examining such chains, a tag could be affixed and any stevedore found using any gear not so stamped should be subjected to fine or imprisonment. In introducing Dr. Melvin, Mr. Hatheway said he had read in the papers that there are in the city of New York no fewer than 143,000 persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The lecturer of the evening placed on exhibition under the microscope specimens of the tubercle bacilli and a piece of coal-brewer's lung, who had been accidentally killed in London when sixty-five years old. This was thoroughly impregnated with coal dust, the object of showing it being to prove that the inhalation of dust in itself is not a cause of consumption, although it may predispose the subject to it by irritating the mucous membrane.

A Definition of Tuberculosis. Dr. Melvin first defined what is meant by tuberculosis. The tubercle, he said, is a small lump of unhealthy tissue which dies and becomes pus or poisonous matter. The favorite seat of tuberculosis is the lungs, although any part of the body can be attacked by it. Other names for it are scrofula or King's evil and lupus. The last form is often confounded with cancer, but differs widely. Cancer is constitutional whereas lupus may be merely local.

These three forms are the principal ones, although there are numerous others. Pasture first began the study of bacteria, and the most important discovery in this connection was that of the tubercle bacilli. These are so small, he said, that 1,000 of them can lie on a pin's head. Nearly all forms of bacteria, or germ life, belong to the vegetable kingdom. They can stand a greater degree of heat or cold than the human body. Light and dryness, and other factors, are the two great weapons with which to fight consumption.

Bacilli thrive in gentle heat, moisture and darkness. Hence the great importance of properly ventilating our houses, shops and factories. Dr. Melvin went on to speak of the ordinary liquor saloon, which he called a hot bed for the propagation of consumption. From the very nature of the business carried on, he said, it was almost impossible to keep the place clean. Often from choice it was kept dark, and the utensils used for drinking purposes he declared could not in the nature of things be clean and were dangerous. But, although much depends on the construction of houses, a great deal more depends on the personality. The old idea of heredity as regards consumption itself has been exploded, but not in regard to the liability to it. While tuberculosis is not the most deadly disease to which young children are exposed, and while it is true it does not as a rule manifest itself till a mature age, much depends on the first few years of life for the chances of future immunity from consumption.

It is impossible, Dr. Melvin insisted, to say too much on the importance of proper nourishment in youth. Food to be nourishing needs to be only of two types, beef and bread. Under these two types the doctor explained, are included most kinds of meat and fowl, as well as nearly all starchy vegetables, which last answer the same purpose as bread. Plenty of good food combined with clean persons and premises, and lots of God's free sunshine and air are necessary if children are to grow up healthy men and women.

No Sympathy With Athletic Tendencies. The lecturer went on to say that he had no sympathy with the athletic tendencies of the age. He was not an advocate of mere muscle, which does not protect against consumption. In this connection he said half an inch of fat is a better guard against a chill than an extra undershirt, and he advised the cultivation of the mind as one of the greatest helps for the prevention and combating of disease. The working man, he thought, has ample leisure for this, far more than the professional man, and there is no limit to expanding and he applies himself earnestly to the task. A man's chances for recovery from disease, he said, are in proportion to the number of pounds he can lift or the number of miles he can run. The man who has read and thought can bid disease defiance and rise above it to a great extent, because he has something to depend on which the man who has never cultivated his mental qualities and never had a thought about the more daily toil, has not.

After Dr. Melvin had concluded his paper, Mr. Hatheway presided over the discussion and called the members of the league and called on those present for expressions of opinion on the matter. A By-Law Not Enforced. Recorder Skinner, who was present, referred to the existence of a by-law which he said was not respected because no one chose to enforce it. As a people he thought we are not in control of anything, and he expressed his appreciation of the lecture and regretted a larger audience was not present to hear it.

Another speaker said that when the common council wished any information in law they went to Mr. Skinner but when the board of health appointed a plumbing inspector they chose a man who knew nothing of the business.

L. P. D. Tilley also made a few observations on the excellence of the lecture, and Dr. Melvin replied briefly.

Dr. Besom is once more among us for a brief season," wrote the chronicler of North's social and religious life. "He says and does exactly as he thinks right, without regard to the opinion or belief of others."

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VETERINARY ADVICE FREE
LITTLE'S EAR
It is the only guaranteed cure for Cattle, Cows, Horses, Dogs, and Pigs. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all ear ailments, including inflammation, discharge, and deafness. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 and 1/4 ounce, and is available at all veterinary surgeons and druggists.