

## GERMANY WANTS COLONIES FOR SURPLUS POPULATION

Hon. Sam Hughes in Address at Vancouver Stated that Germany Offered to Stop Shipbuilding if Great Britain Would make Her a Present of Some Colonies.

At a well-attended public meeting, held under the auspices of the Vancouver Conservative Club on Tuesday, Hon. Sam Hughes minister of militia, declared his views on the defence of Canada and the Empire, and the enthusiasm reached a high pitch as he put with soldier-like bluntness his position in international politics as viewed from the standpoint of a Canadian Cabinet Minister.

That Canada must get in line with New Zealand, South Africa and Australia in combining with the Mother Country in the general scheme of defence, and that Germany, from whom danger is to be expected, must be taught that the Dominions were as one with Great Britain in defence, were sentiments expressed by the Colonel, who declared emphatically that it was the duty of every Canadian to learn to bear arms in the defence of his native land and the Empire. He had scathing remarks to make of the loyalist who shouted but who refused to be trained, and he declared that traitorous loyalists were a menace to the country. Volleys of cheering greeted the conclusion of the minister's speech.

Invasion not Unlikely  
Earlier in the evening Col. Hughes had met the Fenian raid veterans and numbers of old soldiers were present as well as members of the various militia corps of the city. It was toward the conclusion of his address that the colonel touched on the German peril. He had been dealing with the militia training, and had commented on the untrained loyalist who preferred to show his patriotism by merely shouting for the flag.

"They preach the idea that this country will ever be invaded. Gentlemen, never underestimate your foe; remember that the British Empire is the mother of civil and religious liberty the world over. It stands for law and order and decent living; it is a trite saying that the British Empire and the British missionary have reformed the world, but our great cause at present is apathy and laziness.

Look at our crowded jails, and we call ourselves civilized.  
"Gentlemen, we are not more than half civilized today, and war is closer than you dream; the great peril is from Germany. Why? Because Germany must have colonies within a generation or she will begin to go down. She is building ships on borrowed money, and must seek new territory. She has large numbers of citizens in the South African countries, and there are only two fields where she can find the needed outlet for her surplus population. One is along the South American seaboard, the other is in British colonies.

Germany Determined Foe  
"It is well known that Germany made a tentative offer to stop the ship building race in return for the concession of British colonies. But this will never happen so long as the old flag floats.

"There was grave danger last year. The world awoke one morning to find Germany establishing herself at Agadir, a port in Morocco. She meant to establish a naval base there, but Britain told her to get out. For two days war was very near. Germany has to be taught a lesson, and the lesson to be taught her is that Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand are behind the Mother country. We know that Germany was behind Kruger, and that there was a definite scheme to oust Great Britain from South Africa, but the fact that the colonies sprang to arms and saved from all quarters of the globe to the assistance of Great Britain caused the scheme to be frustrated.

"Now, gentlemen, the time has come when a definite plan of Empire defence must be adopted. Let it take the form of a full partnership with the Mother Country."

Later he declared that there would be no liquor sold in canteens in the Dominion.

"So long as our men are wearing His Majesty's uniforms we are not going to act as bartenders," declared the minister.

## INVITING SICKNESS

People whose Blood Supply is Scanty are in Danger of a Breakdown

Thin or impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defence against disease. Anaemia, the doctor's name for lack of blood, its rarest symptoms is palor. Anaemia does not confine itself to age or sex, though it is particularly common to young girls between the ages of 14 and 17, when Nature makes peculiar demand upon the blood supply. The same lack of blood, however, prevents full recovery after a grippé, fever, malaria, and operations, and is present in old age, and in persons who have been under unusual physical or mental strain. In all cases of bloodlessness Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine known to medical science. They actually make new pure blood, which brings with it a healthy appetite and new strength and vitality. Mrs. George Roy, Clair-Sask., says: "I have tested the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills time and again when a poor condition of the blood might have led to more serious trouble. I am a woman of forty and as occasion required I have used the Pills off and on since girlhood. I have proved their value in the ailments that afflict my sex, and I have never known them to fail. I also gave them to my son for nerve trouble which we thought would result in St. Vitus dance, but the use of the Pills prevented this and made him well and strong. I do not know any better investment than to keep half a dozen boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house, as they will save more expensive doctor's bills."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

## DEATH OF WELL KNOWN ST. JOHN PHYSICIAN

The death of Dr. J. P. McInerney occurred on Thursday evening in the General Public Hospital, St. John, after an illness extending over a year and nine months. By his death the community is deprived of a prominent and valued citizen, an eminent physician and a man held in the highest esteem by people of every rank whose privilege it had been to enjoy his friendship. The late Dr. McInerney was one of the representatives of St. John's city in the late Legislature, but owing to his ill health, he was a very infrequent attendance at the House.

## GARDENING AT SCHOOL IT PROMOTES TO REVOLUTIONIZE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Advocates of Horticultural Training For Children Are Making Great Headway Throughout Canada—Sir William Macdonald Is One of the Pioneers of the Newer Education For Boys and Girls.

In Ontario during the last four or five years a remarkable development along educational lines has taken place that has been little heard of outside the centres affected. It has consisted in a broadening of the public school curriculum to a wider utilization of that greatest education—Nature. The new influence has done more than expand the curriculum; it has burst open the walls of the schoolhouse to permit of an outer classroom; and, accomplishing its purpose, it has widened the outlook of the pupils and broadened the vision of the entire community. In converting the school grounds into a laboratory for scientific but simple experiments, the utility of the average schools as an educational means has been doubled, the usefulness of rural life in Ontario, and the final product sent into the world "twice learned." With the blackboard and slate as factors to unfold, and the garden and hoe as implements for development, the school teacher in Ontario may now accomplish more than was formerly done for a class. The idea of school gardens is as old as civilization, but its development as a force in education has been in the last half century in Ontario.

About nine years ago a department of nature study was established at the Ontario Agricultural College, with a view to improving the aesthetic side of rural life in Ontario. Shortly afterwards Mr. S. B. McCready, professor of nature study, was appointed to take charge of the department, and later he was made director of elementary agricultural education. The Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education had awakened to the possibilities of introducing practical nature study into the schools for a fuller education of the rising generation and the exertion of a healthy influence on the surrounding farming community. Prof. McCready is a man of untiring energy, and since he was placed in charge of the new work much progress has been made. He stirred up interest among educationists in the province and teachers and pupils in the schools and gradually they have taken hold of the work.

For a period reaching back scarcely five years the movement for school gardens and the adoption of practical nature study in the schools has progressed by leaps and bounds. Last three years upwards of three hundred teachers have taken a course in elementary agricultural education during the summer vacation, and as a direct result a disk of iron nearly as large as the plate is placed on the other side then shadow pictures of any nonmagnetic objects, placed on the sensitive film facing the magnet, may be obtained. The operations are, of course, conducted in a dark room.

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Besides this impetus, the movement has the advantage of having such enthusiasts as Prof. James W. Robertson and Prof. H. L. Hutt of Guelph enrolled in the cause. In 1904 a small number of school gardens went into operation in each of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as part of Sir William C. Macdonald's plan for the improvement of Canadian schools. Prof. Robertson, who was chosen director of the Macdonald educational movement, selected Carleton county for the initiation of the work in Ontario, and five school gardens were established there that year. These still exist in a flourishing state, and have had a local influence far exceeding even the expectations of the investigators. Meanwhile Prof. Hutt has gone out from the Ontario Agricultural College to hundreds of schools, volunteering assistance in the way of expert advice, in drawing plans for more extensive operations, and recommending designs for flower-beds, etc.

Apart from the gardens, the children of our rural schools have now, in a number of counties, other enterprises calculated to promote elementary agricultural education. To the credit of Mr. C. F. Bailey, the new Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, it is to be said that he was in his present position less than a week when he proposed an important step along the line of stimulating interest in plant life among the children of our farmers. Acting on his suggestion, announced in the form of a circular letter, a number of district representatives of the department located in the counties have instituted rural school fairs to be held this autumn. The plan is to furnish the school children with seeds of the best approved varieties of cereals and vegetables, to be planted by them individually in their home gardens, and the results exhibited at a fall fair to be held in the schoolhouse in September or October. The scheme aims at inculcating habits of discipline and accuracy in the children, as well as stimulating interest in farm life, and demonstrating to the parents and farmers of the neighborhood that better varieties, with better care, produce better results. If the enterprise proves successful this summer Mr. Bailey looks to a general adoption of the idea within a few years.—Newton Wylie in The Saturday Globe.

Farmers of Waterloo County, Ontario expect soon to have their homes lighted, and stationary machinery run by Niagara power.

A man near Banff, Alta., this year raised a turnip weighing 25 1/2 pounds and measuring 41 inches around.

The Ensign of Brighton, Ont., tells of five men who recently picked 287 barrels of apples in six days.

## CHURCHILL MAY COME TO CANADA IN SEPTEMBER

Will then Discuss the Question of Naval Defence with Members of both Political Parties in this Country. Premier Asquith Declines Invitation

The conferences with the Canadian ministers on the naval question have practically concluded. It is probable that, by wish of the British government, an invitation will be extended by Mr. Borden to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to meet Mr. Winston Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, in Canada at the end of September and discuss the matters involved. There is no doubt here that the existence of an emergency has been proved, and that Canada will make a contribution of an amount to be determined after Mr. Borden consults his colleagues, after which Mr. Churchill will go to Canada. A permanent naval policy will be decided upon, if possible, at a round table conference of all political parties in Canada. The British desire to remove the scheme from the sphere of party politics, as has been done in Great Britain.

Mr. Churchill will arrive in Canada with Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and an imposing naval squadron. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M. P., will make a tour of the principal cities of Canada, and discuss imperial defence. British ministerial opposition to Mr. Churchill's visit is due to an unwillingness to influence Canadian opinion; but the Unionists urge prompt action and Mr. Churchill is willing.

Prominent Government and Opposition members say Australia is becoming popular with British investors owing to its naval contributions. It is strongly felt that Canada must show practical loyalty, remain a part of the Empire, and keep the confidence of Great Britain financially.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. Borden has promised nothing definite in regard to the navy. As to the references to imperial co-partnership, the best minds here are at all should go slow. It is only proposed now that there should be a Canadian minister in London for a part of the year for the exchange of confidential information on foreign policy. The union would be consultative. British ministers see the danger of a rigid compact binding the Dominion's action in any Imperial Council.

Mr. Asquith declined Mr. Borden's invitation, and Mr. Churchill's visit is not with the object of stopping Canada, but to return the compliment of the Canadian Cabinet.

## SHADOW PICTURES.

Photographs That Can Be Made by the Aid of a Magnet.

It is possible to produce, with the aid of a magnet, shadow photographs resembling those made by action of the X ray. Either an electromagnet or a permanent magnet will answer the purpose.

Place a key or other iron or steel object on the sensitive film of an ordinary photographic plate, then bring the poles of the magnet near the other side of the plate and keep them there for five minutes or more. Upon developing the plate a shadow picture of the key or other object, as sharp and well defined as any of the X ray pictures, will be found.

By this method only iron or steel or other paramagnetic substances may be photographed, but the sensitive side of the plate is turned toward the magnetic poles and a disk of iron nearly as large as the plate is placed on the other side then shadow pictures of any nonmagnetic objects, placed on the sensitive film facing the magnet, may be obtained. The operations are, of course, conducted in a dark room.

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