

any phrases or lines that seem to you exceptionally vivid word-pictures.

8. Comment on the rhyme and rhythm of this poem.

9. Write an essay, which shall not exceed 500 words, on the poem as a whole.

Now, you can readily understand that we cannot begin to publish all the answers to this examination-paper in full. If we did so there would be room for nothing else in "The Farmer's Advocate." Neither do we think it wise to publish a complete set of answers sent in by any one person, unless that set should happen to be the best in every particular. The chances are that one competitor might answer one question most comprehensively, another another, etc. Our plan, then, is to publish the best answer received to each individual question, irrespective of any which may appear on the paper from which it is taken.

As question 9 is, perhaps, the most important and the most difficult, we shall publish as many of the essays as are deemed worthy, and send to the writers a book or a Literary Society pin, as preferred. All competitors must, however, write answers to at least six out of the nine questions.

Trusting that this is clear, we shall ask your attention to the following:

RULES.

1. All answers must be written on but one side of the paper.

2. All answers must be sent so they will arrive at this office not later than November 8th.

3. Full name and address, with pen-name, if preferred, must accompany each communication.

4. Kindly state, when writing us, whether, in case of success, you prefer a book or a Society Pin as a memento of your work.

Now, young people, and old people, too, let us have a grand rally, and set the ball rolling in such a way that the opening of the F. A. & H. M. L. S., in the fall of 1906, will be remembered as a red-letter day in the history of the Society.



Charles Kingsley.

In these days of labor troubles, in which one continually reads of strikes and collisions in which often men are killed or maimed for life, a peculiar interest attaches to the name of Charles Kingsley.

Kingsley was born at Holne Vicarage, Dartmoor, England, on June 12th, 1819, and was educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen College, Cambridge, being afterwards appointed as rector of Eversley, in Hampshire. As a theologian, his distinguishing characteristics were an abhorrence of Calvinism, an almost too-pronounced Protestantism, a worship of labor, and a rebellion against cant of all descriptions. He was most fearless—almost aggressive—in the declaration of his opinions, and, on that account, often got into trouble, and was much criticised; nevertheless, his promotion in the church was continuous, and he was finally appointed a Canon of Westminster and Chaplain to the Queen.

During the whole of his career he was most energetic in his efforts to improve the condition of the working classes, and, in addition to writing many essays and theses upon social problems, he embodied many of his theories and conclusions in a series of, in many respects, remarkable novels. So great was his success

that, before his death, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had done much towards placing the wretched state of British social conditions on a firmer basis. His attitude in regard to labor troubles was remarkably sane, and, although he befriended the laborer, he was by no means one-sided in his judgments. The following, from a letter written to a friend, and published later in his biography, epitomizes something of what he endeavored to teach, and is, perhaps, in these days in which the contest between labor and capital is still one of the pertinent questions of the time, as applicable as at the time at which it was written:

"If these trades unions are to be allowed to exist, they can only exist on the ground of being not only organs for combination, but for keeping the combination men within the law. If they will not disprove that such outrages have been committed by union men; if they will not in honor to their own class be the first to drag such hounds to justice; if they will do nothing to free themselves from the old stigma that they have themselves notoriously aided in such outrages and murders, then let them be put down by law as incapable.

"I have defended the right of combination among the workmen, in hope that they would become wiser than of yore. But if they continue to murder, I see nothing for them but the just judgment of public opinion, which will sweep them away.

"I have seen enough of trades unions to suspect that the biggest rogues and loudest charlatans are the men who lead or mislead the honest workmen; but if the honest workmen themselves make no move toward detecting and exposing the authors of such outrages, they must suffer with their blind and base leaders."

Kingsley's literary work began with the publication, in 1848, of "The Saint's Tragedy," a dramatic poem, based on the history of Elizabeth of Hungary. This was followed the next year by "Alton Locke" and "Yeast," considered by many to be the best, as, most certainly, they were the most influential of his novels. Both dealt with the social

questions of the day. In 1853, "Hypatia," a strong story of early Christianity, in its conflict with Greek philosophy, appeared, and although it has elicited much criticism, it also commands admiration for the broadmindedness with which the beauty of the old Grecian doctrines is so fully recognized. In 1854 he published "Alexandria and Her Schools"; in 1855, "Westward Ho!" a tale of the time of Elizabeth; in 1857, "Two Years Ago"; and in 1866, "Hereward the Wake," a novel of the days of the Conqueror.

Of his other works, not purely fiction—for, with remarkable versatility, Kingsley wrote on scientific subjects, and translated from the Greek as well—may be mentioned "Water Babies," a classic among children's books, which appeared in 1863; "Glaucus," 1854; "The Heroes," a collection of Greek fairy tales, 1856; "Town Geology," 1872; "Prose Idylls," 1873; "Health and Education," 1874; and in 1871, as the result of a voyage to the Tropics, one of our most charming books of travel, "At Last." He also wrote many short poems, the best known of which are, probably, "The Sands o' Dee," and "Three Fishers," both of which have been given a place in our Canadian public-school readers.

German Farmers and Small Birds.

German farmers are trying to induce the smaller birds to return to their old haunts about the fields, and for this purpose are setting out boxes and other artificial devices to serve the birds for homes. The farmers need the birds to destroy the insects, but the birds are disappearing, not only because of their direct slaughter, but also because the old trees in the decayed hollows of which they built their nests, the old copses which they haunted, and both of which were prolific in insects, together with the stagnant pools which yielded them food in abundance, are all disappearing before the closer cultivation of the present time.

Current Events.

Over 106 lives have been lost in recent floods in Mexico.

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M. Honore Beaugrand, journalist, politician, and founder of La Patrie, died in Montreal on Oct. 7th, at the age of 58 years.

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A series of buoys are being placed in Lake Erie, to mark the boundary between Canadian and American waters.

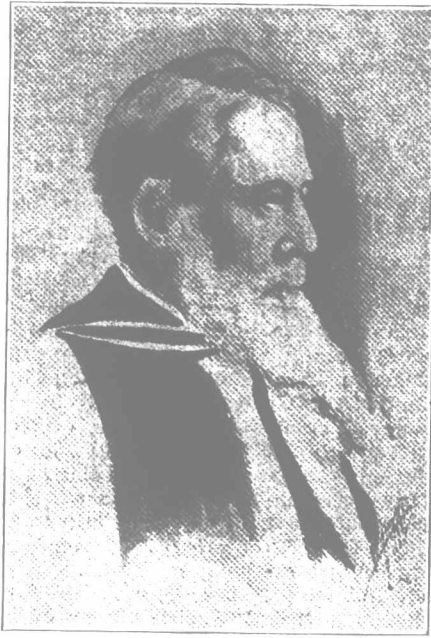
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Ayr, Ont., was visited on Oct. 9th by a tornado which wrought much damage to roofs and telegraph wires.

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NEWFOUNDLAND'S INDIGNATION.

Newfoundland has been greatly incensed at the conditions of the *modus vivendi* recently reached by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in regard to the herring fisheries in Newfoundland waters. By this arrangement, American fishermen are to be permitted to use purse seine nets, notwithstanding the fact that a law passed previously by the Government of the Island prohibited this method of fishing; while the law prohibiting the shipping of Newfoundland sailors and fishers on American vessels has been quietly set aside. Public feeling, for a time, ran so high that there was some danger of the Government resigning en masse.



Archbishop Bond.

DEATH OF PRIMATE BOND.

His Grace Archbishop Bond, of Montreal, Primate of the Anglican Church for all Canada, died at Montreal, on Oct. 9th. He was born in Truro, Eng., Sept. 1st, 1815, hence was, at the time of his death, in his 92nd year.

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THE CASE AT KENORA.

An interesting legal situation has been developed at Kenora. Five years ago the Ontario Legislature authorized the town, which wished to develop an extensive electric light and power business, to take over the plant of the Citizens' Telephone and Electric Light Co., which, under a lease from the Hudson's Bay Co., had developed a power on the shore

of the east branch of the Winnipeg River. The Hudson's Bay Co. then cancelled the lease, and the town purchased the plant and tried to buy land from the Hudson's Bay Co., being under the impression that they purchased the water-power with the land. An agreement was not, however, reached, and the town again applied to the Legislature, the result being that it was granted the power to expropriate some of the land owned by the Hudson's Bay Co., and some owned by the Keewatin Power Co. In order to secure the necessary water-power, the town now applied for a lease of the river-bed, but both the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Keewatin Power Co. argued that the Government had no power over the river-bed. In 1904 the question was argued in the Legislature, and it was decided that the Crown alone had power over the bed; the lease was granted, and Kenora proceeded to erect a plant. The Hudson's Bay Co. and Keewatin Power Co., however, still contended that they owned the land to the middle of the stream, and that the town was trespassing. A case was entered at Kenora in July last, and, although the companies finally abandoned their claim, the action was continued to determine the question of title. On Oct. 8th decision was given by Mr. Justice Anglin that the beds of all navigable rivers belong to the Crown. There at present the matter stands, but there is a possibility that it may be taken to the Court of Appeal. As the ownership of all river-beds is involved, much interest will hang on the final decision.

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A NUCLEUS OF A COLONY.

Japan has formed a railway company known as the Southern Manchurian Railway Co., which will control every railway from Mukden to

Port Arthur. Troops will be stationed along the roads, and a Japanese settlement formed at every station.

Equal to the Occasion.

Russell Sage, on his recent birthday, talked in an interesting manner about the famous Americans he has known. Apropos of Henry Ward Beecher, he said: "I went to Beecher's church one night to hear him preach. The church was crowded to the doors. But Beecher, unexpectedly, had been called out of town, and in his place, in the pulpit there sat a beardless, black-clad youth—a youth who is to-day one of the most powerful preachers in America. But this youth, fresh from the college, was unknown then, and the great congregation had come to hear Beecher, and not him. Consequently, as soon as he arose and announced that he was to preach in Beecher's place, the people began to drift out. First one went, then two, then a half-dozen; and the young man stood watching this dispersal from the pulpit. It was a trying moment, and yet there sat on his youthful face a smile singularly composed. Out the people tiptoed, and he waited, saying nothing, for almost five minutes. Then he said, as if in explanation of his silence, 'We will not begin this public worship until the chaff blows off.'"

Not His 'Eart that was Wrong.

Parson—Good-morning, Mrs. Stubbins. Is your husband at home?

Mrs. Stubbins—E's 'ome, sir, but 'e's a-bed.

Parson—How is it he didn't come to church on Sunday? You know, we must have our hearts in the right place.

Mrs. Stubbins—Lor', sir, 'is 'eart's all right. It's 'is trowiz'!—[Punch.]