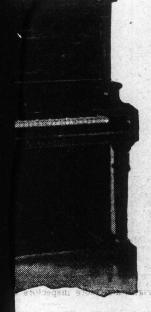
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g Contest

Colonist Office

CAR

erson on the staff of time and the contest ll subscribers must be nfined to any district, y lady who competes



adies' Solid Gold Watche with one Diamond.

age for the Loung o

cattle from winter's cold and summer's heat. In those days no one knew that in the great central plain of North America, there were thousands of square miles where no trees grew, or if they knew they did not think of the demand there would be for lumber when the prairies were settled. Too late they learned their folly, and now, in many parts of the country young forests are being planted. But trees take long to grow, and meanwhile every year sees lumber scarcer while the need for it is increasing. Nowhere on this continent are there such splen-Nowhere on this continent are there such splendid forests as in this province. The mild and damp climate causes trees to grow to a great size. Already ships laden with British Columbia lumber sail to every part of the world. Very wisely the government have made regulations concerning forest fires and correspond to the contract of th

and careless cutting of trees that will prevent useless destruction.

During the past month many thousands of acres of timber limits have been sold to rich men from the United States. They and others offer to buy still larger tracts. Some of these men will erect saw-mills in the province, others want the lumber to build bridges or supply factories of one kind or other. They are willing to pay the owners here high prices for their valuable property.

There is great excitement in Great Britain, and, There is great excitement in Great Britain, and, indeed, through the whole Empire. England's title of "Mistress of the Seas" is, so her statesmen say, in danger. Germany is building battleships at a greater rate than she is, and it is feared that the British navy will not be able to defend the shores of Britain if Germany attacks her. Though the Asquith Government only finds that England can build four big battleships this year, Sir Edward Grey acknowledges that more are needed. At the same time, he says that this building of great ships will, if continued, ruin Europe. Still he declares that for her safety, England must keep pace with Germany. Sir Reginald McKenna, the Lord of the Admiralty, said very much the same thing a few days miralty, said very much the same thing a few days

mirally, said very much the same thing a few days ago.

It is felt by all the great colonies of the Empire that it is not fair that they should look for protection in time of danger to the Mother Country and not assist in their own defence. New Zealand offered at once to send money to build a Dreadnought. Australia said that her plan was to build battleships of her own and to help the Mother Country to defend her should she be attacked. The Government of Canada has promised to provide for the naval defence of our own country. This Mr. Borden and all the members of the Opposition agreed to. In his speech, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if ever Great Britain was threatened, the colonies would come to her aid. The promise made in Parliament must be fulfilled by the people of Canada. This country is rich. It has no right to expect England to defend it without help. But a navy is not to be built quickly and when Mr. Borden said the work should be begun at once he spoke like an hinest and sensible man. We may well hope that war will never come, but to shut our eyes to its danger will not keep it away. not keep it away.

The British Association for the advance of Science will meet in Winnipeg in the autumn. This association is a very wise and learned body, and there is not one of its members who has not made himself famous for his knowledge or for his discoverige.

It is seventy-nine years since this society held its first annual meeting. The men who then sat round the table have long since passed away, and it almost seems as if a new world had taken the place of the one they knew. There was not a rallroad and very few steamers in the year 1829. Scientists were busy making experiments with electricity. They knew it was the fluid that caused the lightning, that it was dangerous, and they had learned how to produce it. But that it would carry messages over land and under water was scarcely suspected, except, perhaps, by some patient student, who was almost afraid to say what he believed. As for telephones and electric cars, they were not dreamed of. That messages could be sent across the ocean or over continents tric cars, they were not dreamed of. That messages could be sent across the ocean or over continents through the air and received by any vessel or building where a machine was placed for the purpose would have been thought quite as impossible as we now look upon a voyage to the moon. Everyone worked by the light of candles or curious lamps filled with vegetable or animal oil, for no one had yet found the oil wells which have made such immense fortunes. Much less had anyone thought that electricity could be made to give a steady light. Even in England machines had only begun to take the place of the hand-workers in the great factories that were beginning to rear their tall chimneys, and in Canada spinning, weaving and carding were done at home.

at home:

Many diseases of which we scarcely hear, and others that we no longer dread, carried off people by thousands. These changes, and a thousand others, which have made life so much easier for us all, were brought about by the discoveries of such men as these, who will visit Canada next autumn. Wherever they have worked they have done good. They have made the ground more fertile and have given one man power to do the work of many. It is owing to them that we are able to enjoy the fruits of far-distant lands, and that butter, meat and fish can be kept fresh for many weeks in the hottest climates.

It does not seem possible that during the next eighty years such wonderful changes can be wrought as have taken place since this society was formed. have taken place since this society was formed as have taken place since this society was formed. Yet, though scientists have taught men how to use for their own purposes the forces of nature, though they have made servants of water, air, electricity and heat, as well as many things on and under the earth, they have not changed the human nature.

> _____ FLOWER COMPETITION

Will the boys who found "simpson," lady cushion, monkey plant, Star of Bethlehem, tulip, wild mustard, wild marigold, wild clover, deadly nightshade, kindly look for them again and send specimens? Perhaps better names can be found for them. They can scarcely be out of blossom yet. The daisy is not a native of British Columbia, but the "wee modest crimson-timed flower" loves our fields and beginn crimson-tipped flower" loves our fields and lawns so well that we must count it one of our dearest flowers. The same cannot be said of the dandelion, which, though it brightens the roadsides, ruins the lawns .- Editor.

Found in March Dog-tooth Violets, Bluebell (blue-eyed grass), Dandelian, Black Alder, Chickweed, Wild Carrot, Wild Mustard, Peacock, Buttercup, Monkey Plant (Wild Musk), Flower Currant, Skunk Cabbage, Wild Gooseberry, Oregon Grape, Star of Bethlehem Wild Plum, Grounsel, Wild Forget-me-not, Wild Cress, Daisy, Maple.

Flowers Found March 30, 1909 Wild Cuckoo plant, or Wild Arabis, found in a sunny, moist place.
Wild Bethlehem Star, found in a sunny, damp

Wild Pink Geranium, found in a mossy, sunny Wild Yellow Musk, found in a sunny, sheltered

place.

Wild Mustard, found in a wet, sunny place.

Wild White Celery, found in a shady, moist place.

Tiny White Mossflower, found in a sunny, rocky

A. C. J. MUIR.

Musk was sent in last week but was not printed in list, so am sending it again.
ISABEL M. F. BARRON,

1718 Leighton Rd., Victoria, March 30, 1909. Dear Editor—Just a few lines to tell you what flowers I have found during the week: Lily, found in a shady piace; Oregon Grapelet, found in a dry, sunny place; Wild Mustard, found in a shady place on the rocks; Bluebell, found on the rocks; Peacock, found in a sunny place; Chickweed, found in a damp place; Buttercup, found in the

flowering Currant, found in a snay place; Wild Flowering Currant, found in a sunny place; Wild Plum, found in a shady place (and there are three which I will send in my letter, for I don't know their names); a Daisy, found in a dry, sunny place; Cedar, found in a damp place; Wild Musk, found in a damp, sunny place.

KINGSLEY TERRY.

1147 Fairfield Rd., Victoria, March 31, 1909. Dear Editor—I have found this week as follows:
Wild Yellow Violet, in sunny, dry place; Wild
Pink May-flower, in damp, shady place; Wild Yellow Groundsel, in dry, sunny place; Maple-bud, in
demp, shady place, and one I don't know what the KENNETH GREIG.

Dear Editor—I was taking a stroll on Sunday evening after sundown, and while I was out I found the following flowers:

Skunk Cabbage, found in damp, shady place; Dandelion, found in damp, shady place; Dandelion, found in dry, sunny place; Lily, found in shady place; Bluebell, or Wild Crocus, found in sunny, rocky place; Peacock, found in sunny place; Wild Oregon Grape, found in sunny place; Pink Star of Bethlehem, Buttercup, found in sunny place; fir, found on a tree, sunny place; Pussy-willow, found on a tree, sunny place; Chickweed, found in shady place; Flowering Currant, found on a tree; Daisy, found in sunny place; Wild Blackberry, found in sunny place; Wild Blackberry, found in sunny place; Water Lily, found in damp place; Choke-cherry, found on tree; Cedar-blossom, found on tree. Seven things I do not know the names of. Total amount, 26.

1077 Chamberlin St., Victoria, March 30, 1909. Dear Editor—I am going to tell you what flowers found last week:

Dear Editor—I am going to tell you what flowers I found last week:

Buttercup, in a damp, shady place; Bluebell, in a dry, sunny place; Lily, damp, shady place; Tullp, in a damp, shady place; Flowering Current, in a damp, shady place; Moss, in a sunny, rocky place; Dandelion, in a dry, sunny place; Maple, in a dry, sunny place; Star of Bethlehem, in a damp, shady place; White and Red Chickweed, in a damp, shady place; White and Red Chickweed, in a damp, shady place; Red Cedar, in a dry, shady place; Peacock, in a damp shady place; Musk, in a dry, sunny place; Groundsel, in a damp, shady place; Gooseberry, in a dry, sunny place; Hazel, in a damp, shady place; Alder, in a dry, sunny place; Golden Rod, in a dry, sunny place; Wild Raspberry, in a damp, shady place; Choke-berry, in a damp, shady place; Skunk Cabbage, in wet, sunny place; and four I don't know the names of.

LYALL-DOON. LYALL DOON.

1510 Fairfield Rd., Victoria, March 31, 1909. 1510 Fairfield Rd., Victoria, March 31, 1909.

Dear Editor—I have found the following flowers in the last week on Fairfield road:

Salmon-berry, in a damp, sunny place; Wild Oregon Grape, in a damp, shady place; Wild Tulip, in a damp place; Star of Bethlehem, Flowering Moss, in a damp, sunny place; Red Flowering Cedar, in a sunny place; Hazel, in a sunny place; Mountain Ash, Horse-tail, in a wet, sunny place; Spruce, and four I don't know the names of.

JOHN McKERLIE.

Dear Editor—I thought I would write you a few lines to tell you how many flowers I found, and where I found them. I found one Dandellon, in dry, shady place; a Bluebell, in damp, sunny place, around the rocks; one Maple bud and flower, in a dry, sunny place; one Peacock, in damp, sunny place; one Tulip, in a dry, shady place; one May-flower, in damp, shady place; one Flowering Moss, growing on the rocks; one Red Flowering Currant, in dry place; one Musk, in a green, grassy ffeld, one Buttercup, in damp, sunny place; one Star of Bethlehem, in the rocks; one Wild Oregon Grape, in a shady place; a bunch of Chiekweed, in damp, sunny place; one Wild Crocus, in big field, very dry; one Choke cherry, in damp place; one Flowering Cedar, in a dry place; one Groundsel, in dry place; one plece of Wild Forget-me-not, on the rocks; one Wild Daisy, in damp, shady place; one Hazel-blosson, and one Spruce-blossom, in dry, sunny place; one Goldenrod, along the road, very dry place; one Skunk Cabbage, in a damp place; one piece of Wild Gooseberry, in dry, shady place. shady place. WILFRED POLLOCK.

A Water Glass The boy who lives near any kind of water will enjoy owning a water glass.

Boys, not unlike girls and grown-up people, like to make discoveries and are curious about that which is not visible. The stones, shells, and growths under

the water are of great interest, and with this glass one may see the bottom in twice as deep water as without one. The water glass may be made very easily by a boy, and the enjoyment of using one made by one's own self will be greatly increased. The one used by our party was made by taking an ordinary piece of window glass 8 x 10 and with four pieces of board sawed, slanting so that the top was somewhat larger than the bottom—possibly measuring 10 x 12. The glass was puttied in the bottom and the wood painted

green to keep it from warping and to help absorb the rays of light. The rays of light.

The water glass box is used by placing the glass next to the water and in looking through this many secrets of the deep will be revealed. Our party was making a trip in St. George's Bay in the Bermuda Islands, and with this glass the corals, beautiful shells, sea-fans, sea-eggs, mosses, and seaweeds just as nature arranged them were very interesting. Our oarsman had a fish-pot or trap in this bay and from the deep, deep water with a boat-hook he pulled this from the bottom and found three immense lobsters in it. They were of such interest to us that we took their pictures with the water glass. At the we took their pictures with the water glass. At the left of the glass is a sea-egg which the guide cleaned for us. He removed the animal from the inside and scraped the hundreds of pine-like threads from the surface, leaving the shell, which is a beautiful speci-

men of the sea-egg or sea-urchin.

Some of the party supposed that they were in the picture, but found to their dismay that they were

class soction boats are sometimes used, but while it is easier to see the bottom through these, yet there is the possibility of their springing a leak, and those only should be used which are made by experienced workmen. But a home-made water glass is always ready for use.—From Nature and Science in St. Nicholas. ---

The Pope and the Cough-Drop

Pope Leo XIII. was fond of his joke. Once when he had to receive a large gathering of pilgrims he had a bad cold, for which Dr. Lapponi, gave him a box of lozenges, of which he was to take one now and then to soothe his throat. The doctor was present then to soothe his throat. The doctor was present at the reception, taking his stand in a corner where he gould easily watch the Pope. After addressing the pilgrims for a short time Leo grew very hoarse, but never took a pastille. In order to remind him, Dr. Lapponi gave a loud significant cough. Thereupon the Pope bade an attendant fetch the doctor. The pilgrims became alarmed, thinking Leo was ill. But when the doctor came up, the Pope took the box of lozenges out of his pocket and said, "We heard you cough, doctor. Will you take a pastille?"—Little Folks

> Have Parrots Brains? By Henry Fischer

French savants have decided that comparatively speaking, the average parrot has as much brain as man. Likewise that the bird's brain curvatures, where memory, speech and the ability of imitation are located, are identical with man's.

This discovery eases the way to the belief, often expressed, that Polly understands what he says, that he is not merely a brainless, "parrot-like" imitator.

Claud Albarest, writing in the Journal Des Voyages, says;

"When I was studying birds and animal life in South America, my parrot lost his feathers, and consequently became very sensitive to draughts. I had a colored servant who habitually left the door open, for which negligence I reprimanded him time and again. The bird repeated and recollected the command often given to the boy, namely: 'Cierra la puerto' (Close the door), and whenever he neglected the formality shouted the words after him, usually adding 'Donkey!' or another contemptuous epithet.

"This parrot was very fond of our house cat, until one morning Peter stole a piece of cake from him. Polly flew into a rage and called the cat every bad name in his repertoire. However, after a while he quieted down and gave us to understand that the incident was closed. Indeed, in the afternoon he called for the cat in his most dulcet tones: "Gato, gato, querido!" (Cat, dear cat).

"Peter allowed himself to be bamboozled and went to the cage. Immediately the parrot jumped on him and bit his ear in two. As the scared tabby ran away, Polly cried after him: 'Ah, ah! That was good—that was splendid!' and thereafter he never called the cat "dear" again.

"Did Polly know what he was about?"

Georges Routomes, the celebrated British naturalist, put himself on record as a believer in the parrot's understanding as follows:

"Whenever my wife or friends discussed the faults of one of the children Polly interrupted by crying: 'Stop that; you will make her cry.' This when a girl was under discussion. If a boy, he said: 'You will make that kid cry.'

"Our parrot had heard us criticize a friend of my wife's who delighted in wearing trained dresses. I had remarked that her train was good for something,

"Our parrot had heard us criticize a friend of my wife's who delighted in wearing trained dresses. I had remarked that her train was good for something, i.e., to sweep the street. Some time after that my wife went out in a long trained dress, 'Don't forget to sweep the street, dear,' cried Polly."

Dr. Carl Noss, the German naturalist, endorsing the findings of the French savants regarding Polly's brain and brain curvatures, says: "When living abroad a number of foreigners and natives were wont to call at our house, and as I am somewhat of a linguist, I used to entertain each in his own torgue.

a linguist, I used to entertain each in his own tongue.

"Polly followed suit and greeted my visitors in their own particular lingo, "Wie gehits?" to the German, 'Comment allez vous?" to the Frenchman, 'How do you do?' to the Englishman, etc., etc.

"Myself he invariably addressed in German and never failed to bid me 'Good day' or 'Good evening,' nor did he ever make a mistake by substituting evening for morning."—N. Y. American.

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Did You Meet Them?

Two little Tempers went their way Through town and country, one winter day. One, like a queen, wore a golden crown, And the fairy Sunshine, had spun her gown: And she gaily tossed, as she danced along, A largess of smiles, good cheer and song.

The other one wore on her brow a cloud, And her voice was fretful, and cross and loud; And people pulled up their mufflers high, And said, "There's an east wind passing by.' And she scattered about, in the frosty air, Quarrels and bickerings, everywhere.

Both had followers in their train, figuring their wages, pleasure and pain. And Time took snapshots of each and all, And hung the pictures on Memory's wall. Sunshine and shadow, gloom and cheer; Which did you walk with today, my dear?

—Congregationalist and Christian World.

A Black Water

In 1663 so little was tea known in Germany that a writer of that period mentions it simply as "a black water with an acid taste"; and six years later the Muscovite Ambassador at the court of the Mogul declined accepting a large present of tea for his master on the plea that it would be only troubling him with a commodity for which he had no use. England is generally believed to have first imported it from Holland, the Dutch for a time obtaining it in exchange for sage, which the connoisseurs of the Flowery Land regarded as superior to their own dainty. But, if "Oliver Cromwell's tea-pot' is a veritable relic, then the beverage must have been known before the year 1660, which is the date generally fixed for its introduction. The probabilities are, however, that the Protector had merely received the vessel in question with some of the new herb as a curiosity, for in none of the contemporary dramatists or works of the period of the contemporary dramatists or works of the period is any allusion made to either. But in 1687 Lord Clarendon expressly notes in his diary that, after supper with Pere Couplet, he had tea, which his guest declared was "really as good as any he had drunk in China." From this period its popularity increased, for even when tea was much dearer than coffee, the laboring classes, unlike their brethren on the continent, never took kindly to the latter.

Clever Detectives

Birds and insects are wonderfully clever detectives. Upon one occasion a gentleman living in India observed a large flock of crows leaving a tree near his house. Shortly after they were gone violent disease broke out in that vicinity.

ease broke out in that vicinity.

An English beekeeper placed a quantity of what he believed to be the best quality of sugar in his nives. But the bees promptly turned it out, and the man found later that the sugar was a cheap imitation. Swallows and other birds that migrate always

swallows and other birds that higher stways choose as their dwelling places localities which are healthful. People, knowing this, watch these birds and build their own houses accordingly.

Then there are bird and insect policemen which kill the roges among their kindred. Ladybirds, for instance, keep the queen files off roses, and the reddish brown ant patrols the cotton fields and keep them clean of the destructive cotton boll weevil. them clear of the destructive cotton boll weevil,

What Would You Take? What would you take for that soft little head
Pressed close to your face at time for bed;
For that white, dimpled hand in your own held tight,
And the dear little eyelids kissed down for the night?
What would you take?

What would you take for that smile in the morn Those bright dancing eyes, and the face they adorn;
For the sweet little voice that you hear all day
Laughing and cooing—yet nothing to say?
What would you take?

What would you take for those pink little feet round, chubby cheeks and that mouth so For the wee, tiny fingers, and little soft toes,
That wrinkly little neck, and that funny little nose?
Now, what would you take?

-Mrs. T. D. Prosser, in Good Housekeeping.

Juvenile Geography

Here is a clever composition by a little traveller which shows quite a knowledge of things and places: I was awakened one morning by a city in China, which was perched upon a fence under my window. From a neighboring room I heard a division of Great Britain, and soon afterward I called one of the rivers in South America to make a fire, as the air was a division of South America. Going down to breakfast I found that one of the lakes of North America had spilled a division of Europe upon the carpet, and put upon the table a division of Asia, seasoned with a city of South America; also a cape of Massachusetts; an Island in Oceanica; a city in France, stopped with a city in Ireland, and a basket containing a river in Africa, and a quantity of ammunition. I gave him a division of Africa to pay for my breakfast, and went to the kitchen to ask some of the islands of Oceanica. to the kitchen to ask some of the islands of Oceanica for some sugar to feed and island of Africa which was hanging in my window.—Educational Review. Who will send an answer to this?

lue \$450

ANK used to nominate a

the additional expense. harder than they have a large Five-Passenger complete, and is good

Special Prizes

A great meeting will be held in London next July. A great meeting will be left in London and good-ness, will come together from all parts of the world to see if anything can be done to lessen the terrible evil of drunkenness that causes so much of the poverty, sickness and sin in the northern countries of the world. It is to be hoped they will find some cure the world. It is to be hoped they will find some cure for this dreadful disease, and that they will discover a way to remove temptation from the weak. But few men are strong enough to conquer the craving for liquor once they have formed it. If boys only knew how much happier they are who have never learned to love strong drink the saloons would not have so many customers, and there would be fewer sad mothers, unhappy wives and hungry children.

CURRENT TOPICS

Many of you will, before you read this, have seen the Vancouver Island Post. It is the new Victoria paper. There are many new people in our beautiful city and more are coming. Let us wish them all and the new paper success and prosperity.

Mr. Martin Burrell has been telling the Ottawa government that it was very necessary to keep diseased fruit from coming into Canada. There are two reasons for this. Such fruit is not good for food, and from it insect pests spread into our own orchards. The Minister of Agriculture said Mr. Burrell was quite right, and more inspectors would be appointed.

The boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was won by the Oxford crew this year. Boys who have read "Tom Brown" will remember the description of the race there. It is not likely the young men who rowed this year differed much from Tom Brown and his friends of sixty years ago. Englishmen do not change their manners nor their customers.

shmen do not change their manners nor their cus-

The ashes of the old Pemberton block were no

The ashes of the old Pemberton block were not cold before preparations were begun to build a new one, and now workmen are busy gathering material for a six-story building. This will be an ornament to the city, and already business men have engaged to occupy the rooms as soon as they are ready. Victoria is fortunate in having a citizen who is, as confident in her future and as ready to overcome difficulties as Mr. F. B. Pemberton.

The Emperor of Germany is to spend the time

from the middle of April to the middle of May in the Mediterranean. Part of this time he will visit the beautiful Island of Corfu. President Roosevelt will about the same time be reaching the shores of Africa on his way to hunt elephants and other African monsters. He goes by way of the Red Sea. When the German Emperor sets sail at Venice, the ex-President will be at Aden. It was thought at one time that they would meet, but this was a mistake.

The United States Congress is finding its task

The United States Congress is finding its task of changing the tariff a very hard one. Many manufacturers think they cannot carry on their business if the dutues which keep foreign countries from selling their goods to the people of the United States are taken off. One of the discoveries made by the members who have been studying this matter, is that the Japanese have learned to manufacture all kinds of silk, and that they can do the work much cheaper than is possible in the United States.

Most boys and girls have seen pictures of the

Most boys and girls have seen pictures of the caravans that brought the gems and gold, the silks and ivories, of India to the shores of the Persian Gulf or the Mediterranean Sea, in the old days before steamships were invented. Still the camel, "the ship of the desert," is used to carry goods over the great Eastern deserts. Now it is planned to build a great railroad more than two thousand miles long between Egypt and India. This road would make travel through a very hot region much more speedy as well as safer and more comfortable.

There have been several sad accidents lately in the coal mines. Men have been crushed by great lumps of coal. Some have been killed, others injured. It

of coal. Some have been killed, others injured. It is reported in the newspapers. Miners say that many such accidents are the result of carelessness. Men know there is danger, but think they can work one day or perhaps one hour longer. Sometimes these reckless workers escape, but too often they are carried from the mine maimed for life. Few things are earlied to see a strong man hurt in such

are sadder than to see a strong man hurt in such a way. No one should ever run needless risk. Rashness is not bravery. Often, however, such accidents take place in spite of the greatest care and foresight. Our coal costs more than dollars.

oms quickly.

Christians of every name met at the end of March in Toronto. Four thousand men came from all the provinces of Canada and from many parts of the United States to take part in the Canadian missionary congress. The greater number were not ministers but busy men of the world. Rallroad men, merchants and mechanics came together to talk over the best way of making the world Christian. They want to send missionaries all over the world and they feel that every Christian who cannot go himself should pay as much as he can afford towards the expenses of those who are fitted for the work of teaching men everywhere to become Christ's followers. Such Four thousand men came from all the

meetings will do good. Even in Canada most people are very far indeed from acting as Christians should.

Mr. Crease thinks that the children who have entered the flower competition will try what large bunches of blossoms they can gather. The editor hopes there is no danger of this. Children who know and love the flowers will not want to waste them. More than one of the boys have shown that they have already learned to see the beauty in the blossoms they have gathered. Do not take any flower till it is fully out, and then, unless you are quite sure of the name, take the whole plant and press it, roots and all. A gentleman who dearly loves the wild flowers, begs that no children will pluck the leaves of the "tany lilies." This fills the plants. These pretty flowers ought to grow in the park and on the golf links. Some people keep them on their lawns. We cannot have wild flowers in the city, but there are many places near Victoria where they will grow for many years to come. Mr. Crease thinks that the children who have en-

will grow for many years to come. There was a bitter quarrel in the House of Commons a few days since. Many of the Conservative members wanted an investigation into all the departments. The Government thought it was enough that the officials of the marine department found guilty of dishonesty should have been disgraced and dismissed. Goods will no longer be bought from the friends of the government, but from those who sell them cheapest and of the best quality. It has been shown that the people will no longer allow the men paid to serve them to accept bribes. This did not satisfy all the Conservatives, and Mr. Foster demanded that the business men who had received more ed that the business men who had received more for their goods than they were worth should be pun-ished, as well as the officers of the marine depart-ment. Both the speaker and Sir Wilfrid accused each other of dishonesty, and their followers to sides with their leaders. It was a pity that what good Canadians of all parties are agreed has been a shameful exposure could not have been closed without this display of angry feeling.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia, all the boys in the public schools, who are old enough, learn military drill as the cadets in the High School do here. There drill masters are appointed by the Militia Department, just as the officers of the regiment are. Lord Strathcona thinks that every boy in Canada should be trained to be a soldier in this way, and he has set apart a quarter of a million dollars, which will give a yearly income of \$10,000, to be used for the purpose of paying instructors and supplying rifles to the older boys.

It is believed by Lord Strathcona and many others that every man should know how to defend his country, and that the best way to bring this about is to drill the boys and to teach them to love their country. These people say that, whether the boys will have to In Halifax, Nova Scotia, all the boys in the pub-

drill the boys and to teach them to love their country. These people say that, whether the boys will have to fight or not, when they grow to be men, the drill does them good. It makes them strong in body, it teaches them to obey orders promptly, and it trains them to work together. They learn to be neat in their person and respectful. All these habits and qualities are of value to a man whatever may be his calling. Brave men are always gentle to the weak. Many of the noblest men have been soldiers, and although in these days nations do not go to war for little things, as they did long ago, the day may come when the men of any nation must fight to protect when the men of any nation must fight to protect their homes, their wives and their little ones. To be

ready to do this is the part of wise men The war cloud that for a long time has rolled has passed away. The despotic power of the Sultan has gone and the people of that country are free to make their own laws and enjoy in safety the fruits of their labor. Bulgaria has become an independent country, over whom no other nation has any power, and now Sarvia has been made to understand that and new Servia has been made to understand that

and new Servia has been made to understand that she must not expect any assistance in her quarrel with Austria. She has been told that her soldiers must not even threaten to fight her big neighbor, and that it is not of the least use to hope that Bosnia and Herzegovina will either become independent or be allowed to unite with their smaller neighbor.

The King of Servia had troubles of his own while the nation was in danger. The heir to the throne, Prince George, a young man of twenty-two, was very wild and wicked. He not only tried to persuade his father's subjects to go to war, but his behavior was a disgrace to the nation. At last it was suspected that he murdered his servant, and although this was denied, he has given up his right to succeed to his father's throne. It is said that this has made peace easier. King Peter has appointed his second son, Alexander, to be his heir. Wild and wicked as Prince George was, there seems to have wicked as Prince George was, there seems to have been something noble about him, when he yielded his place to his brother, and yet offered his services as a soldier to his country. It is said that the Russian people are not pleased at the triumph of Austria. However that may be, it is not likely that there will be further trouble in the Balkans for a long

The world's forests are growing smaller year by year. The first settlers in Canada and the United States looked upon trees as their enemies. The axe and the fire were used to destroy them. Often miles and miles of valuable timber were burned by some careless farmer, as he kindled a pile of brush and allowed the fire to run into the woods. No trees were left to shade the river's banks or to shelter the