

too remote, too problematical, some authorities, indeed, say, too visionary to have any practical interest at present.

**Canadian Pine
for Sidewalks.**

The "Timber Trades Journal" relates the experience of the town of Cardiff in regard to timber used in its pavements. Three sections of wood pavement were laid side by side in the busiest street of that place, which are thus described:—

(1) Canadian yellow pine blocks creosoted. Down for about eleven years. Never been touched since. Now in perfect order. Initial cost about one-third less than jarrah or English oak, referred to in Nos. 2 and 3 following.

(2) Australian jarrah blocks. Down about two years. Not in such good order as the Canadian pine.

(3) English oak blocks. Down about three years. In better condition than the jarrah, but not in such good condition as the Canadian wood.

The first cost being less, the wearing quality better, the superior economy of Canadian pine is proved. Of course, in many British cities and towns the pavements must be of stone, as nothing else will stand the wear and tear of the traffic. Stone, too, is the cheapest material in some places. There are, however, hundreds of towns in the old country where Canadian pine would be appreciated were it once introduced for paving sidewalks and roadways. The transfer of the supply, furnished by Canadian saw mills, to Great Britain away from the United States might be effected as supplies of other goods have been transferred to the markets of the old country.

**The Queen's Birthday.
God Save the Queen!**

God save the Queen, so familiar to millions, so earnestly uttered for the life term of two generations, is still the aspiration of the Empire that is blessed indeed by having such a Queen and Empress as Alexandra in succession to the venerated Victoria. The Queen's birthday was celebrated on the 1st. inst. Since landing in England in up-to the present hour, though occupying probably the most difficult of regal positions to fill with innocence and freedom from reproach, Queen Alexandra has borne ever not merely "the white flower of a blameless life," but has borne the diadem of an illustrious life, distinguished by all the virtues of womanhood and the glories of motherhood. Not an unkindly whisper has ever been heard in criticism of Queen Alexandra. To no other Queen, living or dead, can this honour be paid. "The white light that beats upon a Throne," exposing any speck of defilement, has shone on the Queen as on a diamond, revealing only light and beauty.

For the throne of Great Britain to have been occupied in succession by two such Queens as VICTORIA and ALEXANDRA, both exemplars of all that is honourable and worshipful in womanhood, is worthy to

be regarded as a special mark of Providential favour to the whole Empire. The King, as well he may, has sanctioned a verse being added to the National Anthem invoking a divine blessing on His Consort, the refrain of which we echo:

"God save the Queen!"

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt's Message would have been improved materially as a State deliverance by condensation. There is far too much generalizing; too much moralizing; too much dwelling on truisms. The Message reads more like an essay prepared for a young men's institute than the weighty utterance of a statesman who is the chief executive officer of a great nation. His recommendations that anarchists should "be kept out of the country, and, if found in it, should be deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision made for the punishment of those who stay; and that anarchy should be made an offence against the law of nations like piracy and the slave trade," have a touch of excitement natural enough, but not as restrained as the dignity of his position demanded. We do not see where those will be found for punishment after all anarchists have been deported.

In regard to Trusts, the pith of this section of the Message is in the words:—

"Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury."

The President repudiates the idea that the objection to Trusts:—

"Springs from envy or uncharitableness, or lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combinations of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right."

No scheme is proposed by the President for controlling Trusts beyond a vague intimation that publicity in regard to their working is desirable. After giving an inferential stroke at Trusts, composed of capitalists, the President turns to trades unions that are, in fact, trusts composed of wage-earners, the right to join which he emphatically declares to be a leading factor in the success of each man. Why a combination of individual capitalists should be controlled by special legislation, and a combination of individual wage-earners be left free from such control, is not apparent, nor is it explainable on any sound economic principle.