The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL L. NO. 164.

re ever

irgains

aple

ins 25_o our very ded in this

a rich as-

her makes.

TOWELS. Regular Price..25¢

ular price ins 90c

ched, good llar price90¢

ren ..\$1.50 nkets 95c KETS 10-4 price \$1.25. 12 1-2c

25c. July ...12 1-2¢

rices

25c

ks 45c variety in , also nar-July Sale45¢ tas 50c

ISINES, in negths and 75c and 50¢

Iso natural ripes. Reg-c. July Sale50¢

Silks 90c ality, fancy y, myrtle,

Prices

ace. Regu-le Price **10¢**

odors. Re-July Sale TH POW-

e water of price 25c. orice 25c.15¢ LEBRAT-

and 75c.25¢ EAM. Re-AP, Regu-le Price 25¢ Regular Price..50¢ OF VICdifferent of paper.

e, 20c. July E PAPER.

NT PAPx. Regular25¢ ntaining 24 ished pap-Reg. prices e Price **15**¢ PER plain. s. Regular rice....15¢

Cream

ms

nery

es 50c or under-n nine new price 75c. 50¢

ay 38c SHEETed. Regu-\$1.50

VICTORIA. B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1908

REBUILDING OF

Commission.

QUEBEC BRIDGE NORTHERN WATERS

in Aleutians

lier Date This Year Than Revolutionists in its Bar-Any Past Season

Hallows and the control of the contr

amendment of Mr. Doyce was lost on division.

At the evening session progress was made with the bill.

The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. July 15.—Tremendous rain and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became somewhat and electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became time the expectation of the revolution passed over Hallitax. The discussion became time the expectation of the expectation of the electric storms passed over Hallitax. The discussion became time the expectation of the revolution passed of the flow because the property of the same criminal means, and the Russian the first of the revolution passed of the flow passed of the flo HONDURS CONFLICT

President Davilla Loss Granders and Taphic under venerable of the street of the st

GOUNT TOLSTOI

Work to Be Placed Under the Exploration Party Sent By a Shocked Beyond Endurance by Deputation Asks Premier to Subsidies and Guarantees Men- General Fall Reported Through- Parliament Striving to Get Horrors of Russian Exe-Remove Embargo on Can-

ENGINEERS TO DRAW PLANS JAPANESE SEALERS BUSY BRAVES PRISON OR DEATH MR. ASQUITH SYMPATHETIC LARGE TOTAL IS PROVIDED WEATHER CALLED IDEAL ANOTHER LAND SCANDAL

House of Commons Spends Went Into Bering Sea at Ear- Government Even Worse Than Request Also Made for Com- Roads Specified in British Co- Farmers and Business Men Syndicate of Brandon Allowed

tioned in Resolution Before Commons.

- lumbia Take Over Four

out the Grain Growing Region

Feel Encouraged by the Situation

Through Business By Tomorrow Night

to Profit By Indian Re-

DEATH TO CZAR

Seame frighting and an own the one passenger frighting him under ofto.

Chick, who was the one passenger frighting him under ofto.

Chick the was the one passenger frighting and altered and the state of the town and altered and the state of the state of

three others, who fled. The murderer escaped.

New Wheat in Ontario.

Chatham, Ont., July 15.—The first new wheat came into the Canada flour mills yesterday. It is an excellent sample of mixed variety, testing 54 pounds to the bushel.

Bills in Senate

TWO FISHERMEN DEFY LAW OF PROVINCE

Courts

to give the civil service an increase of salaries. It says it is not only a question of finance, but it is a ques-

days in jail.

Mr. Prickett was aged 65 years, and

had charge of various Methodist churches in the state. He was editor of the Metuchen Record, a weekly paper. Two years ago he was elected recorder of the borough. Herron has made no statement of the affair to

PROHIBITIONISTS

National Convention Meets and Adjourns Without Bringing Candidate to Sight

Columbus, O., July 15.—The Prohi

Johnstown, Pa., July 15.—One man was killed and 25 or 30 others were injured, some perhaps fatally, tonight, when a trolley car of the Johnstown Passenger railway, after striking a traction engine at a crossing, a mile from here, started backwards and went over a steep embankment. Men, were among those and children were among those

SMALL CONFIDENCE IN EITHER PARTY

Will Be Means of Starting Jur- President Moyer's Review of Reports From Different Points Leslie M. Shaw Interested in Show Run is Hardly Amalgamating Two Big Report.

see District Court lext Saturding morning when the test case will have list mirst innings.

Lighty Sentenced.

Winnipes, July 15—A very light sentence was given the two greets as the control was given the two greets as the control of the control not this party should be placed in power.

Far be it from me to say or do anything that might interfere with Labor's efforts to temporarily better its condition, but have we any reason to expect an interpretation of these laws favorable to labor if they be enacted?

"Mr. Mitchell is quoted as being particularly gratified at having included in the plank the right of workers to organize. When we remember that federal judges by their interpretation of the laws have vested supreme power in the executive of a state, and declared that no court could inquire into his acts, and when as Mr. Mitchell says, the supreme court of the land has so construed the laws as to make it a crime for labor to organize, what

Metuchen, N. J., July 15.—F. D. B. Prickett, a retired minister of the Methodist church, and former recorder of the borough of Metuchen, was shot down and killed in the street near his home today. Archie Herron, charged with the shooting, stood at the head of the stairs in his home with a drawn revolver to dety arrest, but he finally surrendered.

Two weeks ago, while Mr. Prickett was recorder, Herron was frequently was recorder, Herron was frequently was recorder, him for disorderly

The car driven by R. L. Lockwood, used as the pilot car, broke an axle near Nazareth. It was the pathfinder of the route.

Car No. 101, on arrival at the check-Car No. 101, on arrival at the checking-out station, was penalized twelve
points. This leaves only five cars with
perfect scores in the power contest.
Today's run makes the first half of
the toon with five teams still having
perfect scores in the Glidden contest.
Tomorrow's run is from here to Albany, 152 miles.

Vancouver, B. C., July 15.—Nearly three hundred people attended a dance given last night on the Canadian-Australian liner Marama. The handsome promenade deck, sheltered with awnings, and superbly decorated with flags and bunting, made an ideal ballroom. Excellent music was furnished by Harpur's Orchestra. The proceeds will be donated to the Seamen's Institution.

CATCHES OF SALMON **NEGOTIATIONS FOR** ARE RATHER SMALL

Show Run is Hardly Started .

Windsor, Ont., July 14.—Lt. Col. J. R. Wilkinson, organizer and first commanding officer of the Essex Fusiliers, died at his home in Leamington yesterday, at the age of 71 years.

San Francisco, July 14.—Thos. J. O'Brien, United States ambassador to Japan, arrived here today on the steamer Kores. He will proceed at once to the east.

Phliadelphia, July 14.—One Chinaman was killed and two white men were injured this afternoon in a pistol fight in Chinatown. The fight was the result of a quarrel among a group of Chinese. Lee Chin, proprietor of a restaurant, is dead. Max Soble and Abram Dundem are the injured men.

Publishers and Paper Trust Oyster Bay, July 14.—President Rosseveit has referred to the Department of Justice the appeal made to him by Herman Ridder on behalf of the American Newspaper association that some action be taken against the paper manufacturers. Any action to be taken will be directed by the Attorney General.

Columbus, O., July 15.—The Prohibitionists' national convention methore today, worked under a temporary organization throughout its two sessions and adjourned until tomorrow without hearing a report from the committee appointed to select its permanent officers.

The Presidential nomination is still open, and there has been no marked concentration on any candidate. It was agreed early in the day that nominations could be had by Seaborn Writ, of Georgia, if he would express a willingness to accept it.

When the sub-committee made its report tonight the platform had been in the greatest part arranged, and it is expected that it will be accepted as it has been drawn up.

Trolley Car Accident.

A dance given last night on the Canadian-Australian liner Marama. The handsome promenade deck, sheltered with awnings, and superbly decordated with flags and bunting, made an ideal ballroom. Excellent music was furnished by Harpur's Orchestra. The proceeds will be donated to the Seammen's Institution.

BISHOPRIC DIVIDED

Northern Part of Bishop Dontenwill's Diocese to Be Given in Charge of Vicar Apostolic

Vancouver, July 15.—The Roman Catholic bishopric of the mainland of British Columbia, over which His Lording the Interest of the N. Y. Central has filed with the interstate commerce commissions and adjourned until tomorrow without hearing a report from the committee appointed to select its permanent officers.

New England Forest Fires.

New England Forest Fires.

Boston, July 14.—The fires which have been burning for days in the Maine forests and stripped lands, continued today and tonight in that state while similar fires in New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachuses the total of the damage.

New York, July 14.—As a forerunner of the general increase of about 10 per cent. In freight rates to be made by the astroners commission to the proceeds will be donated to the Seammen's Institution.

The handsome promenade deck, shelter was assured to the Seammen's Institution.

New England Forest Fires.

New Landsome promen

was agreed early in the day that nominations could be had by Seaborn Writing Georgia, if he would express a willingness to accept it.

When the sub-committee maile its greatest part arranged, and it is expected that it will be accepted that it wi

MONTREAL MERGER

Amalgamating Two Big Companies

Vancouver, July 15.—British Columbia's new disheries law will be tested in the courts in a trial which will be commenced this week and which may not end until it has reached the Privy of the first the commenced this week and which may not end until it has reached the Privy of the first the commenced this week and which may not end until it has reached the Privy of the first the commenced this week and which may not end until it has reached the Privy of the first the commenced this week and which may not end until it has reached the Privy of the resultation of Miners was thrown open to the commenced to the commenced to the commenced this week and which may not end until it has reached the Privy of the resultation of the Western Federa, how the different points indicate that th

Sydney, N.S., July 14.—Lieut. Peary's Arctic exploring steamer Roosevel sighted off here at 11 a. m. today.

SHULL

SH

SMALL BANK CLOSED

National Deposit Bank of Philadelp Attended to by Comptroller of Currency.

New York, July 14.—The tropical heat spell which has enveloped New York for nearly three weeks, killed over three score of people and prostrating hundreds, was broken today when a severe electrical storm, accompanied by hall and rain, swept over the city. Four persons died today as a result of the heat before the storm came. The temperature dropped 20 degrees within a few minutes after the storm broke, g. touching 71 degrees.

DEATH INTERFERES WITH PROSECUTION

Thomas olrdan, Formerly of Equitable, Stricken by Heart Disease.

name came prominently before the public. It was brought out then that Comptroller Jordan had secured loans aggregating \$685,000 for himself and Jas. W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable, from the Mercantile Trust company and that these loans had been covered up on the books of the company. This \$685,000 came to be known as the "Yellow Dog" fund. A desire was expressed by the Armstrong committee that Jordan appear before the committee and explain his financial management of the Equitable, but the process servers were unable to locate Mr. Jordan. Mr. Jordan's son was called before the committee and asked to tell where his

Golden, July 14,—Premier McBride and party reached here yesterday from Field, and through the courtesy of the Columbia River Lumber Company, a steamer was furnished to the board of trade to give the visitors a short trip

Northern dission burned and Two Priests Drowned in Athabasca Country.

Edmonton, July 14.—Word reached the city today from Athabasca Landing that the Roman Catholic mission house at Fort Chippewayan, Lake Athabasca, was burned down. All next year's supplies were destroyed, and twenty trained dogs, fish, etc., burned. The priests' house narrowly escaped burning.

Two priests were drowned in the Athabasca river at Smith Landing, They were out in a boat. The bodies have not been recovered. One was the tather in charge of the mission and the other a young priest.

New York, July 15.—After Melvin W. Sheppard had defeated the fleetest runners in the world in the olympian games at London, your series in the world in the olympian games at London yesterday, it was application for a position on the New York police force was rejected because of physical disability. The police surgeons who examined the athlete reported that they found him to be suffering from enlargement of the heart and hardening of the arteries. His case has been taken up by the civil sase has been taken

Montreal, July 15,-Marie Louise

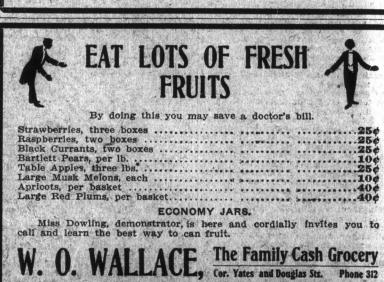
Port Hope, Ont., July 15.—After a four hour session this afternoon before Police Magistrate Holland, John Malyee, a Belleville crook, was sent down to Kingston for five years on a charge of attempted forgery.

The Ogilvie Hardware

LIMITED



Government Street Opposite Spencer's



the pluck she showed throughout her weary years of pain and suffering won the admiration of all who knew her. A sister of the deceased Mrs. Charles Shover, resides in this city, while a stepdaughter, Mrs. Gartshore is living in Hamilton, Ont. Mrs. Wilson was a native of Indiana. The greatest sympathy is expressed with Mr. Wilson and family in their heart-breaking loss. The funeral took place today at 2 p. m. from the residence to St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, where Rev. R. J. Wilson conducted the service.

Welland, Ont., July 15.—The eight-year-old son of Mrs. Parks was crush-ed to death at the canal lock last night.

Welland, Ont., July 15.—Roger Hucksley, a well to do farmer, was crushed beneath a falling stick of timber while working and probably fatally injured. L. Eckley, a carpenter, was killed by falling from the roof of a school building at Wellandport. Geo. Miles, fourteen years old, was killed by a fall from a dock at Shipler's Point.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Poodstuffs. Montreal, July 15.—Marie Louise
Bergeron, 20 years old, fell off a moving machine at St. Phillippe de la
Prairie yesterday and fractured her
skull, which caused death.

Given Five Years.

Port Hope, Ont., July 15.—After a
four hour session this afternoon before
Police Magistrate Holland, John Malyea, a Belleville crook, was sent down
to Kingston for five years on a charge
of attempted forgery.

Poodstuffs.

Bran, per 100 ibs.
Middlings, per 100 ibs.
Med Wheat, per 100 ibs.
Cracked Corn, per 100 ibs.
Cracked Corn, per 100 ibs.
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 ibs.
Hay, Fraser River, per ton.
Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton.
Hay, Alfalfa Clover, per ton.
Celery, two heads.

Celery, two heads.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DAVIES The wife of H. W. Davies, M.A.A., auctioneer, of a son. MELHUISH-WILSON.—On July 8th at the Reformed Episcopal church, by the Rav. Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. T. W. Gladstone, George William, the only son of the late Geo. of Wm. Wilson, 1462 Fort street, and Eliza Winifred, second daughter Melhuish of Tiverton, Devoa, Eng. Victoria, B. C.

SIMPSON—In this city on the 11th inst., at his residence, 1226 Pandors, street. George Simpson, aged 68 years, a native of Peterboro, Ont. BENDRODT—In the city on the 11th inst, at the family residence, 50 Quebec street (old number) Marie Catherine Bendrodt, eldest daughter of the late Captain James Bendrodt, aged 18 years, a native of Victoria; B. C.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE — Choice spring litters, sired by Charmer's Premier, Grandview's Lord Premier and Baron Duke's Charm, pairs no akin. Shannon Bros., Cloverdale, B.C.

NOW WASTE RE OF LOGGED

Convention at Ev How Land May

at a Pro Everett, July 15.—I county in Western W eral districts of Britis oregon, and every tow sentatives among the delegates who attende lands convention her The discussion, demonstration of new chanical devices by soi tical men will, in the ion of many present, ture lead to success. The convention was kind ever held in the most every speaker of represented one of the movements ever und

northwest At the conclusion of meeting" which follow addresses, permanent the Washington Logg sociation was perfected these officers: Joel county president; Skagit county, first vi H. Paulhamus, Pierce vice-president; Elmer Snohomish county, see Mathews, Monroe, preexecutive committee, of one man from each selected from nomine sented at a called me next month.

British Columbia Se That the governmentumbia attaches grea the question of utiliz productive logged-off denced in the attendar nell and Herbert Carm nell's off-hand address mell's off-hand address mest practical and in day. He attended th a special representati vincial government, provincial assayer an given considerable at scientific problem wh tion considered. scientific problem which considered.

Among the other who took part in the care was and Congressman W. Seattle; S. G. Cosgressman W. Seattle; S. G. Cosgressman W. Seattle; S. G. Cosgressman W. Seattle; J. J. dent of the Beilingha commerce; George Clithe Young Men's C. Beilingham; Hon. R. W. Gillette, Beilingha Ferguson, the Snohom trail-blazer, and the care presentative in the legenson, chemical expunited States departnure; H. Maschmedt, chemist of Seattle; hos ber men, loggers, farm men, lo

son, who has, for three the columns of his p Intelligencer, been per attention to the possil logged-off lands of the Former United State.

Wilson also introduced prize of \$100 for the bing the quickers ing the quickest and getting grass to gro lands. This offer w others—\$25 from J. M attle; \$25 from the El Pimber company, and Lake Whatcom Loggi Gov. Mead's Gov. Mead expressed the convention would opment of a movemen

n part: "The state can re

chinery and give the formation they thus dividuals and private engaged in clearing or more general inter-people most concerne ment, and urge the proved methods. Pos ever would it seems acceptable and woul stamp of public appro-ment could be create authority to become cipant in the work. The warden could be clude the protection standing timber, the these cut-over areas not the standing timber, the these cut-over areas not the standing timber. agriculture, and the diagged-off lands.
"If the state show "If the state shoul assist in clearing the of Western Washingthe adopting a new would merely follow path. It is evident the aid can be secured sued to the arid regions through the reclamations and the same of t responsibility of provest with the state. can provide the ma along practical lines obstacles to settlemen off lands, such as is a proving the highways. Would prove a measur omy to the people as "The state is not or selving the problem logged-off areas rapid ically because of the it would bring to eac community. but for the community, but for nolds title to larger

Chemical Utilizati Prof H. K. Benson, of Washington, discus-cal Utilization of We For the purpose galvanized still suitable inlet for ste 100 pounds of cedar were gathered and p and steam from the he building was the

tes you to

Grocery Phone 312

.30 .35 .40 .40 .35 .35

... .12½7z

.... .08 to .10

... .252525 to .6010 to .15 .25 .50 .50

Deaths

H. W. Davies,

n July 8th at pal church, by ge, assisted by e, George Wil-the late Geo. Fort street, econd daughter Devon, Eng.

on the 11th, 1226 Pandora son, aged 68 erboro, Ont.

y on the lith residence, 50 number) Marie idest daughter ames Bendrodt, ve of Victoria;

SALE — Choice by Charmer's Lord Premier arm, pairs not Cloverdale, B.C.

PROPOSED SEMI-PERFECT COLONES

ST. LIGHT OF LAND ST. RESPONSES

ST

Secretary of the second money and the second money

The Colonies.

The Same Power A Property of Same and Company of Sa

THE PALACE OF ARTS



WELL KNOWN ART CONNOISSEUR

paid our showrooms a visit a few days ago. He was on his way to the Orient after thoroughly inspecting the art stores of Europe. On leaving, he remarked, "the people of British Columbia must be truly artistic, otherwise you dare not risk carrying such a quantity of really good art wares and fabrics; I have seen

larger stocks of individual lines, but never such a varied and all-embracive collection; you seem to have something of everything and everything has something about it that makes it worth possessing." He particularly admired the following:

GENUINE DRESDEN CHINA

A superb selection of A. Sachs' Dresden Fruit Stands, each piece is a work of art, literally covered with dainty artistic figures. Every china cabinet and banquet table should contain one of these exquisite productions, priced from \$10 to......\$20

Blue Delft

DUTCH SUBJECTS are probably the most favored and most fashionable in the world at the present time, but it matters not how much Dutch subjects may fluctuate in popular fancy, genuine blue Delft china never deteriorates, it is intrinsically valuable. We can show you a fine assortment, including a variety of sub-

QUAINT DUTCH CHINA SABOT, CHINA CHAIRS. CHINA BATHING VANS, CHINA INK BOT-TLES, CHINA COLD CREAM POTS. Prices start

Ruskin Pottery

As is the name; so is the Pottery—a master in the world of art-not merely in the beautifully blended colors, but also in the modelling, which is simply perfection. We can show you Vases and Salad Bowls in the famous Ruskin Pottery. Prices range from 50c to.... \$5

Basaltine Ware

Years ago this ware was world-famous, but debased sic to the garish and highly decorated styles, but the designers of today have returned to the true, with the result that Basaltine ware from the famous Beardmore pottery has more than resumed its place, it is now honored in every collection of note and universally used for decorative purposes in many homes. We have an excellent assortment of Vases, Loving Cups, Cups and Sauc-

You Visit Our Cut Glass Room

We

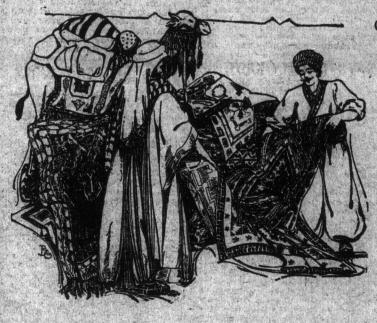
Invite

Aynsley Plates

Those collectors who are on the lookout for this world-renowned plate should pay our first floor showroom an early visit, for we have just received a few superb specimen "Aynsley Plates," all exquisitely hand-painted. They are very exclusive. A few of the subjects are:- "In the Trosachs," "Holy Cross Abbey," "Loch Lomond," "Killarny," Floral and Game scenes. We have priced these specimens extremely low. Prices start at...... \$2

HADLEY'S ROYAL WORCESTER

Forms an excellent bridal or other gift. It is worth giving. It's value always increases.



Our Oriental Rug and Carpet department is not one whit behind our china department in giving our customers and visitors a very large and choice aggregation to inspect and select from. We venture to predict you cannot wear out either the exquisite rugs or the hearty welcome that awaits you when you honor us with a call; our stock of Oriental furnishings was never better or priced lower; it is a most favorable time for you to invest.

HOMES HOTELS CLUBS Complete and

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS --OF--**FURNITURE** AND OFFICE FITTINGS

That Are Better

Entered for

(From Thurs The secretary of er's Institute, E. Mil sociation, yesterday that it was the in dents of that distric play of produce in fail fair. He reque siderable amount of for the purpose, a readily acceded to. which he is identifithat the display wou fruit, grains and the fertile character as well, timber a Sooke industries there are more

Mr. Smart asserts will be made to mak stitute exhibits in co Vancouver Island pates that other or as well as of main the same adopted by Sooke. guine of being able collection of repre that will be illustrat and possibilities of Another feature Smart's opinion v points out that, as industries of the exhibits in that line. in view a hands been received from and the indications ers from these I largely represented case he expressed residents of Vanc be equally generous in order that they the produce of this

GRADING N Cost of First Mile of Extremel

spot states that the mile in the first hur G.T.P. road bed wh contract must cost culation, before it completed \$175,000, side, and the use of yards of this mate fill. And as there good deal more of ve upon this section continental line it that the total cost w for track laying gentleman is quite cannot be done. thirty of the first

FOR NOR

Amur for Queen and Camosun Coast

Three steamers sa last night, the Amu Queen Charlotte isla British Columbia p Camosun, which, a from the north re for Prince Rupert a the steamer Vadso steamship company prince Rupert and call along the northe sengers of the Amu Parker, H. James, Barr, H. Case, J. Kit John Matthews, Mr Harper, C. H. Parke Fleming and G. A. F

TWO OF GOVER OFFICE

With a fair carg passengers the steam ed from the outer for San Francisco. the sister steamer reached port the were made member the Bath during the a new order forms a new order forme age north. To becomest walk overboa ficers did this. Wunconsciously is not ficers did this. We unconsciously is not ence, as George Joh and Frank Barry, spectively of the Paship Company's stea youch. And then nice gold-fringed unity salt water is alt the two will also you Friday evening John deliberately walked the Governor as sh the Governor as s Broadway wharf. Broadway wharf, find a gangplank s after port to the do only space and a water. Johnson an their cigars and job the deck to the after "It's a fine ever

"Whoop!"
"So it is," said B
Splash! A few g
men rose to the s
and sputtering. C
pile in your best c
comforting, and thi
son were compelled
Peter Wilson boss
dock, consented to
them out. them out.

Rowboat New Westminst

days

Drient stores arked. must re not really

e seen ng of nakes wing:

literally

Aynsley subjects oral and\$2

creases. .\$2.50

d Cars not d our nt in ers and ge and to infrom. predict ut eie rugs elcome when a call; al furr bet-

; it is ime for

OFFICE Are

SOOKE INSTITUTE

Display of Districts Produce Monster Denizen of the Deep Annual Outing of Victoria Dis-Entered for Victoria Fall Hooked and Landed By J. trict of the Methodist Fair

in order that they might show that the produce of this section is just as creditable as that grown elsewhere.

BIG SPRING SALMON TO MAKE EXHIBIT -CAPTURED YESTERDAY

(From Thursday's Daily)

The secretary of the Sooke Farmer's Institute, E. Miline, called on J. E. Smart, of the B. C. Agricultural association, yesterday and announced deats of that district to enter a display of produce in the forthcoming fall fair. He requested that a considerable amount of space be set addition of the purpose, a desire that was principled for the purpose, a desire that was britten on the sidentified Mr. Milhe stated for the purpose, a desire that was britten on the sidentified Mr. Milhe stated for the purpose, a desire that was britten on the sidentified Mr. Milhe stated for the purpose, a desire that was britten on the sidentified Mr. Milhe stated for the purpose, a desire that was britten on the sidentified Mr. Milhe stated for the purpose, a desire that was britten on the sidentified Mr. Milhe stated for the purpose, a desire that was britten on the sidentified Mr. Milhe stated for the purpose, a desire that was britten of the fair in Mr. Smart asserted that an effort will be made to make a feature of the fair in Mr. Smart asserted that an effort will be made to make a feature of institute schiffling in the produce of the second of the

ver Island Coast

SUMMER SCHOOL WILL BE HELD AT NANAIMO

Church

mon on "Marked men," by Rey. T. E. Holling, B.A., of the Metropolitan church.

On Friday evening, Epworth leaguers, who have won bronze medals in recent elocutionary contests, will compete for a silver medal. Each congregation in the district will be represented by the pastor, at least, and one delegate, and the work in the Indian department as well as the church generally in this section will be reviewed with the object of deciding upon plans for the winter season. It is customary at May meetings to receive reports upon work accomplished, while at a later period during the summer time financial questions are discussed. Special rates have been arranged on the steamer Iroquois for a trip through the Gulf islands, and all who attend are expected to provide their own camping outfits. The concention is especially designed for the benefit of Epworth leaguers and Sunday school workers.

GOLD SEEKERS

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE

Friday's Prices on Millinery Almost Past Belief

Every item in this store is bristling with the rarest of pronounced economy. Tomorrow we are making such unusual prices on beautiful Dress Hats that stylish women will not be able to resist purchasing:

PARISIAN PATTERN HATS

ALL UNTRIMMED HATS AT TREMENDOUSLY CUT PRICES

FRIDAY LINEN PRICES WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Fancy Fringed D'oylies:-Regular price each 15c, Friday10¢

Fancy Drawn Hemstitched D'oylies:-12x12 in. regular prices 40c and 50c each, Friday 25¢ 9x9 in. regular price each 35c, Friday20¢

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE NAPKINS, FANCY HAND-DRAWN LINEN SQUARES, SIDEBOARD COVERS, TRAY CLOTHS, ETC. VIGOROUS VALUES TO ATTRACT PRUDENT PURCHASERS.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY



THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

Cooling Drinks That

Touch the Right Spot

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Telephones 52, 1052 and 1590

guarantees the high quality of Black Watch The Big Black Ping.

Corrig College

Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or Univer-sity Examinations. Fees inclusive and atrictly moderate. L. D. Phone. Victoria A742.

Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS VANVOUVER, B. C.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions



The run of spring salmon has such faciently far advanced to be able to form some idea of its quantity and quality, and so far, without being in any way phenomenal, the local men have done much better than they expected. Finding, Durham & Broding the have done much better than they expected. Finding, Durham & Broding the have done much better than they expected. Finding, Durham & Broding the have done much better than they expected. Finding, Durham & Broding the have done much better than they expected. Finding Durham & Broding the have done more very large caches in their traps. The traps have been in operation since the beginning of June which the portation since the beginning of June the hard poperation since the beginning of June and the hard poperation since the beginning of June and the hard poperation since the beginning of June and Jule and the hard poperation since the beginning of June and Jule and the hard poperation since the beginning of June and Jule and the hard poperation since the beginning of June and Jule and the hard poperation since the beginning of June and Jule a

LAUNGH PARTY

F. Betterton and Friends Found by Tug Bute on Top of Fish Trap Near Sooke,

David street to cost \$1,600, and to Thomas Lowe for additions to his dwelling on Bushly street to cost \$300.

Wants Wagon Road.

C. B. Christensen has come down from Cape Scott to try and get the government to build a wagon road San Josef bay to the west arm of Quatsino Sound, as owing to the shallowness of the bay, the settlers have no certain means of getting out their produce. Mr. Christensen saw Mr. Bowser yesterday and will probably stay in town until the prime minister and the chief commissioner of lands and works return from their trip up country.

A glass of iced "Salada" Tea will be found most refreshing this warm weather, As cooling as a summer breese.

It is announced that W. S. Spark, of Ashlyn Hall, Berkhampshire, Eng., one of the most celebrated judges bumper one. There are a great many bumper one. There are a great many bumper one. There are a great many bumper one. There are a great many

of horses in the world, has agreed to officiate in Victoria. Mr. Spark recently was in the employ of the Imperial government, having made a tour of Canada some years ago lecturing on horses and the care that should be exercised in selecting re-mounts for military cavairy. The executive of the association, although they have been put to considerable expense in the securing of the services of this authority, are extremely gratified over their success and feel confident that the obtaining of such an eminent judge will have the effect of encouraging entries with the result that competitions will be closer than has ever before been the case on the occasion of a Victoria exhibition.

It is gratiant to British Columbia fruit lands.

If its with regard to British Columbia fruit lands.

Mr. Kent stated that the adoption of the telephone method of operating trains and sending train orders is the ideast innovation that is being considered by the company. In order to fully test the system the line between Farnham and Montreal, a section over which many trains are operated daily, particularly in the early morning, was selected for the sustained test.

"So far, we have found it to work admirably," said Mr. Kent. "If the telephone had been invented before the telegraph there would never have been a train order issued under the teles of the survival of

WESTERN IRRIGATORS TO MEET AT VERNON

Second Annual Convention to Be Held Next Month— Programme Arranged.

LAUNCH HAD BROKEN DOWN

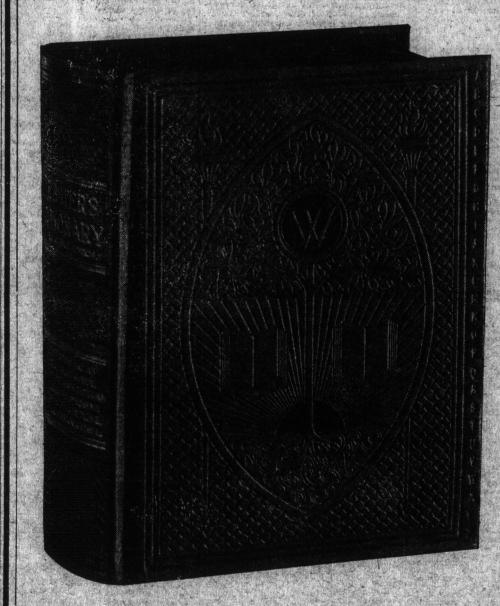
LAUNCH HAD BROKEN DOWN

It is explained that with a handsome stock judging pavilion such as a characteristic that the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the value of the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the value of the finishing louches are being administered it is intended to ender the value of the one which late a particularly and appropriate in the province in pure brod stock, especial attention of the capping of the Sooke fish trap or the capping of The Western Canada Irrigation as-

Cross Cut Saws

Up-to-Date Grocers

The west count of the second o



A Splendid Webster's Dictionery

Leather Bound

Patent Thumb Index

The Semi-Weekly Colonist

One Year for

This Dictionary contains 1,574 pages, 1,500 illustrations, and an appendix of 10,000 words, supplemented with New Dictionaries of Biography, Synonyms and Antonyms, Noms de Plume, Foreign Phrases, Abbreviations, etc., etc.

"to diet"-find that ges regularly for bre distress, no palpitati Where there was wards constipation, inges regulated the l In skin troubles. the morning meal were noticeably impi There is, however.

get better results. or two "Fruit-a-tive ange before breakfas ing. "Fruit-a-tives" oranges, apples, figs which the medicinal times intensified by combining them. V Take the juice of

then added. breakfast—take "E night-and you will pation and Bilious tives" are sold by all box-6 for \$2.50. 8 price by "Fruit-a-tiv

MA OT TOKEDLE

CANADA:
Province of British
THIS IS TO CERT
Grand Trunk Pacific
oping Company, Limit
and licensed to carry of
the Province of Britist
to carry cut or effect
objects of the Compa
legislative authority of
British Columbia a
The head office of th
wate at the City of
Province of Quebec.
The amount of the
Company is five millio
into fifty thousand sh
dred dollars each.
The head office of
this Province is situat
Brnest Victor Bodwe
lew, whose address is
said, is the attorney fo
Given under my h
office at Victoria, Pro
Columbia, this 25th de
thousand nihe hundred
(L.S.)
S. 1 CANADA:

(L.S.)

Registrar of Joint
The objects for wh
has been established a
To acquire in any i
any estate or interes
part of the Dominion
to improve such lands
with the same in any
to serve the purposes
Company:
To lay out, maintair
on such lands, streets
grounds or otherwise, if so desired, to public
with any person or co
use or management t

ever description for tindustry:

To issue bonds, do securities, to purchas antee shares, bonds, descripties of other co.

To carry on the bull of the comment of the commen carriers by water of freight and dealers in way supplies; to open maintain the requisit and appliances in conor the shares, deben of any other compa altogether or in par of this Company, as chises, patent rights, leges germane to any To issue and allo stock, shares of the

EAT ORANGES

price by "Fruit-a-tives," Limited, Ot-

ompany:
To lay out, maintain and manage up-

at pot

drink will 25e 35e 25e 75e 25e 15e 25e 50e 25e 25e 25e 10e

nment St.

RDWARE

Phone 59

G.T.P. right Mr. Tate furthe townsite position to about Mon-

rate of taxaty council at this week, at same rate as e meeting a l to interview ights at Fairy which it is r supply for

was recov.

dex

nented

RESULTS ANNOUNCED OF HIGH SCHOOL EXAMS FYOU WANTTO KEEP WELL Careful tests have proved beyond question that orange juice has clearly

Marks Obtained by Successful Candidates in the Four

question that orrange juice has clearly defined medicinal virtues. Those who suffer with indigestion—are compelled the diet"—and that after eating oranges regularly for breakfast there is no distress, no palpitation.

Where there was a tendency towards constipation, the eating of oranges regulated the bowels.

In skin troubles, those who began the morning meal with an orange were noticeably improved.

There is, however, a quicker way to get better results. This is to take one or two "Fruit-a-tives" are the juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes, in which the medicinal action is mean; if meaning intensified by successful and the morning them. Valuable tonics are then added.

Take the juice of an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" at the juice of an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" at the juice of an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" at the juice of an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" at the juice of an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" at the juice of an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" at the juice of an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" at a box—6 for \$2,50. Sent on receipt of price by "Fruit-s-tives" the juice of the city high school examinations abox—6 for \$2,50. Sent on receipt of price by "Fruit-s-tives" the list of the cocast as for an orange before breakfast—take "Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box—6 for \$2,50. Sent on receipt of price by "Fruit-s-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box—6 for \$2,50. Sent on receipt of price by "Fruit-s-tives" the list of the successful candidates in the Four Ranged and Sidneys Number of candidates, 1; passed, 2. Municipality Municipality

Inspectorate No. 1. This inspectorate embraces Vancouver Island and adjacent islands. The Mainland. There were 188 candidates, number of candidates was 36, of whom 75 passed.

Municipality of Saunich. Sidney Centre—Lake: Number of candidates, 6; passed, 3; Marguerite Walsh, 674; Violet Grant, 639; Ethel Duval, 687.

CANADA:

Province of British Columbia.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Developing Company, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry cut or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Ernest Victor Bodwell, barrister at law, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company. Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 25th day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Duval, 637.

South Saanich; Number of candidates, 3; passed, 3; Marguerite Bissett, 753; George Bissett, 706; Charles Gillan, 597.

Strawberry Vale: Number of candidates as a proced. didates, 2; passed, 0.
West Saanich; Numer of candidates, 2; passed, 2; Catharine Hagay, 574;

(L.S.)

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

To acquire in any manner lands and any estate or interest therein in any part of the Dominion of Canada, and to improve such lands and use or deal with the same in any manner required to serve the purposes or objects of the Company:

A passed, 2; Catharine Hagay, 574; Cedar Hill: Number of candidates, 5; passed, 3; Norman Whittsker, 339; William Woolsey, 613; Sadie Miller, 593.

Craigflower: Number of candidates, 4; passed, 2; Kenneth McCalinm, 612; Henry Francis, 550.

To lay out, maintain and manage upon such lands, streets, parks, pleasure grounds or otherwise, and dedicate same if se desired, to public use, or contract with any person or corporation for the use or management thereof:

To sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, any of the real or operation to take mortgages or other security, or retain liens thereon for the purchase money or any part thereof, and to sell, assign, hypothecate and guarantee the payment of the same:

To acquire and dispose of any personal property and any rights or privileges necessary or convenient for the Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company hereby incorporated; to receive and accept bonds, debentures or other securities in payment, in whole or in part, for work done and material supplied in connection with the business of the Company, or for the company, and to pay for any property purchased by the Company, and generally to satisfy any of the obligations contracted by the Company, or partly in

Bik Lake: Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1, John Elilot, 624.

Gordon Head: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2; Thomas Mackay, 618; Edna Belbeck, 670.

Prospect: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 0.

ver Island and adjacent islands. The number of candidates was \$6, of whom 75 passed.

"Canadate Company."

"Municipality of Nerth Cowichan.

Duncans Centra—Chemainus (Landing: Number of candidates, \$; passed.

1; Roy Booth, 581.

Duncans: Number of candidates, \$; passed.

1; Roy Booth, 581.

Duncans: Number of candidates, \$; passed.

1; Roy Booth, 581.

Duncans: Number of candidates, \$; passed.

1; Roy Booth, 581.

Duncans: Number of candidates, \$; passed.

1; Roy Booth, 581.

Duncans: Number of candidates, \$; passed.

2; Beatrice Ventros, \$62; Jessie Pattinson, \$68; Kate Handerson, \$69! Lincoln Ballam, \$615; Elsie

"Canadate Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of Ballam, \$615; Elsie

"Canadate Company to which the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia actends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The amount of the capital of the Municipality of Sassich.

"Wunicipality of Sassich."

"Municipality of Sassich."

Van Anda: Number of candidates CAR-FERRY READY

Van Anda! Number of candidates, 8; passed, 0.

Inspectorate No. 3.

This embraces Tale and Cariboo, The number of candidates was 198, 11 of whom passed.

Relewing City! Number of candidates, 5; passed, b. Ira Dilworth, 794; Hugh Copeland, 401; Rose Pattersen, 406; Date Lephie, 570.

Munisipality of Spallumcheen.

Armstrong Centre — Armstrons; Number of candidates, 24; passed 17. Russel Hunter, 496; Sidney Johnson, 401; Gladys Fraser, 671; Myrtle Watson, 622; Florence Hamill, 619; Frederick Murray, 617; Florence Hooper, 616; Hiram Elari, 614; Jessie Simington, 608; Osberta McPherson, 601; Marjoris Maberly, 582; Grace Toll, 574; Hilds Kiltleson, 589; Amy Fowler, 569; Lydia Hayes, 556.

Lansdowne: Number of candidates, 3; passed 1. William Offerhaus, 785.

Municipality of Salmon Arm.

Municipality of Delta.

Ladner Centre—East Delta: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2; Joseph Oliver, 574; Lilly Hnff, 569.

Ladner: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2; Joseph Johnson, 660.

Sunbury: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; Frederick Harrison, 561.

Tremant: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2; Voris Gillanders, 616, Mattle Pybus, 564.

Tremant: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2; William Tamboline, 558.

Municipality of Kent.

Chilliwack Centre—Assesiz: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 2; Passed, 2; Roy Paton, 643; Nelson Hardy, 571.

Harrison River: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Annie Ryckman, 557.

Wardner: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Annie Ryckman, 557.

Wardner: Number of candidates, 2; passed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Massed, 1; William Pake, 552.

Municipality of Langley.

Belmont Centre—Beaver; Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Linuy Sheppard, 531.

Wasse, Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; William Leask, 604.

Cranbrook centre—Cranbrook: Number of candidates, 1; passed, 1; Mary Princess May Comes From Skagway from Other Princess May Comes From Skagway.

There were many C.P.R. Steamers in port yesterday. The Princess May Comes From Skagway.

Ketritory emb

FOR NEW SERVICE

Was Launched at Seattle, After

Difficulty—Duty Will Be
Paid on New Craft.

Winner of candidates, 1: passed, 2: Actuary of candidates, 2: passed, 3: passed, 2: passed, 3: passed, 2: passed, 3: passed, 2: passed, 3: passed (From Tuesday's Dally)
The car ferry barge Sidney No.

State of a photon of a photon of the photon

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE

Before Buying

GROCERIES

Write us for prices and we can save you money, Mail Orders receive our best attention.

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B. C P. O. Box 48.

NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C.

Miners and prospectors going into Telkus, Omenica or Ingineos Gamps eneral store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeens River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

R. S. SARGENT - HAZELTON, B. C.

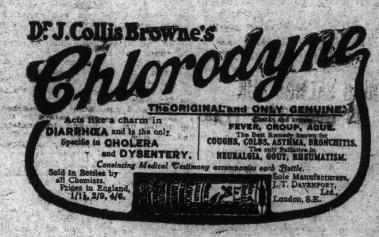
Patent Vulcanite Roofing

Absolutely the Best Ready Roofing Known

The life and soul of any roofing is the saturating and coating compound. To make a roofing that will be durable under all conditions of weather and temperature this compound must be absolutely unaffected by extremes of heat and cold drought and moisture. Vulcanite is the only substance known which meets all these requirements. Vulcanite is a mineral rubber and will stand the test.

FOR SALE BY THE

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.



Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto,

Red Hot Snaps ACCORDEONS CONCERTINAS All this week at Fletcher Bros

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT



'ARY MARKWELL," the well-known staff writer of the Manitoba Free Press, who is now enjoying a visit to Victoria, has been contributing a series of articles to her paper dealing with the

beauties and attractions of this city and Vancouver Island. The Colonist has availed itself, on numerous occasions, of the opportunity which presented itself to reproduce some of these sketches, as they are charmingly written and calculated to prove splendid advertisements for this section of the province. On Saturday, July 4, the Free Press had the following about Victoria from the penof this gifted writer. It appeared under the caption, "Roses in Roseland"

"All night have the roses heard The flute, violin, basson;
All night has the casement jessamine stirred
To the dancers dancing in tune."

I know of but one word descriptive of the June "Rose Show," held in Victoria last week. Competition was keen, so keen as to bewilder alike judges and growers; amongst the latter the friendliest rivalry is observable, a rivalry reflecting the highest credit on Victoria garden makers.

I thought I had seen the finest rose collection when in England last year I saw the beautiful English rose; but here in Victoria, B. C., I saw last week a total eclipse of the English variety. Giant roses, 'rare roses, roses of varied hues and kind were there; but I saw nothing in that picturesque collection to excel the roses you find anywhere you wander in

and around Victoria. It is an Island of Roses! Everybody grows roses. Everybody has a honeysuckle over the door, and few homes are shown without the holly or privet hedges. But the real glory of this summerland haunt is in its roses, which stately stand apart, or tremb-

ling lean over the fences of the highway. Which appear among the wild walls of the bungalow homes, or, stray Rambler variety, strings itself along the low piazza, drooping

from excess of its own bloom.

The "Rose Show," I believe, is an annual event. It is splendidly arranged by the "Rose ladies" of Victoria, who this season had a genuine arbor constructed with great festoons of ivy and columbine. Within this beautiful retreat tea was served, and one could scarcely give attention to hunger so fair the surroundings of the decorated tables.

All kinds of roses ranged themselves before the visitor's sight. The beautiful tea-rose side and a staring yellow called Clair Jackquier. There was the modest blush rose and the drooping moss-rose; while gigantic blossoms approaching the cabbage size compelled notice.

The display provoked the most delighted exclamations; and the growers of the roses were there to be thus rewarded for their toil. No wonder Vancouver Island is being talked about! It is the garden of the America, and if you want to see roses why come out to Victoria the Beautiful!

The Kaslo Kootenaian, in a recent issue, had the following, which is self-explanatory:

Victoria, B.C., June 20, 1898. Mr. Editor:-Some of your readers may be interested in knowing what it is like to attend the grand lodge of the Masonic body, so I will briefly tell my experience.

As to the lodge meeting itself, I will only say that there were about two hundred present, and that Mr. Houston is elected most worshipful grand master for the year and that the next meeting will be in June next year at Cranbrook

It is the way we were treated and the sights we saw that will be of chief interest to the general reader.

Well, each day there was a splendid lunch at the lodge building. Yesterday was with me a constant round of dissipation. I had my noon lunch at the lodge and we had sandwiches, cake, coffee, tea, etc., and strawberries and real cream galore, while the floral decorations were wonderful. I never saw such a place for roses as Victoria. These and other beautiful flowers are everywhere and are practically wild and uncared for. Beautiful moss roses are growing in the holly hedges of many of the gardens. It is a pity that their beauty is marred somewhat by the dust, which is everywhere, to the great discomfort of the traveler and the public generally.

After lunch we were taken to Oak Bay in three special street cars which the lodge had secured and placed at our disposal.

Returning we were whirled away to Esquimalt and saw the dry dock, which, by the way, was not dry, but full of water. We were very kindly shown through the engine room by an official and saw everything of interest. Then about 4 p.m. we had another lunch and flowers again and strawberries and ice cream, and I guess if the delegates from Kaslo are not sick today it is not the fault of the Masons of Victoria.

After this, in the evening, we were taken to the Gorge, where there was a splendid outof-door entertainment. Strings of electric lights were stretched from tree to tree, hundreds and

hundreds of them. There were the usual amusements. shooting gallery, etc., and a very good show of moving pictures, all exhibited in the open air of the park. Finally at 11 p.m. we wound up with coffee, tea, and cake. etc., in the Japanese tea gar-Of course I cannot describe the beauty of this scene of illumination and must leave it to the imagin-

ation of the reader. All who know him will readily grasp the fact that Worshipful Brother Chipman was on deck all the time, and the last I saw of him was in the King Edward hotel, and he was pretty weil tuckered out with sightseeing and tramping around.

I may mention that by

remarkable coincidence

The announcement that

the C. P. R. has determined

to vigorously prosecute its work of land-clearing on

Vancouver Island has stim-

ulated an interest in the ag-

ricultural possibilities of this

part of British Columbia,

and numerous enquiries have

been received from parties

who contemplate making

The lands owned by the Esquimalt and

fisherman, horticulturist and dairyman it of-

fers a comfortable living and ultimate inde-

takes advantage of his opportunities. The

skilled mechanic has also a good chance to es-

tablish himself, and the laborer will scarcely

trade, the clerk, accountant and the semi-pro-

fessional is warned, however, that his chances

depends upon the individual, for where many

fail one may secure a position and win suc-

cess; but men in search of employment in of-

fices or warehouses, and who are unable or

unwilling to turn their hands to any kind of

manual labor in an emergency, would do well

to stay away from British Columbia unless

they have sufficient means to support them-

selves for six months or a year while seeking

The class of immigrants whose chances of

success are greatest is the man of small or

moderate means, possessing energy, good

health and self-reliance, with the faculty of

adaptability to his new surroundings. He

should have at least £300 (\$1,500) to £500

(\$2,500) on arrival in the Province, sufficient

their homes on this Island.

Vancouver Island.

a situation

vice to immigrants is given:

DELEGATE.

there were eleven fires in

town the first night the Ma-

sons assembled in Victoria.

Yours truly



the Dominion Express Company's office in London, Liverpool or Glasgow, and get a money order payable at any point in British Columbia; or he may pay his money to any bank in London having an agency in British Columbia, such as the Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of British North America, Imperial Bank, etc. This suggestion applies with equal force to persons coming from Eastern Canada or the United States.

United States currency is

The Provincial Government Agent at point of ar-

taken at par in business cir-

an alternative route through Lakes Huron and Superior, via Owen Sound, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Upper Lake steamships, to Fort William, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, and thence by the Canadian Pacific main line.

Ontario.

Subject to amendment, the sale of E. & N. lands will be conducted as follows: Agricultural lands, which include all lands that do not contain timber capable of being manufactured into lumber to a greater average extent than ten thousand feet board meas-

Government Agents at Birmingham, Cardiff, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast or Glasgow.

may be bought to any point in British Colum-

bia over any of the transcontinental railways

California, via Sumas, at the International

Boundary, Nelson, Rossland, or Vancouver.

braska, Nowa and Missouri, via the Soo-Pacific

in the Canadian Northwest, and connecting

From Eastern States, via Montreal, Que., or Prescott, Ont., or via Niagara Falls, Hamil-

ton, Toronto and North Bay. From Eastern Canada, by Canadian Pacific

Railway from Halifax, St. John, N.B., Que-

bec, Montreal, or Ottawa, and by rail from To-

ronto and other points in Central and Western

During the season of navigation there is

ine, entering Canada at Portal and Emerson,

and their branches and connections.

with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From the United States through tickets

From Oregon, Washington, Nevada and

From the Dakotas, Minnesota, Illinois, Ne-

ure per acre. Timber lands, which include all lands containing timber capable of being manufactured into lumber to a greater average extent than ten thousand feet board measure per acre.

Mineral lands, which include all lands supposed to contain minerals other than or in addition to coal, coal oil, iron and fire clay, the sale of which will include the surface rights, with all timber standing and growing thereon, and all mines and minerals therein or thereunder belonging to the company, excepting coal,

The sale of agricultural and timber lands as classified above will include the surface rights and all timber standing and growing thereon and all mines and minerals therein and thereunder belonging to the Company, except coal, coal oil, iron and fire clay.

Agricultural lands will be sold in tracts of not less than one hundred and sixty acres, except where blocks of land have been cleared by the Company, and are offered in smaller parcels, or in the case of smaller areas lying be-

tween parcels of land actually surveyed or sold. Timber lands will be sold in blocks of any area not less than six hundred and forty acres, with increases above that area in blocks of 160 acres or multiples thereof, except in the case of smaller areas lying betwen parcels of land actually surveyed or sold.

Mineral lands will be sold in blocks not exceeding in area one hundred and sixty

The company will insert in all agreements for sale and purchase and in all conveyances such reservations as may be necessary or expedient in order to reserve and except to the company, its successors and assigns, full rights and powers of mining, winning, getting and carrying away all coal, coal oil, iron and fire clay, so far as under the terms of sale and purchase, such substances are or may be reserved and excepted.

Any person desiring to purchase any area of agricultural, timber or mineral lands as hereinbefore classified, shall file an application for the same on forms supplied by the company, and shall give an approximate description of the location, boundaries and area of the land which he desires to purchase illustrated by a rough sketch thereof on the back of such application.

If the applicant is notified that the agricultural or timber lands that he applies to purchase is for sale but is unsurveyed, he shall thereupon pay to the company a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase price of the said land, which amount will be forfeited to the company unless the returns of such survey to be made by the purchaser are filed with the land commissioner of the company, and shall pay the balance of the first instalment of the purchase price when filing the returns of the said survey, and he shall forthwith employ at his own expense a duly qualified provincial land surveyor to survey the said land, and shall file with the commissioner of the company within sixty days from the date of the notification to him that the land is available for purchase, proper returns of such survey, prepared in accordance with the company's regulations regarding the same.

Every parcel of agricultural and mineral land for which an application to purchase is filed shall be rectangular or square in shape and six hundred and forty acres shall measure eighty chains by eighty chains; three hundred and twenty acres shall measure forty chains by eighty chains; one hundred and sixty acres shall measure forty chains by forty chains; all lines bounding such parcels of agricultural or mineral land shall be run north and south and east and west astronomically.

Nanaimo railway consist of 1,500,000 acres of agricultural, mineral and timber land, extendng from Otter Point, on the south-west coast, to Crown Mountain in Comox district, and include within their boundaries all the flourishing farming, mining, lumbering and fishing communities along the east coast and on the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, a tract which is recognized as the garden of In Bulletin 23, just issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information, the following ad-There is no country within the British Empire which offers more inducements to men of energy and industry than British Columbia. To the practical farmer, miner, lumberman, pendence, if he begins right, perseveres, and fail to find employment. The man without a for employment are by no means good. Much

OWANS AT THE PARK 1 to "look around" before locating permanently, make his first payment on his land, and support himself and his family while awaiting reirus from his first crop. This applies to a man taking up mixed farming. It is some-times advisable for the newcomer to work for wages for a time, until he learns the "ways of the country."

To avoid the risk of loss, the immigrant from Great Britain should pay the money not

STONE BRIDGE AT BEACON HILL PARK rival will furnish information as to lands open for settlement, farms for sale,

rates of wages, etc.

Settlers' effects, viz., wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, type-writers, bicycles, carts, wagors, and other highway yehicles; agricultural implements, and live stock for the farm, not to include live

THE FOUNTAIN stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles nor implements moved by a mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations by the Minister of Customs: Provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his reremoval to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle only are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep only are brought in, 60 allowed if swine only are brought in, 60 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed. Duty is to be paid on the live stock in excess of the number above provided for. For customs entry purposes, a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal

Several lines of steamships ply between British and Canadian ports, and full and reliable information regarding routes, rates of passage, etc., can be obtained at the office of the Agent-General of British Columbia, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London; the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London, S. W.; the office of the Canadian Commissioner of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, W. C.; the offices of the Canadian Pacific Rallway, 62-65 Charing Cross, S. W., and 67-68 King William Street, E. C., London; or to the Dominion

INVESTIGA'

At a meeting Association held ago, a commiss vestigate the m a paper was read which contains

It is the inte the commission of the Dominion when the Cana meets at Winni report and dray progress. In ex sion will work medical health where the comn of the first thin be a pasteurizin which modified dispensed to the in mind the fac every year in (milk, the impor this commission



tality came home

many, France, Be of America and so to stimulate a spi quence of which i enormous mortal ranks of hand-fed breast-fed children per cent. They a marked season abrupt upward o months and an e tumn. The marke July and August to diarrhoeal dise fluctuation in the Leipzig, for instan to births in Augus which 430 were dia in his article on di cases, of which h per cent., were ex in his experience, eases in breast-fee Dr. Holt goes on how quickly diarri milk. I once saw Asylum, every one children, all over pying the one w with diarrhoea, w A woman was co Dr. Osler that Pro her little child, v with the remark: do with it; it was tions seem to be w thousands of lives year as a result of of the thousands test but are more through life, havin battle disease tha the building up of

Statistics In Berlin (Ger among hand-fed in mer months is tw among those fed mum being reache ity of the artific twenty-five times

In France, of under one year of of July and Augus In Australia i

concerned about In Brisbane, says mer months more babies die. In re ket of Sidney mad 070, dying in New 19 years, one-half Newsholm, M.O.I article in The La contribute but on fantile mortality. per cent. of the I in Great Britain. fed. Dr. McLear says that infant is a mortality of tion in Munich r cent. of the infant

In Germany 4 mortality for the of July and Augu Prague, Austria, nurses her own do not show any

However, I pre lem in preventive so engaging the a tions today, as th which they can b ply. Unfortunate tario, and we ma Canada, there has tion of milk supp inations only fro

nam, Cardiff, asgow. ough tickets ritish Columntal railways

Vevada and nternational Vancouver. Illinois, Nee Soo-Pacific nd Emerson, connecting ntreal, Que.,

Falls, Hamiladian Pacific N.B., Que-

rail from To-

and Western

ion there is s Huron and ne Canadian amships, to extremity of he Canadian

of E. & N. de all lands ole of being reater averboard meas-

l lands connanufactured extent than per acre. l lands supan or in adire clay, the face rights, ing thereon,

cepting coal, pber lands as urface rights ing thereon, and thereexcept coal,

or thereun-

in tracts of sixty acres, been cleared smaller paras lying beocks of any and forty ea in blocks xcept in the n parcels of

ocks not exand sixty

agreements conveyances sary or exccept to the s, full rights getting and on and fire ale and purbe reserved

any area of s as hereination for the mpany, and on of the loland which by a rough application. the agricullies to purd, he shall posit of ten e said land, ne company be made by nd commisand shall instalment e returns of vith employ d provincial d, and shall npany withnotification or purchase, pared in aculations re-

nd mineral purchase is in shape all measure ee hundred orty chains sixty acres chains: all icultural or south and

Appalling Tide of Infant Mortality

INVESTIGATION FOR CANADA

At a meeting of the Canadian Medical Association held in Ottawa a few days ago, a commission was appointed to investigate the milk supply of Canada and a paper was read by a prominent physician which contains startling facts.

It is the intention to have members of the commission selected from other parts of the Dominion, so that altogether it can, when the Canadian Medical Association meets at Winnipeg next year, present a report and draw conclusions for further progress. In every instance the commission will work in conjunction with the medical health officers in the districts where the commissioners are located. One of the first things that will be settled will be a pasteurizing plant in Toronto, at which modified and certified milk can be dispensed to those who desire it. Having in mind the fact that 15,000 children die every year in Canada owing to poisoned milk, the importance of the work before this commission cannot be over-estimated.

HE paper read before the Canadian Medical Association and which contains facts that will surprise the public, is as follows:

Some twenty years have elapsed since the appalling tide of infant mortality came home to thoughtful minds in Germany, France, Belgium and the United States of America and so engrossed their attention as to stimulate a spirit of investigation, in consequence of which it was soon apparent that this enormous mortality was largely from the ranks of hand-fed children (90 per cent.), breast-fed children only contributing about 10 per cent. They also observed that there was a marked seasonal fluctuation, having an abrupt upward curve for the mid-summer months and an equally sharp drop in the autumn. The marked increase in the months of July and August was found to be largely due to diarrhoeal diseases, there being very little fluctuation in the non-diarrhoeal cases. In Leipzig, for instance, the proportion of deaths to births in August was as 571 to 1,000, of which 430 were diarrhoeal. Dr. Emmett Holt, in his article on diarrhoca, says that 1948 fatal cases, of which he had collected only three per cent., were exclusively breast-fed and that in his experience, fatal cases of diarrhoeal diseases in breast-fed infants are extremely rare: Dr. Holt goes on to say it is surprising to see how quickly diarrhoea is excited by impure milk. I once saw in the New York Infant Asylum, every one of the twenty-three healthy children, all over two years of age, and occupying the one ward, attacked in a single day with diarrhoea, which was traced to this cause. on one occasion to Dr. Osler that Providence had seen fit to take her little child, when the doctor interrupted with the remark: "Providence had nothing to do with it; it was dirty milk." In fact, all nations seem to be waking up to the fact that thousands of lives are being sacrificed every year as a result of impure milk, to say nothing of the thousands that have survived the contest but are more or less handicapped all through life, having had to use the energies to battle disease that should have been used for the building up of good sound mind and body.

Statistics of Other Countries In Berlin (Germany) the infant mortality among hand-fed infants during the hot summer months is twenty-one times greater than among those fed from the breast, the maximum being reached in July, when the mortality of the artificially-fed children reaches twenty-five times more than that of the breast-

In France, of 12,000 deaths among infants under one year of age, 5660 died in the months of July and August.

In Australia the authorities are gravely concerned about this awful infant mortality. In Brisbane, says Dr. Turner, during the summer months more than half of the bottle-fed babies die. In referring to this matter, Musket of Sidney made the statement that of 303,-070, dying in New Zealand and Australia in 19 years, one-half might have been saved. Dr. Newsholm, M.O.H. for Brighton, said, in an article in The Lancet that breast-fed children contribute but one-tenth of the diarrhoeal infantile mortality. Dr. Tyson states that 75 per cent. of the 150,000 infants dying annually in Great Britain, from all causes are bottlefed. Dr. McLeary, M.O.H. for Hampstead, says that infant mortality, broadly speaking, is a mortality of hand-fed infants. Investigation in Munich revealed the fact that 83.3 per cent, of the infant mortality were hand-fed.

In Germany 41.37 per cent. of the entire mortality for the year occurred in the months of July and August. On the other hand, in Prague, Austria, where nearly every woman nurses her own babe, the hot summer months do not show any increase in mortality.

However, I presume there is no other problem in preventive medicine or state medicine so engaging the attention of all civilized nations today, as that of the ways and means by which they can best secure a pure milk supply. Unfortunately, in the province of Ontario, and we may add, in the Dominion of Canada, there has been no systematic inspection of milk supplies or bacteriological exam-

but the marked similarity of conditions found milk is used with all its bacterial contamina-; or consumption of such milk." United States of America is quite sufficient to establish a prima facie case upon which we should take prompt action.

Revolting Spectacles Revealed

Inspection in the United States has revealed spectacles of a most revolting character. The filthy condition of the cow, stables, utensils and the milkers, and, in fact, at every turn from the cow to the consumer the milk is exposed to reinforcements of myriads of bacteria. The conditions in England, as reported by some of the officers of health, are as follows:

Dr. Groves, medical health officer in England, referring to many reports from the inspectors, said: "The conditions under which milk is procured in many parts of the country, especially among small dealers, is too awful to describe." Dr. Hime, M.O.H., describing conditions which he found in the farms which supplied Bradford with milk, states that he saw children's napkins washed in milk cans. and once he saw articles more foul being washed in milk cans, that were to be used an hour later for dairy purposes. The report of the health officer for Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire stated that the great majority of the dairies and farms visited were in a dirty condition and totally unfit for the production of pure milk. In fact, cumulative evidence of the unfitness of English dairies might be quoted almost indefinitely. Almost identical reports are handed in in all countries in Europe, where inspections have been made. In most instances both the stables and the cows were found in a most unsanitary condition; the cows were milked and the milk handled by those who were absolutely ignorant of hygiene or sanitation.

A Grave Scandal

In June last, by invitation of the Great Ormand St. Children's Hospital, representatives of the various London Children's hospitals met to discuss their milk supply. The unsatisfactory milk supply having been a matter of concern for some years, but they were deterred from action on the grounds that a better milk supply should entail increased expenditure (human life placed in the scales with dollars and cents, or rather pounds, shillings and pence and found wanting): (having been invited to inspect the various sources of milk supply). Dr. Carpenter, of the Northern Hospital for Children, related his experience revealing as startling a condition and as grave a scandal as did the condition of the Chicago slaughter houses. The cows were huddled together in ill-ventilated, dark, dingy sheds and a foul atmosphere, all of them besmeared with their own excretions standing on filthy floors. their own excretions, standing on filthy floors. A batch of dirty men, with dirty hands and filthy aprons were milking. The strainer through which the milk had been strained was found to contain a plentiful supply of stable refuse. The churns and utensils were washed with water taken from a trough which was smeared over with manure both inside and out. There was not the slightest evidence of any regard for ordinary cleanliness.

As a result of similar revelations in the United States, milk commissions have been appointed in various states, or rather in the principal cities, twenty-seven in all. A conference of these commissions was held at Atlantic City. last June, when they emerged into a National Association for the purpose of adopting uniform methods of procedure, to fix on chemical and bacteriological standards, and to determine the scope of medical and veterinary inspections. This, of course, to be done in conjunction with the health department. Out of samples taken from thirty-one dairy wagons in Washington, only thirteen were fit for food. and of 117 samples examined in one year, only fifty contained less than 50,000 bacteria per c. c., in fact some of the samples contained a larger number of bacteria than did the sewage water of the city. The conjoined milk commission has advised that all milk containing more than 50.00 per cent. be destroyed by the health department.

Dr. Leslie Mackenzie, medical member of the local government board for Scotland, in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, describes the method of milking as follows: "To watch the milking of cows in most rural districts is to watch a process of unscientific inoculation of a pure or almost pure, medium with unknown quantities of unspecified germs. To one who knows the meaning of asepsis, it makes the blood run cold to watch, even in imagination, the thousand chances of germ inoculation, rarely is ever the precaution taken of washing the udder, which is oft-times besmeared with excretion from the cow.

Everywhere throughout the whole process. of milking, the perishable, superbly nutrient liquid receives its repeated sewings of germinal and non-germinal dirt. The hands of the milker are rarely washed and are usually smeared over with excretion from the cow. liquified by the milk used by the milker, in the filthy habit of wet-milking. In a word, the various dirts of the civilized human are reinforced by the inevitable dirts of the domestic

Drinking it Every Day

That milk is being consumed by us every day that is procured under similar conditions cannot be questioned. How would we like to have bread and pastry prepared for the oven by similar hands, and in similar environments? And yet we could do so with infinitely less danger to health and life as the bread and pastry have to be submitted to a temperature that inations only from a commercial standpoint, would destroy all pathogenic germs, while

by dairy inspections and bacteriological exam- tion in activity, and furthermore, milk constiinations in Germany, France, England and the tutes an excellent culture medium for the rapid reproduction of the bacteriae. Let us contrast, this for a moment with the milking of cows under the municipal milk supply of Rochester, N. Y., established in 1889.

A central station at which the milk is prepared is organized in a farm outside the city, nere a trained nurse and assistant have full control of the cows, bottles, utensils, etc. Everything coming in contact with milk is thoroughly sterilized in steam sterilizers. The milk itself is not subjected to any pasteurising or sterilizing.

At the milk station on the farm, the milk is taken from clean, well-fed, tested cattle into sterile cans which are carried to the barn in per cent sterile linen bags. Just before milking the cow's udder is well washed. A sterile cheese cloth fly cover is placed over the cow, the first portion of the milk is rejected. As soon as the cans are filled they are immedi-eately covered by a layer of cheesecloth held in position by a rubber band. The cans of milk thus covered are immediately taken from the barn into the laboratory, about two hundred yards away where the milk is properly. diluted, sweetened and turned off into sterile nursing bottles. The bottles are corked with sterile corks placed in racks covered with cracked ice and immediately transferred to the city for use. Of the milk prepared in this way. forty-three samples daily were found to avernot more than 14,000 bacteriae per cubic centimetre, while the city milk at the same time approximated 235,000 per cent.

The average monthly count in Rochester for the past six years vary from about 100,000 per c. c. in winter to 500,000 per c. c. in sum-

Two Hundred Varieties of Bacteria

We must remember, however, that there are some 200 varieties of bacteriae in milk that produce practically no harm, many of them taining 300 per cent, will increase in 24 hours to 10,000,000, while if kept at a temperature of 50, only increased to 30,000. Professor Conn-states that in nearly all milk they are present, as they are present in the milk ducts and teats even when no inflamator process was going on. Bergey, of the University of Pennsylvania studied the milk of several dows during the en-tire period of lactition, and concluded that once the udder becomes infected with pyogenic bacteriae the infection persists through several periods. Bergey, in his report to the state department of agriculture, Pennsylvania, showed a large number of samples drawn in sterile tubes, more than two-thirds contained bacteriae, more particularly the streptococous. He found them in half the samples examined from the Philadelphia supply. The specimens examined in Germany averaged about 75 per cent. infected, except in Leipzig, where Brun-ning found 26 out of 28 samples containing all the way from 100 to 1,000,000 per (93 per cent.) Leipzig having the largest infant mortality from diarrhoeal causes of any city with reliable registration outside. While these pyogenic bacteriae are largely responsible for the infantile diarrhoea they are not entirely so we have proteus vulgaris and the various dysenteric types, the bacillus pydcanus, etc. While infant mortality is the most important in determining the necessity of a pure milk supply, the danger as a medium for the spreading of communicable diseases is not much less important. Scarcely a month passes that we have not instances cited of outbreaks of the various infectious diseases traced to the homes of the dairies or vendors. This was especially emphasized by Prof. Kober in the section on hygiene of the International Medical congress at Paris in 1900, in a report of 330 outbreaks of infectious diseases through the milk supplies,

ver, 195; scarlet fever, 99; diphtheria, 38. Attributed to Cows' Milk Of still greater significance, however, is "The Second Interim Report of the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tubercu-losis," in which their conclusion was to the effect that a large proportion of tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to bacilli of bovine source and that a very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among children, must be attributed to cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli.

made up as follows: Outbreaks of typhoid fe-

The presence of tubercule bacilli in cows milk can be detected, though with some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far less difficulty, however, in recognizing clinically that a cow is suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculous milk. The milk procured from such a cow ought not to form a part of human food, and, indeed, ought not to be used as food at

In January last, the health committee of Birmingham issued to the city council the report of the medical officer of health (Dr. Robertson), and the veterinary superintendent (Mr. Malcolme), upon the investigations which had been made in regard to the infection by tubercular bacilli of the milk supplied to Birmingham. The collection of the samples of milk was undertaken by the assistant veterinary surgeon of the corporation and the subsequent examinations were made by Prof. Leith and his staff in the bacteriological department of the university. Between Sept. 13, 1906, and July 31, 1907, in 175 samples taken from the churns at the railway stations and other places, tubercle bacilli were present in 14

Facts That Speak Loudly

Dr. McCaw, senior physician to the Bel-fast Hospital for Sick Children, after twenty years' careful observations and study of tuperculosis in children in connection with his hospital work, in his own hospital, and a careful examination, on exactly the same basis, of the returns of: The Ulster Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormand street, London; Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Children, Manchester Children's Hospital; East London Children's Hospital, Glasgow Children's Hospital, presents the following significant report for

Belfast Hospital for Sick Children-No. of intern patients, 827; No. of tuberculosis, 26.10

Ulster Hospital for Sick Children-No. of intern. patients, 247; No. of tuberculosis, 30.36 21.3 per cent.

Great Ormand Street, London-No. of intern. patients, 2878; tuberculous, 27 per cent. Royal Edinburgh Hospital—No. of interin. patients, 1968; No. of tuberculous, 21.3 per

Manchester Children's Hospital-No. of interin. patients, 1999; No of tuberculous, 21.3 per cent.

East London Children's Hospital—No. of intern. patients, 2054; No of tuberculous, 24.3 per cent. Glasgow Children's Hospital-No. of in-

tern. patients, 1177; No. of tuberculous, 27.95 One cannot help but be impressed with the similarity in the percentage of tubercular cases in all these hospitals.

The conditions found were as follows: Surgical—Tubercular joints, lymphadenitis, chronic abscess, chronic ulcers, inpus, spinal caries, etc.; Medical phthysis, meningitis and general tuberculosis, in the proportions of

This surely demonstrates beyond question the existence of tuberculosis to an appalling degree among children, and at an age when milk constitutes the principal article of diet.

Tuberculosis Disseminated We must couple with this the view Prof. Von Behring and his followers: That tuberculosis in children is principally disseminated through the alimentary canal, the chief

source being tuberculous milk. For confirmatory evidence let us revert again for a moment to the findings of the royal commission, who in summarizing their results, concluded with the following statement: "The bacillus of bovine tuberculosis is not so constituted as to act on bovine tissue alone, for it can give rise to tuberculosis in many animals other than bovine; it is not so constituted as to act on bovine tissue with a special energy, for it can give rise to tuberculosis in many other animals as readily, or even more readily, than in bovine animals themselves. We call it the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis merely because we find it most frequently in the bovine body; it being the cause of bovine tuberculosis.

"The fact that the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis can readily, by feeding as well as by subcutaneous injection, give rise to generalized tuberculosis in the anthropoid ape-so nearly related to man and indeed seems, so far as our few experiments go, to produce this result more readily than in the cow itself, has an importance so obvious that it need not be

A deputation, headed by Prof. W. R. Smith of King's College, principal of the Royal Institute of Public Health, recently waited on the board of agriculture, to whom they emphasized a report of the committee of the institute that the time had arrived when active steps must be taken, in the interest of the nation, to protect the public from the dangers of impure and contaminated milk and requested that they secure such legislation as would warrant them in adopting more stringent measures in their efforts to secure a pure milk supply. Replying to the deputation, Sir E. Strachy, parliamentary secretary to the board of agriculture, said that the board is of the opinion that every possible precaution will be taken to protect the public and that anything reasonable which will not harass the trade, will be done.

Legislating Against the Guilty

A committee of the National League for Physical Education was formed last year by Sir Lauder Brunten. This committee has now formed a joint committee with the National Health Society, the Infants' Health Society and the Liverpool Life Preservation Committee, with Sir Frederick Treeves as chairman. The object being to secure a universal supply all. "Our results clearly point to the necessity of milk, pure from the cow and free from disordineasures more stringent than those at precase germs—"clean milk." An annual syssent in force, being taken to prevent the sale

15,000 LIVES ANNUALLY

"From statistics gathered for the past ten years impure and disease-laden milk has cost the Dominion of Canada in the past year 15,000 lives under five years of age, to say nothing of the thousands that have survived but have been crippled more or less in the contest and the thousands of adults that have had the various transmissible diseases communicated by milk and the numerous invalids with whom milk constitutes the main article of diet at a time when their vitality is low and their powers of resistance weak. In how many of these may not contaminated milk have turned the tide to a fatal issue?

Tuberculosis exists to an alarming degree among children and is principally disseminated through the alimentary canal,

the chief source being tuberculous milk." In other countries besides Canada the authorities are gravely concerned about the astounding infant mortality consequent of impure milk!

renewable only if their premises are kept in a sanitary condition. The corporations of great cities such as Manchester, Liverpool and Sheffield have already obtained special parliamentary powers to enable them to exclude from their districts the milk of cows suffering from tuberculous udders, but as such milk can be sold elsewhere, it is proposed that such power, is extended to the whole country."

Sir Thomas Barlow, referring to the milk supply to London, said: "It may be stated with emphasis that most American cities are far in advance of British cities in regard to their milk supply. The medical profession and the general public of Great Britain are commencing to recognize the fact and it will not be long till steps are taken to remedy existing conditions.'

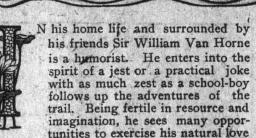
We, in Canada, are already 15 years behind, but in that 15 years other nations have done the pioneer work and it is only left for us to step into the procession and press rapidly to the front, but we must do it now. From the statistics I have already quoted of Rochester, especially, a neighboring city with conditions identical with our own. What they have saved by securing a pure milk we are justified in saying we can save, and from the statistics of the city for the past ten years, impure and disease laden milk has cost the Dominion of Canada in the past year 15,000 lives under five years of age, to say nothing of the thousands that have survived but have been crippled more or less in the contest, and the thousands of adults that have had the various transmissible diseases communicated by milk and the numerous invalids with whom tutes the main article of diet at a time when their vitality is low and their powers of resistance weak. In how many of these may not contaminated milk have turned the tide to a fatal issue?

Of National Importance

The national importance of this problem is too apparent to necessitate any further comment or justify any further delay. The solu-tion of the problem is a simple one—education and legislation. The education must come largely from the medical profession. The best results have been accomplished through milk commissions acting in conjunction with the various health authorities in educating the dairy authorities and all producers of milk as to the precautions necessary to be taken in order to produce clean milk and the consumer of the dangers of contaminated milk. The demand will create the supply. However, until we can secure an absolutely pure milk supply. our only safeguard lies in proper pasteurizing and proper refrigerating. Children that could not digest modified

poisoned milk or germ laden milk, will, in the vast majority of cases, be found capable of digesting modified pure milk. But we must secure such legislation as will warrant the necessary steps being taken by the various health authorities as will bring to a successfulissue this all important life-saving problem.

It is rather difficult for us to imagine people who know nothing about fire, and as a matter of fact there are no people now on the face of the earth, no matter how barbarous, who do not know how to make fire. We make it easily enough by striking a match, but years ago our ancestors were compelled to resort to flint, steel and tinder. The forestdwelling people of the farther east have an old instrument for making fire. Near the coast every man carries a bit of crockery in the box of bamboo slung at his waist, a chip off a plate and a handful of dry fungus. Holding the tinder under his thumb upon the fragment of earthenware, he strikes the side of the box sharply and the tinder takes fire. But this method can only be used by tribes which have communication with the foreigner who supplies them with European goods. The inland people use a more singular process. They carry a short cylinder of lead, hollowed roughly to a cuplike form at one end, which fits a joint of bamboo. Placing this cylinder in the palm of the left hand, they fill the cup with tinder, adjust the bamboo over it, strike sharply, remove the covering as quickly, and the tinder is alight.—London (England) Spare



of fun upon any unsuspecting visitors who are not familiar with this phase of his character. He told me that on an occasion, when a number of distinguished persons had gathered at his house, he handed a lady a poem, pre-sumably by an unknown poet, which he himself had written a short time before, expecting to be discovered and called to account on the spot as an imposter, when, instead, the lady read it through with evident interest, and, looking up, remarked serenely, "It might be Browning.

I was present on an evening when the late Wyatt Eaton the painter was the target for Sir William's wit. We were assembled in a small reception room, looking over some etchings and Japanese paintings, a recent gift from an Eastern official.

"By the way," said Sir William, looking at Mr. Eaton, "I did not know that Emersonwore a beard."

"As I remember him," replied the artist, "his face was bare." Sir William affected surprise at this, and

calling Tenner, the butler, he said: "Bring me the portfolio with the head of

Emerson by Mr. Eaton." Jenner obeyed, returning in a few minutes with the portfolio desired.

"There!" exclaimed Sir William, after rumaging a while among the contents and producing a proof of Mr. Timothy Cole's engraving of Mr. Eaton's crayon portrait of Emerson, "You must be mistaken."

Mr. Eaton looked at the proof, and, sure enough, there was his portrait, the face adorned with chop-whiskers. He became greatly excited. "I never did it," he said, "and yet it certainly is my mark."

He examined the proof more closely, taking it to the window for scrutiny.

"Is it possible," he asked, "that any one has tampered with my drawing and that that has gone out over the country as my work?" He turned pale and his hands actually shook with nervous excitement. "It is a libel," he muttered.

But, the artist's feelings going beyond the limits of a joke, Sir William quickly relieved his tension. "All right, Mr. Eaton," said he: "I did it." It was a put-up job, arranged with Jenner beforehand for the amusement of the

Of course it ended in a laugh, with a comiment to Sir William from the artist, that he had handled his crayon so skilfully that it was not detectable from the grain of the engraving.

"I was completely deceived," said the painter, who was something of an expert in these

Sir William makes an annual trip over the Canadian Pacific railway and should there

that is, one who is making his first trip over ment. Even Professor Morse himself came up the prairies, he too comes in for his share in against "the grease cup," and, laughs Sir Wilthe fun-making.

On different parts of the prairies there are alkali beds that glisten in the sun and seem to ripple like water. Before approaching these beds, Sir William incidentally introduces the subject of Christ walking on the water, and asks whether any one present believes that it

can be done. . Of course there is protest, and as if to clinch the matter, Sir William raises his hand to the conductor, and orders the train to be stopped. He then alights, runs across the prairie, and walks over the apparent pond, glistening in the sunshine, and, returning, quietly remarks, "And my feet are not even

The conductor, who is in the secret, keeps a serene face; the train starts up; the greenhorn, not having the chance to investigate for himself, is mystified; and like a good many other simple things, Sir William's "walking on the water" remains unexplained.

A bon mot is never lost on him, and it is just as highly savored.

At the time when Lord Aberdeen was governor-general of Canada, I sat at Sir William's left-hand at a dinner given to Lady Aberdeen. With the coffee were served some preserved lotos flowers on sea-weed of a vivid Lady Aberdeen examined this unusual

looking dish, hesitating before helping her-"Don't," said I, "if you love Old Erin." "Why?" she asked, amused, holding one of

the salmon-colored petals mid-way to her It is the lotos flower that brings forgetful-

ness, and so I quoted a few lines from Tennyson's poem, "The Lotos Eaters." She swallowed the petal. "I am very hap-

py here," said she, beaming. "O Diplomacy, thy name is success," I thought, and they who possess it find it means power and revenue.

"I would like to have thought of that mysaid Sir William to me afterward, in speaking of the aptness of my quotation. Next to Professor Morse's, Sir William's

collection of Chinese and Japanese pottery is the finest in the country. It is an experience to spend a Sunday afternoon with him among these treasures, and note his memory of dates. and dynasties. He is making a copy of each piece—a careful study in color, and design, upon a heavy hand-made paper—a work that in time to come will be of great value for its originality, and thill originality and skill.

He always handles his pieces of pottery with great care, using a piece of soft silk to polish them off, this to show the beauty and heen of the glaze. Here, too, is a field for his fun-loving nature, and every little while a new victim is fooled with a grease cup. This little vessel of the scullery, crackled with heat and polished to an ivory tone by tallow, is his mock piece de resistance, and has been passed off repeatedly on the innocent as a piece of Satsuma. This little cup is kept in a cabinet among gems of the Ming and Suig periods, Canadian Pacific railway and should there and brought out with great pomp and circum-happen to be a greenhorn in the company; stance whenever the hour is ripe for experi-

liam, "he is the only one that was not deceiv-

It is a delight to talk with Sir William when he is in a reminiscent mood, when he recalls incidents of his boyhood and early life. He told me once that he broke into the library of his native town in Illinois on a Sunday and opied a book he wanted from cover to cover. illustrations and all. "I was not able to buy books in those days," he explained. "I was employed as a messenger at six dollars a month, which I took home intact to my mother. My only pocket money was the dimes and occasional quarters given me by the patrons of the company for carrying long distance

How picturesque is that incident in the life of one who later became unrivaled in the planning of railway systems and the handling of millions.

"I never cost my parents a cent, after my thirteenth year, for my education," he told me, and yet his education is of the best, being absorbed from experts along different lines, personal association with men. At his table are to be found brilliant exponents in every department of art, science and invention.

In his handsome grey stone house on Sherbrooke street, in Montreal, there is a room designated as the "Studio." Here Sir William dashes off landscapes in the "wee sma'" hours, chiefly memories of the Northwest or scenes in the primeval forests of Cuba. It is a treat to enter there, where more than in the rest of the house his versatility finds expression. Oils, crayon drawings, brief sketches in colored iks are everywhere to be seen from his hand. One of my comments that delighted Sir William was that "a good painter had been suppressed to make a bad railroad president.'

The studio contains portable lights, which Sir William carries about with him and turns full upon the sketch or painting under observation, thus greatly enhancing its artistic effect. In this room treasures are hidden away, and are brought out only on special occasions —drawings by Dutch, French and English masters and a representative group of the great Iapanese painters, Hokusai and Togo-

These studio events are memorable to those who have taken part in them, and herein lies the secret of Sir William's success as a host; he selects his guests with a view to con-trasting one with another, so that monotony or ennui is never felt. At his table modest re-presentatives of the arts are received "cheek jowl" with millionaires and men of rank.

I remember a Sunday when the first lady of the land invited herself to the two o'clock dinner. This day the arts were represented by a young Dutch artist. After dinner Sir William suggested that the young man show his skill in making a quick portrait sketch of an old English general who was present. The artist set to work around the state of the set o light, Lady Aberdeen leaned over the back of his chair as he worked, so deeply was she in-terested in the process. When the sketch was completed, she not only complimented the young painter, but invited him to dine with her the following day. This was a double

triumph for the stranger, who presented her with the sketch, and the day passed off happily for all.

Those who know him well are often puzzled as to when he gets his sleep, for he is awake at all hours of the night, engaged at his manifold occupations, or in his billiard-room, but he has discovered the secret of the great Doctor Pepper, of dozing off for a moment at any time and in any place, thus fortifying himself against fatigue, so that his waking hours rival those of William of Germany himself.

Once at table I asked him a question, and, getting no answer, I thought him pre-occupied and passed the matter over in silence. Presently he turned to me and asked whether I had spoken. I replied that the matter was of no importance, thinking that my question might have bored him.

"I must have been asleep," he apologized; "how shocking of me."
"Asleep," I exclaimed, "How could that

possible? "Yes," said he, "I drop off sometimes between the courses, and these little winks rest me wonderfully, even if I only lose consciousness for a few seconds.

This led up to a discussion of absentmindedness, and he told a little story on his own account.

"I was in a great hurry to get to my office one morning," said he, "and, seeing something on wheels at a little distance, I hailed it and was driven off. Stepping out on the curb, I put my hand in my pocket for a quarterwhich is the Montreal tariff—and looking up I was face to face with my own coachman. Well, I was raised to go afoot, you know," he concluded.

With the years and their achievements he seems to exhaust none of his pristine energy. I said to him at the time he resigned from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific railway, suppose now you will settle down to a quiet life, occupying yourself chiefly with your collections of art objects."

"No," said he, with a vague look in his eyes, "I could not make up an existence with any one thing. If I gave up my activities things would become flat, stale."

"But where do you find time for so many interests?" I asked, for the man seems no less than a magician who creates in some way, the secret of which is known only to himself, and he replied; "Going from one thing to another rests me." That was a favorable mood for the beginning of his enterprises in Cuba, where he is laying out a city to outshine Havana in beauty and commercial prominence.

Writing to a friend from Camaguey, Puer-Principe, he said: "The important matters which have kept me here for most of the past seven months are still pending, and, altho very busy, I am greatly enjoying the beautiful climate and surroundings here."

It will be seen, then, that he is not only charmed by the future industrial possibilities of the island, but by the natural beauty, and surely this new city is an idea of stupendous import, revealing great foresight on the part of

It is equally enjoyable to hear him speak his pioneer days in the Northwest, and

some of the tales he tells would stir the blood even of the least imaginative. On the plains the atmosphere is so clear and the earth so flat that one loses all sense of perspective, the air becoming something like a lens that magnifies distant objects. Accordingly, Sir William describes his astonishment on first seeing a prairie chicken on the horizon: "A creature of gigantic proportions strutting slowly and fantastically along, it was a disappointment to find it was only a prairie chicken and not some truly antediluvian bird, and the silence is terrifying, something so new and oppressing

that it can almost be heard."

Nor were the hardships and bodily exhaustion attending any pioneering cause wanting, but these are never touched on, excepting to his most intimate friends. It is thrilling when he describes his nights on the plains in a pouring rain, sleeping on a wet mattress on the ground, "with the water oozing from the blankets over our bodies, and in that way we got many a good steam bath and came off none the worse for the experience."

In those days he fared no better than the Italian laborers along the line, living chiefly on pork and black coffee. He gave orders that the coffee should be served without stint, hot and strong, and the result was that the work was carried through in less than half the time stipulated by the government. The same herism that met and overcame the conditions, single-handed, one might say, necessary in the building up of the greatest railway in the world, was shown in his private life. At the time that he was night telegraph operator on the Milwaukee his wife fell sick of the smallpox. Putting an end to all discussion of the matter, he began by turning everybody out of the room. Then, tying up the patient's hands, to prevent scratching, he took up his post by the bedside, and fought the disease and the doctors alone, and today Lady Van Horne has not a scar on her face or hands, and is a witness of the entire efficiency of her nurse.

Somewhere in the Bible it is said that the way of the child gives prophecy of the nature of the man," and so the quality that makes a man one of the creative spirits of his time is revealed in his obscurity to those of us who are more than mere superficial observers.

Poultney Bigelow once said to me that "a man's greatness is explained by his vitality, rather than by opportunity or the advantages of birth and education."

With Sir-William Van Horne the habit of work has become so fixed that it is a necessity like sunshine and air, and he works for no reward other than the doing of that which his hands find to do, and doing it with all his might. This habit of work coupled with a su-perabundance of vitality, enables him to carry through the work of a dozen men and do it as easily as play.

As he has spanned the vastness of the Canadian Northwest and belted the Island o with a progressive railway system, he is today laying the foundations of a future prosperity that is almost undreamed of. Might it not be said of this man, with truth, that he has made himself a veritable citizen of the world? And through it all he is still a humorist.-Charlotte Eaton in Canadian Magazine.

Mademoiselle Margot



HE was pretty, and she was alone—therefore she was interesting. As her friends saw her off from the Paris platform, they heaved a sigh of relief and put her in a Dames seules with that feeling of absurd content experienced only by worldly souls at any exceptional performance of their "duty"

at any exceptional performance of their "duty."

Now as Mademoiselle Margot's views, to do her justice, entirely coincided with the Amazonian attitude peculiar to virginal persons of ninety-three, the maternal solicitude of kind and thoughtful friends filled her with a satisfaction which her appearance—she had blue eyes and a curly head—much belied, and, as she installed herself in the most comfortable corner of the first-class carriage, she came to the not original conclusion that a world without men would be the acme of comfort, and that matrimony was the refuge of the incompetent. Having reached this admirable frame of mind, and, to further fillustrate her theory that a world without men would have been an eminently satisfactory place, she proceeded to take down her dressing bag and shed her biouse, which she replaced by a dressing-jacket extracted therefrom.

It was a fast train, with only one stop—at Brienne,

It was a fast train, with only one stop—at Brienne. She was therefore free from impertment observation, besides the obvious fact that first-class passengers at one in the morning are few and far between.

Having completed the details of her undress uniform, and having replaced her bag on the rack and herself on the seat, she fell asleep, rocked by the gentle motion of the train.

The train stopped at Brienne for three minutes, and in that three minutes he got in. There were now the ingredients for a five-act tragedy—the man, the woman, and the situation. What happened, then, is worthy of notice. The man flung down his portmanteau with a sigh, and, as he did so, for the first time became aware of the presence of the other occupant. With an exclamation of annoyance he gazed in disgust at the intruder, whose slumber was to deprive him of the eagerly and long-looked-for joys of an old and mellow pipe.

He was an officer and a gentleman, but his subsequent remark was not fraught with that courtesy one is accustomed to look for in a chevalier de la l'egion d'honneur. It was, to be exact:

"Confound the women, they come in everywhere."

d'honneur. It was, to be exact:

"Confound the women, they come in everywhere."

Whereat he took out the pipe and inspected it at length. The offender stirred in her sleep; he looked again, her hair shone in the lamplight. He hated flaxen-haired dolls, but he put the pipe in his pocket. This was precisely the moment chosen by the doil to open her eyes. . . She stared, then she rubbed her eyes a moment. Could it be possible that any man should be dead to decent feeling as to enter within the sacred precincts of a Dames seules? And he dared to be young and passably good-looking. Impertinence! Being now quite sure that what had at first appeared a dream was a tangible reality, the lady sat up with an indignant jerk, ready for the fray.

"If monsieur had been good enough to look outside before entering this carriage, he would have been spared the necessity of putting a lady to great incon-

The unexpectedness of the attack took monsieur's breath away; but, controlling his righteous indignation, he answered in chilling tones:

"It is entirely due to the fact of having looked outside that I have had the—er—pleasure of Madame's company since Brienne."

"Madame" was a Parisienne. She noted the significant pause, and her blue eyes flashed.

"Your compliment is an error of taste, monsieur but errors of judgment can go still further—I thought you were a gentleman, for instance."

He bowed ironically.

"I have only to repeat Madame's advice to myself. Had she but looked outside before entering her compartment, this interview would have been avoided to —pray believe me—our mutual satisfaction."

"Monsieur!"

"Madame!"

"Since you oblige me—to say so, at the next sta-

"Madame!"

"Since you oblige me to say so, at the next station. I shall be under the painful necessity of calling the guard and having you turned out."

Monsieur smiled indulgently and shrugged his shoulders. He was a singularly graceful man.

The amused toleration of his manner was the last straw. It reduced the already irate Margot to a state of mind wherein fratricides are made.

"Monsieur shall see . . . a man who from deliberate choice travels at night in a Dames seules can only

"With a bound Monsieur was on his feet.

"Dames seules? 1?—c'est trop fort," and he sank back overcome by the intensity of his emotions.

"Monsieur shall see . . . " she repeated, unmoved

"Monsieur shall see . . . " she repeated, unmoved at his ejaculation.
"I shall see nothing whatever," retorted that gentleman, annoyed at her callous continuation. "A lady who, of her ewn accord, gets into a 'smoking carriage' can hardly expect to be upheld should she have the audacity to make such an application."
"Yous mentez, monsieur."
"Pardon."
Simultaneously they rose in their respective

"land a simultaneously they rose in their respective wrath. Simultaneously they put their heads out of their respective windows, and, having gazed with eagerness at the official labels, drew back, and each, with a superb gesture, pointing to their respective labels, said in a simultaneous tone of triumph—"look!"

"He must now either faint—or be humble," mur-mured Margot through clenched teeth. And she wait-"Figuratively she will — grovel," reflected Mon-sieur with much pleasure. "I shall be—er—magnani-mous." And he too waited.

The moment was fraught with breathless suspense and though a dressing-jacket, one must confess, is hardly conducive to dignity, Margot's look of outraged majesty was quite beautiful to see.

"I—am—waiting," she reminded him, in a sepulchral voice.

chral volee.

Exasperated beyond endurance at her uncalled for attitude, his magnanimity vanished on the instant.

"Until Madame can prove herself in the right, she is more than likely to do so."

"Wretch," was "Madame's" inward comment, and there ensued a dramatic pause.

Then all at once, without a word of apology or

explanation—though a collision was inevitable as they crossed the compartment—they hurriedly changed windows, each anxious to verify the truth of a sudden inspiration. Helas! There are sad moments in life. Fresently the lady spoke, "It was the guard," she murmured disconsolately.

"Both guards," corrected a weak voice from the opposite corner.

posite corner.
"The Paris guard certainly pasted 'Dames seules' "The Peris guard certainly pasted 'smokers' on the one end," began she.
"And some fool at Brienne pasted 'smokers' on the ther," he concluded with conviction. They undertood now. It was humiliating.
"Though it is not my fault, I am afraid I may have seemed—a little hasty," she conceded with a charm-

seemed—a little hasty," she conceded with a charming blush.

Monsieur—whose name was the Vicomte de Margelle—hastily forestalled any further apology. "I beg of Madame to believe that..." His eyes rested on the dressing-jacker, and having a sense of humor, he laughed. It was contagious.

"Won't you finish your sentence?" asked Margot demurely, when their mirth had somewhat subsided.

"Not now," replied monsieur, who was a diplomatist. "And perhaps, as we shall be reaching our destination in ten minutes, I'd better look out of the window." Indow."

But he must have finished the sentence correctly some time of other for they were married six weeks ter.—A.S. in M.A.P.

KING EDWARD'S DISLIKE OF GER-MANY

Germania, which is the principal organ of the German Central party, publishes the following communication under the heading "Why King Edward Does Not Visit Berlin:"

"Those who know the English King's personal habits understand why he avoids Berlin. His Majesty likes intercourse of a free and easy character and he dislikes strict formalities. For instance, the English sovereign dislikes the idea of passing through the Brandenburg gate, like the white elephant of Siam, and being greated by the city fathers and thousands of school children. He also dislikes the military review and similar pageants which would be arranged here in his honor if he paid an official state visit to Berlin.

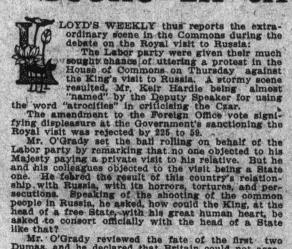
here in his honor if he paid an official state visit to Berlin.

"This prudent monarch, whose clever diplomacy has raised Great Britain to an international position which she hitherto has never possessed and who has produced this effect without any external display, dislikes the pompous customs of the German court, for he knows how to employ his time more profitably than in such empty ceremonies. King Edward's refusal to visit Berlin must not be construed as an attitude of unfriendliness toward Germany, but as a sign of his personal dislike of gorgeous pageants, which frequently burden those whom they are intended to honor.

"Even in the East, the cradle of Byzantine display, there is a tendency to abolish such pageants. Perhaps in Germany too the time will come when foreign monarchs can pay us visits without so many external accompanients of pomp."

'Don't complain,' said Uncle Eben, 'if you find dat somebody has an ex to grind.' You's lucky dese days if, when you gits through turnin' de grindstone he doesn' han' you de ax an' speck you to de his choppin' for 'im.'—Washington Star.

Scene In the Commons



asked to consort officially with the head of a State like that?

Mr. O'Grady reviewed the fate of the first two Dumas, and he declared that Britain could not associate itself with the Government of Russia. If the visit retained its representative character it would be a sham and a disgrace to the nation. He therefore moved to reduce the vote by £100.

Mr. Swift MacNeill seconded the motion, complaining that the King was going abroad without a minister responsible to the people, whereas the Czarwould have his ministers present.

A young Nationalist, Mr. Kettle, asserted that the visit meant that this country backed the bills of Russia. How different was the message of the English people today from that of two years ago! Then it was, "The Duma is dead. Long live the Duma!" Now it is, "Liberty is dead. Long live the Czar!"

Speaking in his most impressive and unimpassioned manner the Foreign Secretary said he felt a difficulty in dealing with the constitutional position and actions of the Sovereign in a debate whose tone and temper were so much influenced by other considerations.

His Majesty acted on the constitutional advice of his ministers, and he was responsible for everything which took place. No public affairs would be transacted which in any way impaired the direct responsibility of ministers at home.

No negotiations were on foot for any new treaty or convention with the Russian government, and none would be initiated during the visit. The visit was, however, intended to have a political effect, an effect which, it was hoped, would be beneficial to the relations of the two countries.

The consequences of saying that they would not recognize the Russian government until they were satisfied with the internal affairs of Russia would be disastrous. The Government was pursuing a policy of peace, and the House was asked to decide between that and another policy, which would sooner or later lead to war.

The King had visited other countries, but not Russian with the visited other countries, but not Russian with the policy which would sooner or later lead to war. The King had visited other countries, but not Russia, and the time had arrived when the visit could not longer be postponed without discourtesy. To make a

distinction between this and visits paid to other countries would be a slight and an insuit.

The visit was welcomed by all the moderate and ilberal elements in Russia. Making no comment on Russian internal affairs, he would say that some members of the first Duma were charged with issuing a manifesto inviting men to refuse military service, and some members of the second were sentenced on a charge of being connected with an organization for overturning the government.

Mr. O'Grady: They were sentenced without trial. Mr. Balfour endorsed every word of the Foreign Secretary's speech, adding that they were not qualified to occupy the position of judicial authorities over other nations. He was followed by Mr. Keir Hardle, who soon fell foul of Mr. Emmott, the Chairman, by speaking of atrocities in Russia, for which the Russian government and the Czar were responsible.

Mr. Emmott said the word "atrocities" was not in order in relation to the responsibility of the Czar and the Russian government, and he must therefore ask Mr. Hardle: My difficulty is that I know no other word in the English language which expresses my meaning (Labor cheers).

Mr. Emmott repeated that Mr. Hardle must withdraw, but that sentleman attempted a subterfuge. He said he had not repeated the word, and in the course of his speech he would state facts to justify the use of his speech he would state facts to justify the use of his speech he would state facts to justify the use of his speech he would state facts to justify the use of the term. (Labor cheers, and aries of "Order!") He had no desire to disobey the rulling of Mr. Emmott, but he could not promise to be muzzied.

Amid some disorder Mr. Emmott said: "It is for me to carry out the rules of order, and I say most distinctly that the word 'atrocities' is not in order."

Mr. H. C. Lea (L.) It is perfectly true. (Shouts of Mr. Emmott at length threatened to "name" Mr. Hardle and suspend the sitting hard.

Mr. H. C. Lea (L) It is personal to "name" Mr. "Order!")

Mr. Emmott at length threatened to "name" Mr. Hardie and suspend the sitting, but the member for Merthyr reluctantly withdrew the word on the appeal of Mr. Maddison, and after Mr. Asquith had supported the chairman. He said he had no desire to prevent a division, and, therefore, he would sacrifice his convictions.

victions.

Mr. Maddison (Lab) having opposed the amendment, Mr. Lea supported it amid loud cries of "Divide!" From the Labor benches came shouts of "Don't be beaten dswn." Mr. Lea soon sat down, however, and Mr. Grayson (Soc) rose. The House, however, agreed to Mr. Henderson's motion that the question should be put, and Mr. Grayson shouted: "I refuse to be browbeaten—("Order!")—I refuse to allow the question to be put." He sat down again to loud shouts of "Order!"

of "Order!"

Mr. Will Thorne (addressing his leader, Mr. Henderson): It is a dirty shame. He has as much right to speak as anyone.

Mr. Grayson: Why don't you cross the floor, at once?

Mr. O'Grady's motion having been rejected the House adjourned for the Whitsun holidays.

Simkins—'You say that little man was formerly the light-weight champion?' Timkins—'Yes.' Simkins—'How did he lose the title?' Timkins—'Oh, he didn't lose it. He merely sold his grocery and retired.'—Chicago Daily News,



WITH THE VIGILANCE N



[聖馬] appe spec time the birds are selves, and severa before the effect more especially f being confined to also apparent whe all, and the large, run together. Th ones overrun the feed as well as spots generally.

This practice the growth of the matter to get then back, and attain th would, had no che course, applies mo space than to the farm. On the far brood to new terri afield she goes the

Pointing out th the unwary on th see to it that advic ed in their case.

Then another t

ed, is the fact that

ting larger, and for them a month a A peep into the warm night will s stretched necks, a ing for air. The down to the floor Such crowding soc in such a state tha er than their fello

morning these stu

trampled into a sh overcrowding. These chicks v roomy night-quart ity have reached ness in attend ply, shade, grit, e are often neglecte and the effect quic relax your vigilan glecting the half gr to build them up

SUMME

After more or less anticipation, pleasure of a suc disappointment to our chickens has time. Good fortu deceased is found clumsy mother-o hood, for then one the causes of deat are the circumstan when the body is came of the chick conjecture. The r has been devoured If so, precautions protect the rest of or beast takes o caught or frighten out of ten, return and take away and

> In country a summer time, the and breeders some depredations. Yes havoc amongst the in unsettled district and cities they are the place of the ha more so. The has down at midday v and up and off wi face. One chick e fy him, but not so down at daylight, coops, seizes and chick to prevent off with it. He two or three the frightened will bri speedily destroy Fortunately the er fired at, will be s nor any other will for some time. V the fence near the den it is safe to s either and should frightened off.

PRESI

Preserved eggs fresh ones in ma may be scrambled for baking various beaten whites. A alent of fresh egg is broken; but on

VIGILANCE NECESSARY THROUGH-

OUT THE SUMMER

time the birds are allowed to look after them-

selves, and several evils are often the result

before the effect is very noticeable. This is

more especially found where the chicks are

being confined to their own runways. It is

all, and the large, and small are permitted to

run together. The consequence is that the big

ones overrun the late hatched, eating all the

feed as well as usurping all the favorable

This practice of running all, tends to stunt the growth of the little fellows. It is a hard

matter to get them to recover from such a set

back, and attain the size and development they

would, had no check been received. This, of

course, applies more to poultry in a confined

space than to the flock that has the run of the

farm. On the farm, the hen can take her

brood to new territory every day. The farther

the unwary on their guard, and they should

see to it that advice is not needed, nor unneed-

Pointing out the consequences should put

Then another thing that is often overlook-

A peep into the overcrowded coops on a

warm night will show the chicks with out-

stretched necks, and wide awake eyes, grasp-

trampled into a shapelesss mass, a victim of

roomy night-quarters, would in all probabil-

ity have reached a healthy maturity. Care-

lessness in attending to feed, pure water sup-

ply, shade, grit, etc., are other things that

are often neglected in the midsummer season.

and the effect quickly seen in the flock. Don't

relax your vigilance now, it is too costly, ne-

glecting the half grown chicks and then trying

SUMMER TRAGEDIES

less anticipation, and after experiencing the

pleasure of a successful hatch, great is the

disappointment to find that one or more of

our chickens has disappeared during night

time. Good fortune it is if the body of the

deceased is found in the coop—a victim of a clumsy mother—or to the diseases of chicken-

hood, for then one has a certain knowledge of

the causes of death. But altogether different

are the circumstances, or causes of death,

when the body is not in evidence. What be-

came of the chick is in most cases a matter of

conjecture. The most likely theory is that it

has been devoured by some animal or bird.

If so, precautions should be taken at once to

protect the rest of the brood, for, if any bird

or beast takes one chicken without being caught or frightened off, they will nine times

out of ten, return the following night and kill

In country and suburban districts in

summer time, the poultry have many enemies

and breeders sometimes suffer heavily by their

depredations. Years ago the hawks worked

havoc amongst the young fowl. They still do

in unsettled districts but near large towns

and cities they are now rarely known to be

troublesome. The crow seems to have taken

the place of the hawk in destructiveness only

more so. The hawk is a bold fellow, coming

down at midday with a swift rush, a pounce,

and up and off with a chick right before your

face. One chick every other day would satis-

fy him, but not so with Mr. Crow. He sneaks

down at daylight, walks quietly amongst the

coops, seizes and cuts the throat of the young

chick to prevent it crying out and then flies

off with it. He takes one the first morning,

two or three the next and then if not shot or

frightened will bring his friends with him and

speedily destroy every chicken in the place. Fortunately the crow is very cowardly, and if

fired at, will be so frightened that neither he

nor any other will come near the neighborhood

for some time. Whenever a crow perches on

the fence near the poultry run or near the gar-

den it is safe to suppose he means no good to either and should be promptly shot at and

PRESERVING EGGS

Preserved eggs may be substituted for

and take away another.

After more or less expense and more or

These chicks were all right, and if given

ed, is the fact that the chicks are rapidly get-

ting larger, and the coop that was roomy

for them a month ago is now badly crowded.

afield she goes the better for her brood.

spots generally.

ed in their case.

overcrowding.

to build them up again.

also apparent where the freedom is given to

HERE comes a time during

midsummer when the chicks

have got past the newly hatch-

ed stage, and are putting on

the feathers nicely, when the

strain of watchfulness seems

to relax, and the poultryman

appears to feel that the need of

special care is over. At this

tir the blood on the plains earth so flat ctive, the air nat magnifies William derst seeing a 'A creature slowly and pointment to en and not d the silence d oppressing

odily exhaususe wanting, excepting to hrilling when ns in a pourress on the from the that way we d came off

ter than the iving chiefly e orders that ut stint, hot at the work half the time he same herconditions, essary in the way in the ife. At the operator on of the smallssion of the rbody out of ient's hands, his post by se and the n Horne has and is a wit-

nurse. aid that the f the nature hat makes a his time is of us who servers.

me that "a his vitality. e advantages

the habit of s a necessity ks for no rewhich his ith all his d with a suhim to carry and do it as

of the Canand of Cuba prosperity th it not be he has made world? And -Charlotte

ns

to other counnoderate and o comment on y that some sed with issu-military ser-yere sentenced n organization

without trial, f the Foreign see not qualithorities over Keir Hardie, Chairman, by nich the Rusponsible. s" was not in the Czar and therefore ask

now no other expresses my le must with-ubterfuge. He in the course istify the use of "Order!") of Mr. Em-zzled.

id: "It is for I I say most it in order."

"name" Mr. member for on the appeal ad supported on the appeal had supported re to prevent rifice his con-

the amendcries of "Di-outs of "Don't wm, however, se, however, the question ed: "I refuse to allow the to loud shouts

ler, Mr. Hen-s much right the floor at rejected the

was formerly -'Yes.' Simkins—'Oh, he cery and re-

fresh ones in many cases with profit. They may be scrambled and used in omelets; also for baking various cakes which do not require beaten whites. As a rule they are the equivalent of fresh eggs in any food where the yolk is broken; but only when specially preserved

frightened off.

E SIMDIE INFI WITH THE POULTRYMAN and when kept not too long are they suitable

to serve fried. The preserving material seals up the pores in the shell and thus prevents the entrance of bacteria and air, as well as evaporation and consequent shrinkage of the egg contents. The old method of greasing the shell to make eggs keep better depended on this fact. Such eggs cannot be boiled because the impervious shells do not permit the escape of the enclosed air, which expands when heated and bursts open the egg. By serving the commoner purposes preserved egg economizes the fresh egg for which there is an ever-increasing demand for use as raw food in the treatment of certain diseases. The high prices for fresh eggs prevailing in the West during the fall and winter months make this an especially profitable locality for preserving eggs for family use.

When eggs are to be kept for a short time only, one of the usual methods of packing is sufficient. For this purpose they are imbedded in some fine material such as dry bran, oats, sawdust or salt. Care must be taken that the packing material is perfectly dry and free from must. There is always danger of losing the eggs by the growth of mould on the inside of the shell, as the writer has frequently observed. A better way is said to be the use of egg shelves. These are arranged in a cool, dry place and are provided with holes so that the eggs may be stood on end. Handled in this way, eggs are said to keep better than when packed. Preserving in some chemical solution is, however, a much safer method for

general use. Before recommending any formulas to the public the writer has given several of them a critical study to determine exactly what can be expected under our conditions. The various lots of eggs were preserved in June when they could be purchased at about thirty cents a dozen, and were used in November when fresh eggs were selling at seventy cents. Thus they were carried through the excessive heat of June and July and found to be usable in

ing for air. The weaker ones are crowded There are two solutions commonly used down to the floor in a reeking atmosphere. for preserving eggs, each of which has its Such crowding soon puts the weaker chicks advantages and disadvantages. in such a state that they look a month younger than their fellows of the same age. Some morning these stunted ones will be found

Limewater Method The commonest and oldest preservative is lime water. A few lumps of quicklime are slaked in a large vessel of water, and after the excess of lime has settled out, the clear liquid is poured over perfectly fresh eggs in a clean jar. A very small amount of slaked lime may then be added to replace the lime which will be separated out by the action of the air. After a few days a thick crust will form on the surface, which should not be disturbed, for it prevents evaporation and excludes the air. Some add salt to the limewater and claim it improves the quality of the eggs. Lime water preserved eggs will keep well and are serviceable for all purposes excepting to fry, the yolks not holding up well and the eggs being apt to become mussy. There is a great tendency for the whites to become watery, but this does not render the eggs unwholesome. They are just as serviceable for baking and for other purposes as fresh eggs, excepting that the whites cannot be beaten. The great advantage of this method is the ease with which lime may be obtained, as it is readily accessible in the most remote places.

Water Glass Method The other common preservative is water glass. This is diluted with from ten to twenty parts of water, but even greater dilutions will serve when the eggs are to be kept for a short time only. We have observed that the stronger the water glass solution the less apt the volks are to break when fried. Water glass gives better results than lime water, but is difficult to obtain and quite expensive away from commercial centers. It should be given the preference wherever available, although very fair results can be obtained with lime water. One lot preserved in five per cent. water glass solution was still in good condition the following March.

It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within twenty-six hours after being laid. It is not safe to preserve eggs whose history is not known, such as those obtained from dealers. By following one of these formulas a fall and winter supply of cheap eggs may be had which are fully as serviceable for most purposes as high priced fresh eggs, and which will not have the peculiar stale taste so characteristic of shipped cold-storage eggs.

THE DUST BATH

The dust bath should be provided in every reeding pen and should consist of a small box 5 by 4 feet, in which you place sand, ashes and some sulphur and a little insect powder. This should be shaded in the sum-

Whatever the material used may be, it should always be dry and fine. Dirt is excellent, but the habit of placing dirt in a box for the hens without sifting it, or removing the small stones and gravel, is not a good one. The dirt should be so fine that it will fly in every direction. When the hen dusts herself it is not for the purpose of wallowing in it, but to throw the dust over her body; hence if the material used is not dry and fine it will be of little service to the hens. Ashes are often used, but there is a difference between those produced from wood and those from coal. They should be sifted fine, and either kind may be used in dry weather. Should a wet spell come on, avoid those from wood, as

the contact with water renders them injurious to the skin

Keep dry and have a cover to take on and off in the winter months. Neglect of the bath means an increase of the fowl fleas, which, unlike the blood mites which are only found out at night and hide away during the day, live on the body of the hen and drain it of much of the egg forming elements. These parasites lay countless small eggs on the downy part of the feathers, especially under the wings and near the vent. In the early autumn, when the birds usually lose their old feathers, these eggs are carried all about the farm, are duly hatched and return to the

AROUND THE FARM KICKING

HE term "kick" is usually restricted to a blow given by one or both hind legs. A horse is said to "strike out" when he makes a forward blow with one or both fore legs. We regard both these move-

A horse can kick in three ways: (1) To the rear with one or both hind legs: (2) To the front with the hind leg, and (3) To the front with one or both fore legs. Unlike horned cattle a horse is unable, without moving the body, to kick to one side, except to a light extent, owing to the presence of a ligament (pubiofemoral) which connects the thigh bone to the pelvis and which greatly restricts the side action of the limb. If a horse, therefore, wants to kick a man who is standing a little away from his side, he will have to turn around to do so. For this reason if a person wishes to stand in safety by the side of a horse's hind quarters, as for instance when examining its hocks, he should get an assistant to stand on the same side, and to draw the head around to it a little, so that the animal will not be able to turn round and kick, if so inclined. If the horse be a vicious kicker, the advisability of getting the fore leg of the side at which one is standing, held or tied up, will be self-suggestive to any one who has had experience with horses. The forward kick with the hind leg (called a "cow kick") has a good deal of range; in fact a horse can, in this manner, hit a man who is

standing at its shoulder When striking out in front, the horse will generally do so, only with one foot; for the blow can be delivered with greater speed when the other forefoot is on the ground, than if both were off it. If he strikes out with both fore feet, he will do so with a quick, short effort; or he will make a greater or less short effort; or he will make a greater or less attempt at rearing so as to bring his feet or legs at the top of the offending person or animal with the view of knocking it down. The governing idea more or less developed, of thus overthrowing his enemy is, evidently, to kneel on him and to bite him. This mode of attack is seldom seen in its complete form, except in the case of entires, which are more prone to bite and strike out with both fore feet than are mares and geldings. Mules usually kick out behind with greater freedom than horses, but are not so much inclined to bite or to strike out in front. Mares, from sexual causes are more inclined to kick with their hind legs than are the male members of their

Horses sometimes kick with their hind foot in a good tempered way; not for the purpose of inflicting pain, but merely to push the object of their attention out of the way, as we may occasionally see a mare do to her foal. Horses often kick in play without any vicious design. I am convinced that man apparently vicious kicks which miss their mark are delivered, not with the desire of "sending the blow home," but to warn the intruder against nearer approach.

When a horse kicks out behind, he will put extra weight on his fore-feet, and as a rule, will lower his head. When he cow-kicks, or strikes out in front, he will raise his head and bring his weight back

In almost all cases, just before a horse kicks, he will draw his ears and more or less show the "white of his eyes." If the sus-picious object be behind him, he will bring his head slightly round so as to see it, and will prepare for his attack by bending the fetlock nd raising off the ground the heel of the hind leg of that side. A horse cannot kick with the hind leg upon which he is resting his weight; for he has to transfer the weight to its fellow before he brings it into play. My readers will observe I have used the word slightly" with reference to the extent the animal turns his head when he gets ready to "lash out"; for, if he brings it round a good deal, he will be obliged to put more weight on the hind leg of the side to which he is looking than on its fellow, and would consequenthave a difficulty in using it.-Captain Hayes in "Points of the Horse.

HOW A HORSE WORKS

Prof. Marshall, of the Ohio Agricultural College, in a recent bulletin compiled some good points about horses. He says there is about one horse for every four people in this country, and that three-fourths of all our horses are on farms

Different kinds of work require different kinds of horses. A horse is of no particular value except for what he can do. To fulfil his mission he must travel. If he can draw a buggy

ten miles an hour, he is a valuable roadster. Another horse that can draw his share of a load weighing upwards of a ton, even though he moves slowly, performs an equal amount of actual work, and is just as useful to his owner as is the roadster. Since all horses are valuable because they travel, although at various rates and under varying conditions, it will be interesting to make a study of those parts of the horse's body directly connected with his loco-

It is not difficult to understand that with the horse, as with ourselves, all motion is the result of the action of the muscles. About 40 per cent of the weight of an ordinary horse is muscle. All muscles concerned with locomotion are attached to bones, and when they contract they cause the bones to which they are fastened to move. The lower part of a horse's legs are nearly all bones, but the muscles in the body and upper part of the limbs are attached to various parts of the bony construction by tendons, and can thus produce a motion of the parts located some distance away. The muscles we are discussing, when contracted, are about three-quarters as long as when at rest. The amount of motion produced by the action of the muscles of, say, one of the horse's hind legs, will depend upon the length of the muscles and the length and the relation of the bones to which they are attached. The commonest idea among students of this subject is expressed in these words: "Long muscles for speed, short muscles for power." We have already seen that a long muscle enables a horse to get over the ground rapidly. A short muscle, however, is not powerful because it is short, but because in horses constructed on that plan the muscles are thicker, contain more fibres, all of which pulling together when contracted exert a much greater pulling force than a long, more slender muscle. It is because of this that in buying horses to draw heavy loads we look for large and heavy muscles, while in roadsters we must attach importance to the length of the muscles.

The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a surprise to you, but the next time you have an opportunity to see a horse pulling a very heavy load, study him carefully. You will be impressed with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs. When the hind foot is moved forward the toe rests on the ground and the leg is bent at the hock joint; if the toe does not slip, and the horse is strong enough for his load, the muscles above, pulling on the tendon fastened to the back and upper point of the hock, straighten the leg and cause the body to move forward. It is by the performance of this act at every step that the horse moves, although, of course, the strain on all parts is much greater when pulling very hard. This will also show the necessity of having large, broad, straight joints and legs, that give the horse the most secure footing. You have probably also noticed when driving that many horses put their hind foot on the ground in front of the mark left by the fore foot, and the faster they go the greater will be the distance between the marks made by the fore and the hind feet. This shows that the length of a step is determined by the hind quarters; it also explains the need of large, strong hocks and legs that are not so crooked as to seem weak, or so straight as to lessen the leverage afforded by this very wonderful arrangement of the parts.

Then there are some other things that are desired in all kinds of horses. One of these is short back—that is, short from the hips to the top of the shoulders (the withers). From what we have learned of the hind parts we see that the horse is really pushing the rest of his body along. If the back is short and strong instead of long and weak, the whole body will move more easily and rapidly in obedience to the force produced in the hind parts.

Although the hind parts have most to do with the horse's traveling, we must not forget that the front parts are also very important. No matter how much muscle a horse has or how strong his hocks are, if there is anything seriously wrong with the front legs, he cannot travel, and so derives no benefit from his good parts. Some horses may be seen whose knees are not straight; others, when looked at from in front, show that their feet are not in line with their legs. Such animals are more likely to slip or strike one leg with the opposite foot, thus making themselves lame and unable to do any work.

There are a great many interesting things about a horse which cannot be told here, but which you may learn at home, or from some neighbor who keeps, good horses. We will, however, say something about horses' feet. Inside a horse's hoofs there are some very sensitive parts resembling the attachment of the finger-nail and the finger. When anything gets wrong with the foot, these parts cause a great deal of pain, and even though the horse is otherwise perfect, the pain in his feet makes him too lame to travel.

PREPARING LIVE STOCK FOR THE RING

In the various live stock departments there is a certain class of professional exhibitors who need no instruction regarding the preparation of animals for the show ring. Some of them have certain methods of feeding and ways of handling live stock for rounding them off for exhibition purposes. It is impos-sible to secure a detailed description of their ods. As a rule, many breeders take their cattle direct from the pasture to the fair. A containing one or two persons at the rate of few weeks before the fair cattle are brought in

daily and kept up for a short time until they, become accustomed to their feeds. In this way they are not disturbed or affected by the sudden change when transferred from the pasture to the fair grounds stall. With plenty of good chopped hay in sacks, the exhibitor will be able to so adjust the meal and cut feeds in sacks to the needs of the naimals so that they may be kept on their proper feed and in good tone. Good alfalfa and clover, well cut, makes one of the most satisfactory cut feeds.

Care should be taken not to overcrowd the animals with food on the way to the fair. Frequently the appetite slackens in transportation and experience shows that it is better, to keep them under, rather than overfed. The feed given them during transit should be dry rather than possessing too much succulence. It is a well-known fact that some animals will not take much water when on the road, hence the necessity of care in this respect. The individuals should be watched. The more nearly they can be kept and fed as they were when at home the better.

Animals should not be washed until they are thoroughly rested after their journey. The facilities for washing include soap, brushes, buckets and plenty of fresh water. It is important that this work be pushed rapidly. Animals are taken to the fair for show purposes and the oftener they are in the show ring, the better for the individual who shows them. After the animals have been thoroughly washed, they should be groomed carefully daily, the more the better.

The character of the stalls and pens rests usually with the management. The exhibitor should be careful not to unduly expose a valuable animal to inclement weather. Frequently the stalls are open and valuable animals are subject to draughts and beating rains during heavy storms. Frequently blankets can be tacked up, affording ample protection. There should be more individual exhibits of first-class pure-bred stock from farms. Frequently stock of this sort take the ribbons away from professional showmen. It is competition like this that adds interests to the live stock department of an agricultural fair.-N. E. H.

AGE LIMITS OF DAIRY COWS

A bulletin from the Wisconsin station states that a cow is at her best during her fifth and sixth years, up to which time the production of milk and butterfat by cows in normal condition increases each year. The length of time the cow will maintain her maximum production depends on her constitu-tional strength and the care with which she is fed and managed. A good dairy cow should not show any marked falling off until after. ten years of age. Many excellent records have been made by cows older than this.

The quality of the milk produced by heif-ers is somewhat better than that of older cows, for a decrease has been noted of one to two-tenths of one per cent. in the average fat content for each year till the cows have reached the full age. This is caused by the increase in the weight of the cows with advancing age. At any rate, there seems to be a parallelism between the two sets of figures for the same cows. Young animals use a portion of their food for the formation of body tissue. and it is to be expected, therefore, that heifers will require a larger proportion of nutrition for the production of milk or butter than do other cows.

After a certain age has been reached, on the average seven years of age, the food required for the production of a unit of milk or butterfat again increases both as regards dry matter and the digestible components of the food. A good milk cow of exceptional strength, kept under favorable conditions, whose digestive system has not been impaired by overfeeding or crowding for high results, should continue to be a profitable producer till her twelfth year, although the economy of her production is apt to be somewhat reduced before this age is reached.

WATER AND SALT FOR COWS

Eight gallons of water a day is the average quantity required for a cow, and the milk given is about 87 per cent water. In some pastures there is no water, the cows being supplied night and morning, which forces each cow to drink four gallons at a time in order to be supplied. As the cow does not know that she must drink four gallons, she may use less and she will reduce her milk supply accord-

Extensive tests and investigations have been made by the experiment stations to determine the advisability of adding salt to the ration of dairy cows. As a result of these trials, it is recommended that dairy cows be given at least one ounce of salt per day. Exce ally heavy milkers will require more than this. The uniform results obtained with all cows employed in these trials indicate that salt in addition to that obtained in their food is absolutely essential to the continued health of a dairy cow while producing milk. It is evident, moreover, that the amount of salt which must be supplied directly will vary greatly in different localities, it being more at high elevations and at places remote from the sea.

The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is planning an extensive campaign for the eradication of mange in those districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan in which the disease exists. One phase of the work is educational; the other consists in superintending the dipping of in-

Friday, Jul

The Strange Behaviour of Admiral McQueen



sweetly. "Are you quite sure, Jim, that you meant all you said?"

I took the dear girl in my arms, and repeated my former protestation with interest. I improvised entirely original endearments, and ran up the

whole gamut of delirious ecstasy. Then, in a state bordering on mild insanity, we sat ourselves down to reckon up the situation coolly.

"I'll have to see your father first thing," I said with a boldness I did not feel. Esme's face grew white.

I'd quite forgotten him," she said dolefully. "Jim, dear, can't we go on as we are for a while yet? I'm afraid—horribly afraid. You know Dad's frightfully ambitious for me, and-"

'I'm only a paltry naval lieutenant, with nothing beyond my ten shillings a day, and command allowance when they put me in a destroyer!" I finished for her bitterly. The dear girl laid her hand over mine, and her head somehow snuggled on my shoulder. From an infinite distance away-a million miles or more-there came the sound of a crack band, the faint whir of swinging skirts, the hum of merry talk. For Esme and I were sitting out the after-supper waltz at Lady Mentone's and I had taken the heavensent opportunity to tell the girl what I'd thought ever since the day I first met her.

"But you may be an admiral soon," she said comfortingly. I laughed in derision for I knew what promotion was—or rather was not. I'd seen too many men passed over my head to be ignorant.

"But-I must know what your father says," I said firmly, in spite of the rose-leaf petals that were pressed over my lips. "You'd hate me, Esme darling. If I consented to hide our engagement, wouldn't you?"

"I'm half inclined to think I should, Jim. 'Yes, and so should I. Therefore, go, and likewise, off I go to Papa Winningstone, and lay bare the secrets of my inmost heart. Cheer up, sweetheart, it isn't any worse than going to a dentist."

"If it's half as bad, I pity you, Jim," But I knew it would be incalculably worse.

We put off the evil hour as long as we could, but since this was to be the last night I should see Esme for goodness knew how long, and as her father was going away with her on the morrow, I knew the fell deed had to be done some time, and being a sailor, said there was no time like the present.

I found Pere Winningstone in the bridge room, and asked him for the favor of a few moments' private conversation. He acceded, and led the way to the library. It was not an intellectual gathering that night, and the room was deserted. "Now, Mr. Fullarton," he said.

"Well, sir, the fact is-I don't quite know how to put it, but-er-I'm awfully in love with your daughter, and she's willing, and so er-I want you to be willing, too, and there you are.

I ought to have noticed the signs of the times. Old Winningstone's face grew from red to purple, and back again to white. "You're a-lieutenant in the Royal Navy,

I believe," he said, as one might say, "You're a snail on a garden path!"

"I am, sir. But everybody says there's a chance of trouble before long if Russia carries on at the present rate. And if there's a real naval war there are any amount of chances for a lieutenant in the Royal Navy."

I should have been enough of a wiseacre not to try sarcasm. He blew up as if he'd been torpedoed, and the fragments took some time to collect. Then he used some unnecessary expletives, and finished up in some such way as follows:

"I'd rather see my girl in her grave than married to a paltry sailor. If you were the last man on earth she shouldn't have you. My daughter is going to marry a title, and—"

Then he choked, and, seeing the futility of resistance, I rang full speed astern, and decided to evacuate an untenable position. Esme, dear girl, read the whole of that in-

terview in my face. She said nothing, but her face was infinitely tender. We walked slowly to the ballroom, and then, at the conservatory door, we stopped short. Something had happened. There was an air of tremendous excitement pervading everybody. I got it a moment later.

"War with Russia! Russia's declared war! 'And their fleets are reported ready for sea." Admiral McQueen was at the dance, and he was laughing boisterously. The dear old chap slapped me on the back jovially.

"Prizes and loot!" he sang like a boy. "Promotion and pay! Cheer, Fujlarton,

There was no time to waste. We naval men left in a hurry to catch a train for Portsmouth, but I found time for a dozen words with Esme behind a screen in the supper-

'I'll love you always, dearest," she sighed. "And I'll never marry any other man but you. No, even if papa ties me up and flogs me. God speed, dear heart. And—Jim, don't run any risks, will you?"

I promised her faithfully—such is the duplicity of man-and then I began to think of what the future might hold for me and her. The first healthful sign was my promotion

H, it's so dellriously exciting to commander next day. I was appointed to and lovely," said Esme the Irreconcilable, one of the Dreadnought class, and reported myself at 7 a. m. to my skipper, Beauchamp, one of the best fellows the service.

"I'm blessed if I can make out McQueen," said Captain Beauchamp to be on joining. "He was like a boy at a party the night before last, and now he's as gium as a bear with a sore head. We know him to well to suspect him of funk, but-there's something radically wrong with him somewhere."

There had been a meeting of all the commanders the previous night, when arrangements were made for the ordering of the home Fleet, to which the Irreconcilable belonged. More than one of the skippers had commented on McQueen's strangeness, but they had passed it off by attributing it to worry and overwork. Be that as it may, the signals were out by eight bells for the whole fleet to weigh anchor and proceed up channel towards Dover. It was said a great Russian squadron was advancing across the North sea, with the avowed intention of striking a heavy blow at our east coast ports, and trying to land a body

We had a fine fleet at our back as we steamed past the English shores and headed up for the straits. Twelve battleships of the line, and every one a beauty. The only wonder to me was that Russia should have the temerity to throw down the gage with that force to meet first thing. Our destroyers were out of sight ahead, our scouts were keeping in touch by wireless, and we said the news of the enemy's advance might reach us at any

Half a dozen cruisers led the way. In the center of the wide line was our ship, the Irreconcilable, on the extreme right the King-Emperor, McQueen's flagship. She made a great show of bunting and more than once in the course of that journey the signals directly contradicted one another. Gradually Beauchamp began to get irritated.

"He'll make us nervous if he goes on at this rate," he said feverishly. "There's nothing tries nerve more than confused orders. 'What's he got up now?"

'Fleet to stop, and captains and commanders to report aboard the flagship," L said, reading off the flags easily enough. "Can do. Call away my launch." - We went aboard like a flash of lightning, and

joined up with all the other stalwarts in the Admiral's cabin.

Right enough McQueen had changed a. The candid bonhomie of the man who had smote me on the shoulders the other night was gone. He was pale, he licked his lips furtively as we entered. But we were subordinates, and supposed to be blind to our superior's emotion. We stood about, and he commenced to detail his plan of attack. On the face of it was showy, and promised to be effective, but—it was mostly show. He made no provision for a reserve, said he was going to finish the matter at one blow. Then he ge thing indeed.

"I have just received a wireless," he said. "to say that a second Russian squadron is menacing the northern shores of Scotland. I shall be compelled to detail four ships and three cruisers to rush up north at full speed, and endeavor to stop their antics. The rest of the fleet will accompany me in search of the Baltic squadron."

He'd cut off a third of his effective fighting force at one fell swoop! Half a dozen skippers began to speak at once, urging him to let the fleet remain whole until the Russians had had their gruel, and then, they said, there'd be time enough to hunt up the other chaps. But McQueen waved them down, and finally, a very dissatisfied lot, we went back to our respective ships.

It was about 7 o'clock that night that a destroyer smoked in, with her eyes staring, so to speak, and reported the Russian fleet some thirty miles ahead, and making up for the lowlying coasts of Suffolk or Norfolk, where the landing was evidently to be attempted. It seemed on the face of it that Russia had imagined the home fleet was out of the way, and the enemy was attempting a quick dash across

the sea before any opposition could be offered. We became very busy aboard the Irreconcilable now. There was so much to be done. Half the woodwork, the pride of a newly joined commander's heart, was flung overboard-for woodwork in an action spells fire, which must be avoided at all costs. Everything that was not absolutely necessary was taken to pieces, and stowed away below; the electricians were busy testing the shell-hoists; engineers were testing pumps and hydraulic lifts; gunners were fishing out spare sights and taying them handy in case of accident. The turrets were swung and reswung under my directions, barbettes were tried and found not wanting; a torpedo section was at work in the torpedo flats, doing a hundred intricate things with those mighty munitions of war, while a scene of orderly confusion existed in the gaping magazines and shell rooms. And the upshot of it was that twenty minutes after the scouts reported the approach of the enemy I was able to pass the word that the Irreconcilable was cleared for action.

"Smoke on the starboard bow, sir." The cry rang through the gathering twilight like a call to war. Instantly a run of signals flashed up to the masthead of the flagship. A fleet cruiser detached herself from the line astern, shot through our ranks like an arrow, and darted in the direction of the suspicious sight. We waited, tensed and breathing hard,

because for many of us this was the first experience of a fight. Soon we should be able to prove our hotly contested theories, should be able to show whether the age-long boast of our being Mistress of the Seas was founded on fact.

"Come into the conning-tower, Fullarton," said our skipper. "You will have to take the reins if anything happens to me." I followed him, the armor plated door swung to, and we were shut up in the citadel, the brain of the ship, amidst the innumerable levers and switches, the telephones and telegraphs, that controlled the ship's entire cosmos.

A yeoman of signals was chanting the Admiral's flag-signals to us in a monotonous

'Fleet to form line ahead,' sir, 'keeping station as arranged. All ships to reserve fire until the flagship gives the signal. Battleships must be prepared to take orders instantly and act at once."

"That's unnecessary," said Beauchamp.
"We know that. I wonder if that cruiser is ever coming in. Ah! what's that?" he added

It was a dull, thunderous boom from an infinite distance. It was succeeded by another, a sharper report. "A lyddite shell," I said. "Evidently the cruiser has drawn their fire. Now we'll see

some fun in no time." I was full of joy at the prospect of coming action. The nervous strain of the waiting had been tremendous, but now, thank heaven! the suspense was broken. That echo from the east had told us all we wanted to know. The enemy were coming on to the affray, soon action would succeed watching.

Silently, almost indistinguishable in darkness, the great ships slid into place behind the flagship. One by one, with grinning teeth, pulsating with desire to plunge headfirst into mortal combat, they ploughed through the churning water at full speed. The scout cruiser flashed past us as we

went onwards. We could see flames pour-ing from a rent in one of her funnels; evidently she had had it hot and strong. But a cheer went up from her complement as she vanished astern. Then we waited for what the night might send. It sent a wave of phosphorescent sheen that lit up the water like an unearthly searchlight. But dimly through the dusk could be seen hurrying craft, viperlike things that sped towards us like light-

Torpedo-boats," said Beauchamp. "Tells those in the secondary batteries to reserve out from the flagship and was transmitted down the line: "Reserve all fire." We could not tell what the Admiral meant. Each one of all these torpedo craft carried the wherewithal to sink a battleship, and not a single searchlight was flashed upon them. More than that, not a single gun was fired. But, incredible to our eyes, the flotilla of destroyers opened out in a wide sweep, darted past us and vanished apparently. We left them astern, and still drove on, with our hulls trembling madly to the thrust of our mighty

Suddenly, from ahead, a tremendous burst of flame broke out. It was followed by a roar that seemed to shake the very sea in its bed. A moment later white lanes of lightflashed into being, circling slowly round, until they converged deliberately on our advance. Each laden monster stood out brightly in the fierce burst of flame, but though another tremendous volley ripped through the new-fallen silence, our bulldogs never barked.

"'Ships to open out," chanted the signalman, as a row of lights rose to the flagship's signal-mast. Beauchamp stamped on the

"What fools!" he cried. "We should have driven through their line first. Now we're split up into single units, and heaven knows what might happen!" But, after all, the Admiral was the Admiral, and no man knew what he might have up his sleeve in the way of a surprise.

We slid out of the line, and formed up in place. Another fierce burst of flame ahead, and the sound of dull thuds on our hull told that we were fast coming within range. stood with a telephone to my lips, waiting for the signal to fire. But the signal did not come.

On and on we pressed while men might count a hundred. Then there came the sound of a heavy explosion astern of where we were. looked out, but could see nothing. Stay, though! A mighty burst of flame seemed to light up the whole sky, and there sounded the nissing splutter of falling fragments. Someone shouted. "The Imperieuse has been torpedoed!" Then we understood the meaning of the explosion with a vengeance. Still no signal from the Admiral! But from stern of us somewhere broke out a ripple of small gun-firing-very different from the thunderous detonation of the twelve-inch guns. One of our ships were repelling a torpedo atack. "Torpedo boats coming up astern, sir,"

sang out a petty officer.

"I'm hanged if I'm going to be torpedoed without making a fight for it!" said Beauchamp curtly. "Throw the searchlights on them, and open fire with the six-inch guns

when they come within range." I gave the word, and we peered out. The sea seemed alive with waspish craft that were flashing towards us. But they were fully revealed by the glare of the searchlights, and an instant later our good ship shook to her very keel, as a living hail of steel poured in among the sneaks.

Still no sign from the flagship! We saw a in command, and I had enough to do to keep destroyer cut in two by a shell, and sink in up the fight. fragments. We saw another heel over bodily and disappear with a gurgle that we could hear even above the roar of the firing. A second later another's funnels were shot away, and the rest, not liking their gruel, vanished out of sight.

But by this time we had come to grips with sterner metal. Our searchlights had darted ahead, to show us the leviathans of Russia. We counted them hurriedly-fourteen of them at least, though there might be a second line astern of the first.

We were getting a terrific mauling already. The enemy's heavy turret guns were making excellent practice, and the ship rang to the weight of repeated blows. Now nothing could be heard save the constant thunder of

hostile guns.
"I see it," yelled Beauchamp into my ear. McQueen's going to hold his fire until every shot sinks an enemy. It's daring, but if it's carried out well it might make his fame."

A voice came to me through the telephone now: "Heavy shell struck muzzle of starboard twelve-inch gun, sir. Gun dismantled." I had felt the thud, and was wondering what it meant. Before I could tell Beauchamp the voice came again: "Gun's crew killed to a man, sir! Awaiting orders."

"This is too much!" cried Beauchamp. Are we never to be allowed to strike back? We shan't have a serviceable gun in ten minutes.

There was a roar and a shattering overhead, and we seemed to know by instinct that a funnel had been shot away. A breath of fire licked through the slits in the conning-tower as the flames darted out of the shattered smoke-stack, and then, a moment later, the Irreconcilable shook throughout her length to the force of a terrible battering.

And yet we had not fired a single shot from our big guns, but the reports came along, one by one, to tell the awful hammering we were getting. The tale of disaster was appalling; unless something was done soon, not a single gun would be fit for action.

"There's the flagship at last," said the skipper with a sigh of relief, as the sound of British cordite was added to the inferno of sound. But I knew it was not the flagship, for I had been watching closely. It was the Irresistible, the second ship in line, that had taken the law into her own hands, and was opening fire with her turret-guns.

"We'll follow her example," went on Bean-champ. And the word was given with a will. Instantly every gun that could be brought to bear was directed full upon a vast craft that lay less than half a mile ahead. So near had we gone without opening fire! The nine-inch guns in the barbettes took a hand now, and the ponderous twelve-inch monsters roared and thundered like the crack of doom.

We were eight to fourteen-seven, rather, seeing that the Imperieuse had been sunk. That meant that every British ship had to tackle two Russians, and guard against a torpedo attack at the same time. By this the scene was like day owing to the numberless, searchlights that poured over the water. Our ships were at it hammer and tongs, but-I spared a moment to watch—the fire of the flagship was desultory, and very slow. I hadnot time to think what it could mean, though, for reports were constantly coming along to tell how we were suffering. A shell had ex-ploded in the port turret, and killed seven of the gun's crew. Volunteers at once took their places, but it was seen, so the gunnery lieutenant reported, that the shooting of the twelve-inch weapon was now erratic. Evidently the frightful jar had injured the sight-

It seems things were much the same with our fellows. The Remorseless, a sister ship to the Irreconcilable, reeled suddenly, seemed to lift bodily into the air, and then settled down on her side. She had been torpedoed. but in her death agonies she was still under feated. Her captain crowded on full steam, and charged home upon the ship that had fired the death-shot. The armored ram gnawed swiftly into the Russian's vitals, and the two ships drifted away from the fight, locked in a deadly grapple. Then, with his engines going astern, the captain of the Remorseless backed away from his prey, and the Russian went down hodily. The British ship was wounded to the death, but her guns still spat viciously at another Russian that was steaming up to finish the work. But a lucky torpedo sank the newcomer, and the poor battered Remorseless turned wearily, and fastened like a leech to another ship of war. Then the two went down together, still fighting.

Another tremendous shock told me that something untoward had happened. Our two antagonists had been giving us more than we sent, but, acting on my own initiative, I sent a torpedo full into the one on our starboard hand. It found its mark, there was a mighty roar, and we were short of one adversary. But following on the heavy thud came the word from the port turret that the gun had been dismounted, and when I asked for particulars there was nothing but an ominous silence. A midshipman scrambled along the shattered alley-ways, and returned presently to say the port turret was blown up, and that one man, the only one left whole, had died with the

telephone to his lips.

Just as the middy finished, a scrap of shell hissed through the slit of the conning-tower, and Beauchamp dropped with a groan. I looked, and found him unconscious. But there was no time for sympathy or aid. I was left

I looked out. Our ships were severely handled, but, so far as I could see, the enemy had suffered equally. But the flagship was behaving in a most unaccountable manner. She was practically idle, for, though an occasional shot was fired from her main batteries, there was none of the sustained firing that held aboard the other ships. And-I saw it all in the flash of an eye-no ship seemed to be firing at her. The Russians had fastened to every ship in our line but the flagshipthat was the strange part of it. I watched again, and as I gazed I saw the Devastator, a magnificent craft, open out in a blaze of fire and then settle down. She had been torpedoed, but, calculating swiftly, I could see what had caused the happening, for the Russian torpedo tubes could never have done the work. I had a searchlight flashed on the scene, expecting to discover that a destroyer had crept up and launched its shaft, but there was no estroyer. And then, even as I watched, the flagship burst out into flame. She was firing now with a vengeance, but—what was the matter? Had she been captured by the Russians Her heavy guns were battering away, but the shells were falling aboard us! I ordered the private recognition signals to be shown, thinking that perhaps we had been mistaken for an enemy, but still that harrass-ing fire went on unabated. We were now in an awful plight. A Russian ship was playing havoc with us on the one side, while on the other the admiral's flagship was pouring in shell after shell upon us. I thought for a second. I was responsible for the ship, for Beauchamp was dying, if not already dead. What was I to do? And then it flashed through my mind like lightning. We had been surprised at the change in McQueen's manner at the council of war. He had acted quite contrary to his often-expressed ideas whilst the action was in progress. What if-the thought was like a burning flame-what if it was not Mc-Queen at all, but some awful traitor to our country, who had taken the destinies of the entire fleet in his charge! The detachment of four battleships before the action seemed to point to that. It was horrible, but there seemed no room for doubt. Everything seemed to add to the certainty. No wonder we were

suffering so heavily! I made up my mind. If I were wrong, I should be court-martialed, and most certainly should be court-martialed, and most certainly shot; if I were right, our British honor might even yet he sayed. We were in shoul, water, for the fight had drifted inland. At the worst it would mean the loss of a British ship-but that would be no real loss, seeing that she was firing on us. And if I did what I purposed the flagship could be run ashore and saved from destruction utterly, while being rendered useless as a fighting-unit. With a fast-beating heart, and set teeth I spoke down the engine-room telephone, gave the word to the quarter-masters at the helm, and—drove hard and tried to avoid the fell impact, but it was too late. The mighty ram of the Irreconcilable bit into her vitals, the stout armor-plates crumbled and vanished in fragments; she heeled over and over, still over. Then, having delivered my blow, I backed out and left her to her fate.

I had rammed my own admiral's flagship A sick horror possessed me now. If I had made a mistake, my fate was sealed. But cooler reasoning told me that I could have made no mistake. The flagship staggered away drunkenly, and drifted astern. I saw her vanish, and prayed that she might run aground in time to save her gallant comple-

Suddenly there came a roar of thunder, the night was filled with splashes of red fire and blood. Then the heavens seemed to descend upon me; I found myself spinning round and round. That is all I remember.

"He's coming to," said a voice from Japan or China, or somewhere equally far distant. I opened my eyes, with the roar of guns still in my ears. But the noise died away into a marvelous stillness, and the flashes vanished as I looked about. A white-capped nurse was bending over me, two or three doctors stood about. At the foot of my bed was our gunnery-lieutenant, his arm in a sling, and a bandage around his forehead. He smiled wanly when he saw me conscious again.

"What's gone wrong, Lippingfield?" I asked weakly, and I thought my voice would

He looked at the doctors, and then at me. One of them nodded, and he came forward.

"Do you mind shaking hands, sir?" he said nervously. "You've saved the Home Fleet from annihilation, and everyone knows it,

"How-what-why-?"
"I'll tell you, sir, if the doctors don't ob-

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

ABOLISHING THE KING IN CARDS

Ordinary playing cards have hitherto been used in the most republican countries in the world without any violence to their feelings. Now, however, republican cards have been provided for Russia.

Instead of the kings, portraits of republican presidents are used, while instead of the queens there are portraits of Joan of Arc, Charlotte Corday, and Mme. Roland, Voltaire, Rousseau, Admiral Coligny, and other celebrities take the places of the knaves.

STRANGE BEH

(Continued "It will make r thing," I said shar "Well, there'd perpetrated. Did a flag-captain who old Admiral McQ He'd been born i ents, and he took and got aboard Br other. Oh, it's all private journal in he tried to play a we can tell. Adm and he was found mouth harbor, with

cowards! "So far as we chap, who was wel vice, then imperso completely took ex reason why the fle fire until after the our guns. It was ning to end. His ed by the enemy, a so his own men s every ship to wouldn't allow tha that his plan hadn turned his own gu ships, and tried you hadn't twigge rammed him, he'd we couldn't have four ships and the north came back i been reckoning th conclusion there v reached the scene enemy packing, af and—I think that's "But what abo "Was she lost?"

"They ran her in time sir. The la ed the conning-toand nearly did for ed in to inquire. and they're praising Russian-Lannosto bad lot, but he has 'Was a bad lot

"Yes: he was of the flagship, sho ver in his hand. I of the difficulty." "You must le now," said a doctor I started. "I'm said feebly.

"Excuse me, bu tain three days ago tion, and you're I They talk of a V. joyfully.

I lay back-thi this would alter m thinking thus, fell a well-remembered her father too. In ningstone's hand

"We're proud "Esme will tell vo the nurse discreetl

TRAINING SCH

Fire Chief Wm ange, N. J., is out lives of school-chi izing a miniat each school, to made up of the o have charge of a the other to see t escapes clear, etc. drilled by the local Chief believes, wo scholars, give the be useful all their lar fire departmen school brigades.

The Chief pres the East Orange "There are hous institutions hundre and young people and duty to provi minds can evolve.

"In buildings suc ing-public and pri houses of refuge, formatories, and tl ordinary fire-fighti extinguishers in standpipe with hos and a special fire the city alarm syst accrue to the child ing the older one fighters and as a s

"Where hundre gathered in one scl to be maintained d tunity for developi taught to obey an portant lessons, bu our boys learn sel command. The p also the developm the character, viz. fending the lives ar trained as I have asset to any comm that at Collingwo be proof against a

"Fire drills in saved hundreds of drilled companies many more might mense property v

to do to keep

vere severely ee, the enemy flagship was able manner. hough an ocmain batterned firing that nd-I saw it ip seemed to had fastened

he flagship-I watched Devastator, a blaze of fire been torpedoould see what the Russian one the work he scene, exyer had crept here was no watched, the he was firing nat was the by the Rusttering away, rd us! I orignals to be re had been that harrasswere now in was playing while on the s pouring in ght for a secnip, for Beaudead. What i through my en surprised nner at the uite contrary st the action thought was was not Mcitor to our inies of the

ng seemed to ler we were ere wrong, I host certainly honor might shoal water; At the worst ish ship-but ng that she hat I purposore and saved eing rendered a fast-beatown the enword to the -drove hard me coming, , but it was he Irreconcilarmor-plates ments: she Then, having and left her

etachment of

seemed to

t there seem

al's flagship! sealed. But could have p staggered ern. I saw might run ant comple-

thunder, the red fire and to descend ng round and

e from Japan ar distant. 1 guns still in y into a mar-anished as I nurse was octors stood as our gun-, and a ban-miled wanly

ngfield?" I oice would

then at me. forward. sir?" he said Home Fleet knows it,

rs don't ob-

CARDS

itherto been tries in the eir feelings. have been

of republistead of the an of Arc, nd, Voltaire, other cele-

STRANGE BEHAVIOR OF ADMIRAL McQUEEN

(Continued From Page Twelve.) "It will make me weit quicker than anything," I said sharply.

Well, there'd been a tremendous fraud perpetrated. Did you know the Russians had flag-captain who was the very facsimile of old Admiral McQueen? Well, they had, He'd been born in England of Russian parents, and he took out naturalization papers, and got aboard British ships in some way or other. Oh, it's all leaked out. They found his private journal in his cabin afterwards. Well, he tried to play a desperate game, so far as we can tell. Admiral McQueen was waylaid. and he was found yesterday floating in Portsmouth harbor, with a stab in the back. The

"So far as we can tell, sir, this Russian chap, who was well up in the ways of our service, then impersonated the Admiral. He completely took everybody in, and that's the reason why the fleet wasn't allowed to open fire until after the Russians had silenced half our guns. It was awful treachery from beginning to end. His plan was to get us surrounded by the enemy, and at their mercy, and then, so his own men said, he was to signal for every ship to surrender. But our men wouldn't allow that, seemingly, and so, seeing that his plan hadn't worked out right, he turned his own guns and torpedoes on our ships, and tried to bring it off that way. you hadn't twigged what was wrong, and rammed him, he'd have carried his point, for we couldn't have stood much more. But the four ships and the cruisers that he'd sent up north came back in time, for the captains had been reckoning things up, and came to the conclusion there was something wrong. They reached the scene just soon enough to send the enemy packing, after a sharp bit of fighting, and-I think that's about all, sir."

"But what about the flagship?" I asked. "Was she lost?"

"They ran her aground in shoal water just in time sir. The last shot of the action smashed the conning-tower of the Irreconcilable, and nearly did for you, and then people started in to inquire. But you've come clear, sir, and they're praising you up no end. That Russian-Lannostoff they called him-was a bad lot, but he has got what he deserved."

"Was a bad lot, Lippingfield?" 'Yes: he was found in the conning-tower of the flagship, shot in the head, with a revolver in his hand. He'd taken the best way out of the difficulty."

"You must let Captain Fullarton rest now," said a doctor, coming forward. I started. "I'm not Captain Fullarton," I

"Excuse me, but you were gazetted captain three days ago. It's a week since the action, and you're high up for Commodore. They talk of a V.C., too," said Lippingfield

I lay back—thinkingly slowly. Perhaps this would alter matters a good deal, and, thinking thus, fell asleep, to be awakened by a well-remembered voice. Esme was there, her father too. In the grip of old man Winningstone's hand I read all that I would

"We're proud of you, my boy," he said.
"Esme will tell you how proud." And he and the nurse discreetly retired

TRAINING SCHOOLBOYS TO FIGHT FIRE

Fire Chief Wm. F. Markwith, of East Orange, N. J., is out with a plan to protect the lives of school-children from fire by organizing a miniature fire department in each school, to consist of two companies made up of the older boys, one company to have charge of a chemical fire-apparatus and the other to see that all exits are open, fireescapes clear, etc. These companies would be drilled by the local firemen. Such a plan, the Chief believes, would protect the schools and scholars, give the boys a training that would be useful all their lives, and improve the regular fire departments by recruiting from these school brigades.

The Chief presents his plan as follows in

the East Orange Gazette:

"There are housed in our schools and other institutions hundreds of thousands of children and young people for whom it is our pleasure and duty to provide the best protection our minds can evolve.

"In buildings such as we are now considering-public and private schools, orphan-homes, houses of refuge, houses of correction, reformatories, and the like-there should be the ordinary fire-fighting devices, such as handextinguishers in each room and corridor, a standpipe with hose connection on every floor, and a special fire-alarm box connected with the city alarm system. But a great benefit may accrue to the children themselves by organizing the older ones into a company as firefighters and as a salvage corps.

"Where hundreds—perhaps thousands—are gathered in one school the discipline necessary to be maintained destroys nearly every oppor-tunity for developing leadership. Children are taught to obey and to follow. These are important lessons, but equally important is it that our boys learn self-control and to lead and to command. The plan I mention contemplates also the development of still another side to the character, viz.: That of protecting and defending the lives and property of others. Boys trained as I have indicated would be a great asset to any community in case of a fire like that at Collingwood, and as men they would

be proof against a foolish stampede. "Fire drills in charge of teachers have saved hundreds of lives; supplemented by well-drilled companies such as I have mentioned, many more might have been rescued and immense property values saved."

Woman and the Suffrage

give a vote, and therefore the paying of taxes on women's property should, ipso facto, entitle women to give a vote, is fallacious, writes Sir E. Ray Lankester, in the London Telegraph, because the paying of taxes is not the reason or determining cause of men having a vote, but only a subsidiary test or qualification which might be abolished or modified. The property of minors pays the tax, but it is not proposed on that account that children should vote. The property qualifications in use at present are merely a method for excluding certain men, and we might have an intellectual qualification or a muscular qualification for the same purpose. Indeed, we do at present exclude male imbeciles and those who are immature. The reason for extending the parliamentary vote to a larger and larger body of the male population has been to secure the assent of the strength and manhood of the country to the laws and public acts of the government, and to insure its willing participation in that maintenance of the central government's decision by physical force which is the ultimate and by no means very remote method by which they are maintained. It does not seem likely to be an improvement on our present system that women, who must always be regarded as specially privileged because of their physical weakness, should nevertheless be allowed to influence by mere number of their votes the decision of questions in which the employment of the physical strength of men acting as defenders of our territory, guardians of the peace, or ministers of the law, is the es-

To a naturalist human population does not appear as a number of units of which a few more are female than male—but rather a series of families, consisting of men, women and children, bound together by a variety of reciprocal services, dependent one on another, ordered and disciplined to a distribution of functions

sential condition of an effective result following

HE argument that the paying of taxes and duties by the tradition and experience of on men's property qualifies men to ages. The notion that the pater familias is the ent." The movement which is supposed to lead rightful chief of his wife and children, and that through him they are represented and should be content to be represented, in the local and greater state government--is one of long standing in civilized Europe. The powers of the pater familias have been gradually limited and directed in the course of the development of social life since the young men and the old bachelors, too, have been given a share of power in the state, but the recent proposal to break the. fabric of his household by giving the parliamentary franchise to women is so sudden and strange a notion that he seems not to have realized what it means.

The apathy which many men exhibit in regard to this proposal is as remarkable as the amiable courtesy with which others assent to it rather than "disoblige a lady." Looking at the proposal not as a question of justice, which really has nothing to do with it, but in reference to the inquiry as to whether it is likely, if carried, to increase the happiness and prosperity of the community, I must say that, so far as the natural history of man gives indications, it seems to me that if women acquired the parliamentary franchise and made active use of it, they would be led into a new attitude of independence and separation from the men and from the family group to which they are by birth or alliance attached. I fear that the great business of making the nest beautiful, producing and tending the young, nursing the sick. helping the aged, consoling the afflicted, rewarding the brave, dancing and singing and creating gaiety within the charmed circle where political contests and affairs of state are of no account, would be neglected and without honor. In the end these amenities of life woupld probably fall into the hands of commercial companies and be sent out at so much a head-imported from Germany. Woman would not be the gainer for she can only gain by continuing to asand delight, to serve him and to crown his life and privileges.

ent." The movement which is supposed to lead to a higher development of womanhood, and consists in women mobbing people on their doorsteps, waving flags and shouting at other people's meetings, and struggling in the arms of policemen, seems to be inconsistent with a development in the direction which has hitherto been popular and successful in the progress of man from savagery to decency. It is difficult to suppose that men can really be so blind to the facts of the real importance and true value of women as to allow this movement to succeed while they look on with vague incredulity as to its being anything more than a joke.

There is, too, finally, one serious warning to be derived from the ascertained facts of human physiology and psychology. The immutable task, the sacred destiny, of women is to become the mothers of new generations. Nothing which is likely to interfere with or lessen the respect and veneration due to women in view of this tremendous natural determination of their instincts and aspirations should be lightly sanctioned by men so long as they have the power of deciding the matter. There is good and sufficient ground for fearing that the new status of women which would be established by their entry on an equal footing with man into the arena of political struggle and public life, would injuriously affect in a majority or large minority of cases that mode of life and economy of strength which is necessary for those who must give so much to the great and exacting demands of maternity. The gratification of the whim of a few earnest but injudicious women would be an altogether insufficient justification for the injury of the "physique" of women in general by the strain of public competition with men, and for the widespread development in women of an increased habit of self-assertion and self-sufficiency-habits which must make them unwilling to accept their natural duties as wives and mothers, and must make men equaltonish man by all she does for his enchantment ly unwilling to promote them to these honors

STARVING AT LETTERS

A few years ago Mr. Upton Sinclair published a novel called "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," purporting to record the real history of a young and successful literary man in New York. It made a sensation, but was critically considered a biased view of the commercial side of book-publishing. The self-constituted genius who took the world into his confidence, after confessing to the rebuffs that he constantly met in trying to dispose of his literary work, committed suicide. Arthur Stirling was a figure of fiction, but a man who seems his counterpart has just addressed a letter to the American Magazine (July), telling of his discouragement as a short-story writer. "If measured by pecuniary results," he says, "I suppose I must admit that I am a flat failure; if regulated by praise I am a success." He goes on with a picture that recalls the blackness and despair of some phases of the late George Gissing's life:

"All my life has been passed in the Underworld, and I have tried to make a study of its different inhabitants-thieves, tramps, drugusers, street-fakirs, grafting politicians, etc. All of my writings concern the Underworld, and many of the collection are founded on my own experiences. One editor says I have gone deeper into the drug question than any other writer that ever lived, not even except-

ing De Quincey or Poe."
"My first literary work was a slang lexicon and a dissertation on the "yegg" species of vagrant—the only work of its kind ever compiled in this country. I managed to sell both to a certain newspaper for \$25, barely suf-

ficient to keep a real literateur in postage. "So here I am, after a lifetime of study and preparation, after three years of sending a finshed product around to the editors, after having spent three months in Bellevue hospital with a severe and puzzling illness brought on by close application in completing a thirtythousand-word critique on E. A. Poe, in such abject despair and destitution that I shall surely sink unless some one comes forth to help me. I feel that I can not keep up my courage any longer. People of means will scarcely believe that it is possible for an author literally to starve to death amid all of this wealth and apparent happiness. Yet it is a fact. Isn't there something radically wrong somewhere when I can have in my possession stories that are unique and individual, tales such as can not be found in any literature, and make the "rounds" with them and still be compelled to stop on my journey and grab a handful of free lunch from actual hunger? I think there is. Time and again I have placed myself on the scales to find what is wanting, and it seems I can not discover where the fault lies. Suppose I have a number of stories the equal of some of Poe's, would it not be a shame to permit them to die in the dark corner of some obscure garret?"

Sea Performance of the New Cunarders

IR WILLIAM WHITE, K.C.B., contributes

IR WILLIAM WHITE, K.C.B., contributes the following special article to a recent issue of the London Times:

The Lusitania has now been at work for eight months, and has made ten double trips between Liverpool and New York; the Mauretania has been running since the middle of November last, and had made eight westward passages and seven eastward at the end of May. Both ships accomplished their finest performances last month on the voyage to New York; the average speed for the Lusitania was 24.83 knots, and that for the Mauretania 24.86 knots. The Lusitania covered 2,500 knots at a mean speed exceeding 25 knots, and the occurrence of fog at the end of the voyage is considered to have been the sole cause of her having fallen below an average of 25 knots for the whole run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. The Mauretania achieved a still more remarkable success, because she was sunning with only

cause of her having fallen below an average of 25 knots for the whole run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. The Mauretania achieved a still more remarkable success, because she was sunning with only three screws, the blade of the fourth acrew having been broken off during her previous westward voyage, owing (as is believed) to some floating material having been struck. Sufficient time was not available for a complete repair of the damage, and the authorities of the Cunard Company decided that the ship should sail with three screws. Obviously there was no lack of provision for safety; most of the present trans-Atlantic steamers have twin-screws, while the Allan turbine steamers have twin-screws, while the Allan turbine steamers have trans-accessed of four necessarily interfered with the efficiency of the propelling machinery, and the absence of the port "wing" screw-propeller involved the constant use of the helm to keep a straight course, and so added to the resistance experienced by the vessel. Yet for three or four days on end she averaged over 25 knots. An analysis of the results obtained on this voyage cannot fail to be highly instructive to all who are interested in ship propulsion.

The capability of both ships to maintain the high speed guaranteed by the builders to the Canard Company and the Government, was demonstrated conclusively by their performances on the 1,200 miles contract trials, when the Lusitania averaged nearly 25.5 knots, and the Mauretania exceeded 26 knots. It is most satisfactory, however, to all concerned to have confirmatory evidence that, under service conditions, the vessels can cross the Atlantic in favorable weather at 25 knots. Their work during the winter has been done under very adverse conditions of wind and sea; when stormy weather has not prevailed, fog or mist has spoiled the average performances; and unfriendly critics—not acquainted with the conditions that compelled limitations of speed—have hinted that the obligations of the Contract would probably never be fulfilled. The billty—if not impossibility—of attaining the guaranteed speed. It was unfortunate for the critic that this paper appeared almost contemporaneously with the achievements above summarized. Those responsible for the fulfillment of guarantees given for the Cunard steamships never doubted that success would be attained; and long ago they had positive evidence from performances on service that as the organization on board was perfected, and experience was accummulated, there would be no difficulty in fulfilling their promises. An efficient staff in both engine and boiler rooms, coal of good quality, and favorable weather were all essential to this result. The first two elements were under the control of the Cunard Company, and it was certain they would be secured. Weather was not under control and favorable conditions had to be awaited. In these respects the big ships, of course, are not exceptions to general rules; but their unprecedented speed and engine-power necessarily made the task of organization and working more difficult, and experience was necessary before the best working conditions could be ascertained. Six to eight months, chiefly in winter weather, was not a very long period to wait for complete success. Many Atlantic liners have been at work much longer before record runs were achieved; many changes have been required; and not infrequently these runs have been made under conditions of manning, coalsupply, and lading differing greatly from those ordinarily occurring in service. The Cunard steamers have not been treated similarly; nor is this the first occasion on which long runs have been made by them at practically the same speed as has now been maintained from Queenstown to Sandy Hook.

In November last, the Lusitania, going west, ran 2,176 knots at a mean speed of 24.65 knots; but the last 615 miles had to be run in weather most unsuitable for the maintenance of high speed; the wind rose to a furlious south-west gale, and the speed had to be reduced in consequence, so that the average speed for the passage was brought down to 24.25 knots. In April last, when the writer, was returning from New York on beard the Mauretania, she ran for a distance of nearly 2,300 knots at a mean speed of 24.8 knots. As she approached the Irigh coast, she encountered a heavy sea and very thick weather, which necessitated a considerable reduction of speed and brought the average for the passage down to 24.2 knots. Such occurrences are inevitable in ocean steaming, but no one who has taken passage in the big ships can fail to have noted how superior to earlier vessels they are in their capability of maintaining high speed in heavy seas. There comes a time, of course, when even these ships cannot be driven hard without incurring considerable side determined to the season of the strength of the season of the se seas. There comes a time, of course, when even these ships cannot be driven hard without incurring considerable risk of damage from blows of the sea; and their experienced and capable commanding officers do not fall to take proper precautions when such conditions arise. Lower average speeds obtained when such bad weather occurs obviously furnish no indication of the real capabilities of ships. Nor can those capabilities be ascertained by making an arbitrary selection of particular voyages and taking no account of the conditions under which these voyages were made. If bad weather prevails to an unusual degree during the selected voyages, this method of procedure necessarily leads to erroneous conclusions. Probably the German critic above-mentioned fell into this error when comparing the speeds attained on the Probably the German critic above-mentioned fell into this error when comparing the speeds attained on the first seven trips of the Lusitania with the speeds attained on the first seven trips of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. The writer is not in possession of the facts for the German steamer, and cannot say what were the conditions of wind, sea, and weather she encountered on her first seven trips; or how those conditions compared with the corresponding conditions for the Lusitania. He feels absolutely certain, however, that if the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and the Lusitania were tried under identical conditions across the Atlantic, in moderate weather, and with each ship at her best, the Lusitania would be at least 1.5 knots faster instead of the two-tenths or three-tenths of a knot assumed by the author of the article in the Leuchthurm. The fallacy of taking the first seven trips of the Lusitania will become obvious if reference is made to the appended tables, in which are summarized the actual performances of the two new Cunard steamships from the commencement of their service up to the end of last month.

WESTWARD TRIPS Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook

Lusitania-	thereto has the state of
in the fact of the	Average S
Date of Sailing. September 7, 1907	22 03
October 5, 1907	24 00
November 2, 1907	24 25
December 1, 1907	79 52
December 28, 1907	
January 25, 1908	20.88
March 7, 1908	
April 4, 1908	
April 25, 1908	
May 16, 1908	
fauretania—	
Nov. 16, 1907	22.21
December 14, 1907	
January 11, 1908	
February 22, 1908	
March 21, 1908	
April 11, 1908	24 08

when the accident to the propeller took place, and, as a consequence, the speed was reduced. If that trip is also thrown out of account the mean for five west-ward trips becomes 23.5 knots, and is practically iden-tical with the mean for the eight westward trips of the Lusitania.

EASTWARD TRIPS

Sandy Hook to Daunt's Rock Date of Sailing. Average Speed
 September 21, 1907
 22.53

 October 19, 1907
 23.61

 November 16, 1907
 23.62

 January 11, 1908
 22,8

 February 8, 1908
 23,00

 March 21, 1908
 23,00

 April 15, 1908
 23,81

 May 6, 1908
 23,06

 May 27, 1908
 23,56
 Mauretania-December 28, 1907 23,89

December 28, 1907 23,58

January 25, 1908 23,9

March 7, 1908 24,42

April 1, 1908 24,08

April 22, 1908 24,19

May 13, 1908 22,32

April 22, 1908

May 13, 1908

Z2.32

For the ten eastward trips of the Lusitania the mean of the average speeds is 23.1 knots. For the seven trips of the Mauretania the mean is 23.75 knots; this includes the homeward passage of Mey 13, when the vessel was proceeding with a broken propeller, under precautions, as the full extent and character of the damage could not be ascertained before she was placed in dry dock at Liverpool. Omitting this trip the mean becomes 24 knots, and the variation in average speed ranges from about 23.6 to 24.4 knots—a very remarkable approach to uniformity of performance on an ocean voyage of 2,300 to 2,930 miles, necessarily performed under varying conditions of sea and weather. As a rule, the fastest passages of Atlantic steamships have been made when going westwards; but until her last passage to New York was made the Mauretania had done her fastest steaming on the homeward trip. The mean of her average speeds going westward is still more than half a knot less than the mean for eastward trips. For the Lusitania the mean for eastward trips. For the Lusitania the mean for eastward trips. For the Lusitania the mean for eastward trips, Half a knot in excess of the mean for eastward trips. Half a knot in excess of the mean for eastward trips. Half a knot may appear to be a small difference in speed, but when it is obtained above a speed already very high it involves considerable increase in the engine-power developed. For smooth water the increase in engine-power to raise the speed from 23 to 23.5 knots would be about 3.5 per cent.; the corresponding increase of speed from 24 to 24.5 knots would involve an increase of about 11 per cent. In order to pass from 23.5 knots (the maximum speed of preceding Atlantic steamships, to 25 knots in the new Cunarders about one-third more engine-power must be developed. In steamship propulsion it is the "last step" which costs dearly.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A good story is told of two Oxford undergraduates touring in the East, who entered the shop of a Jew whose knowledge of English, though he spoke most other tongues, was limited. With the customary carelessness of the Anglo-Saxon race when abroad, one undergraduate remarked to the other, on failing to make the Jew understand what he wanted, "The fool does not speak English!" This remark came within the radius of the old lew's comprehension, and drew from him the fol-owing questions:

"Do you spik Italian?" to which they replied:

"Do you spik Grik?" "Do you spik Turk?"

"No."
"Do you spik Spanish?" "Do you spik Russian?"

After a pause the old man, with considerable energy, ejaculated: "Me one times fool; you five times fool!" to the complete discomfiture of the young Englishmen.

I want a photograph representing me just as I am. None of the "touching-up" business, understand. 'You are in the wrong shop,' replied the artist photographer. 'Better try the police station. It's a Bertillon style of picture you're after.'—Philadelphia Ledger.

"A MASQUE OF EMPIRE"

The Newlands Corner (Surrey) branch of the Victoria League has performed a charming masque at the King's Hall, Covent Garden. which figured the sentiment and the aspiration of national unity, says the London Standard. The piece was designed according to traditional methods. There was a chorus, whose office t was to interpret and to comment upon the action; the several states and colonies were presented by persons; and the main theme was illustrated by interludes, in which passages from the poets-Campbell, Tennyson and Kipling-were recited. The masque was produced under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. St. Loe Strachey, and the performers were their relatives and friends and the children of the Surrey villages of Albury, Chilworth and Shere.
The chorus (Miss M. Baker) attired in cap

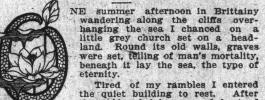
and gown, spoke the prologue. The curtain rising, Britannia (Miss A. Strachey) was discovered enthroned, grasping her trident, her helmet and shield beside her. The armed forces by virtue of whose defence Britannia holds her dominions first appeared, the Royal Navy being represented by six little sailor boys, who danced a hornpipe, and the British Army by a squad of the Shere cadet corps, in khaki uniforms, with carbines. The little officer handled his men very smartly, putting them through a few evolutions. To the Navy, Britannia addressed Campbell's "Ye Mariners of England," and to the Army Tennyson's "Riflemen Form." The forces then formed a guard of honor behind the throne, and a bugle-call summoned one by one the Five Nations, Canada, robed in scarlet, and bearing a sheaf of corn, entered with little Newfoundland, garbed as a fishergirl; then came Australia, diademed with the Southern Cross, and bearing fruit; then New Zealand, crowned with roses; then South Africa, wearing a jeweled coronal, and cloaked with leopard-skin, and carrying ostrich feathers. These all received appropriate greeting from Britannia, and the Five Nations recited the fine verses of "The Native-born." India, a dark-skined lady in gorgeous native apparel, then made a most dignified entrance, and de-livered a majestic address. When India and the Five Nations were ranged upon the steps of the throne, the trumpet summoned Gibraltar and Malta-two little sailor-boys, each carrying the White Ensign. They were followed by the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, represented by village girls wearing emblematic colors. Then came the Coaling Stations of the Empire, little boys with coalbags slung over their shoulders; and the Empire was complete.

Britannia descended from the throne, and, advancing to the front of the stage, spoke the "Recessional," so bringing the masque to a full and a fitting close.

The masque was composed and arranged by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey, who is to be congratulated upon her achievement. Permission to perform it may be obtained from the author, c.o. Messrs. Hutchinson & Co., Paternoster Row, London, who published the libretto in a neat little volume.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle

A MEMORY OF BRITTAINY



the quiet building to rest. After the golden brightness and heat of the summer day, the interior of the old church struck dark and cool and gratefully I welcomed its shelter. No sound but that of the distant waves came to me, no bright ray of light was to be seen save the flickering of the lamps before the tabernacle and the soft gleam of candles on the Virgin's altar.

candles on the Virgin's altar.

As my eyes grew accustomed to the dimness I saw that I was in one of those little votive churches so general on this hard, cruel coast, where lives of fishermen are at the mercy of the relentless sea. Rude models of ships were hung from the roof, there were wondrous pictures on the walls of storm-tossed mariners being comforted with visions of heavenly beings, revealed in beams of celestial glory to them, as they lay on the dark ocean in their frail and threatened boat. I saw too, other offerings and gifts that showed the church was evidently an object of pilgrimages, gold and silver hearts, offered as tokens of gratitude for some dear wish granted; models of arms and legs, testifying to miraculous cures having been effected through the mediation of this special virgin. But what touched me most was the sight of dozens—nay scores—of crutches fastened to the wall, each proving their one time user was now independent of their aid.

Some crutches were new, some old and cobweb laden, and as I sat musing fancifully to myself, I pictured the successive feelings of those old crutches. Brought with warm gratitude to the church, handed by the grateful owner to the venerable priest and before the gaze of the faithful fixed in position on the church wall, the old crutch was an object of supreme

Service over, its one time owner looked up at his

church wall, the old crutch was an object of supreme interest.

Service over, its one time owner looked up at his old friend, and thought with gratitude of its help in his hour of need. Then all was quiet and night descended on the little old church. The crutch knew its days of usefulness were done but had its reward in the knowledge of the renewed strength of its owner and the anticipation of his living gratitude.

"Ah! I shall never be forgotten," it said. Time sped on and at first no service when Jean was present falled at its finish to see him giving a glance at his old crutch. But as time passed on, first one Sunday was missed, then several, then for months together the old crutch was never looked at until its memory faded from Jean's mind and the spiders spun their webs over the forgotten helper. And in the story I had pictured to myself of the church, I saw reflections of many lives around us. Who has not met forgotten human crutches?

A friend loving and devoted, tends another through a long and tedious illness, always ready when wanted cheerful, helpful and bright, she earns the grateful thanks of the patient and her friends. Never can her care be forgotten. Nothing they can do, or say will ever repay the debt of gratitude they owe, they tell her, and doubtless at the moment they are perfectly sincere in all they say. Then time brings convalescence, the invalid becomes less dependent. Day by day, with growing strength the crutch is wanted less, until with returning health it is no longer needed—too often the help it gave quite forgotten and ignored.

The eldest sister in a motherless family with loving anxious care devotes herself to the others; her early life is burdened with an anxiety too heavy for one so young to bear, while still in the early days of her prettiness love is offered to her. But the duties and responsibilities to those dependent on her forbid its acceptance, and saddy she puts this dear love aside, and bravely faces the years of care before her. All are grateful to the dear old siste

remaining years of her life. The good, faithful our crutch is no longer wanted.

A loving, amiable, but weak natured soul finds in a stronger friend his help, who strengthens, with ideals shows where support is to be had and fosters all good impulses until at last, with mingled feelings, the support finds his friend no longer leans on him; the object of his work is gained, at last the weakling can walk along. The good old crutch is no longer can walk alone. The good old crutch is no longer

se thoughts came to me as I sat in the quiet these thoughts came to me as I sat in the quiet church and gazed at the dusty crutches round me. The sad lonely feelings of these once useful needful helpers may be foolish perhaps—since their end and object has been gained, but are they not natural? And to prevent these feelings becoming bitter, would it not be as well too if those who have benefitted by the human crutches, took their old friend up some time and paid a loving tribute to their past years of help?

FASHION'S FANCIES

How to be fashionable, though comfortable, is the problem so many people are trying to solve now that we are enjoying hot weather. Has anybody ever been comfortable with a high neckband, edged by a tucker and supported by a plentiful supply of boning to keep it in position? I suppose those chilly mortals who are enever hot, whatever happens, scarcely trouble to ponder on the subject at all while the unlucky wights who suffer from the heat think about nothing else. Several people I have noticed walking about in charming lingerle gowns, which were Princess but not in the least Directoire, and several of them had discarded high collars altogether and were wearing a lawn turn-down collar and either a jabot or a soft bow of satin, thus disregarding all conventions. The collariess' dress, however, succeeds in making some people look thoroughly commonplace, and they I suppose must therefore be hot and miserable in order to preserve a really respectable appearance. When you dome to think about it, a clinging skirt, a high collar band, a good sized neck ruffle and a somewhat weighty that is scarcely the toilet a rational person would be expected to adopt for the glorious days of July. There is quite a passion, for cutaway coats, of linen and pleated skirts of some thin material and a jacket of colored linen looks decidedly smart. For instance a girl looks delightful in a 'yellowish skirt and a brown finen coat, and a pale blue also harmonises well, with a white linen skirt. I have also seen a blue tussore toat worn with a pleated muslin skirt which looked very smart, while voile set in pleats can be worn with all sorts of coats and is very attractive. The back of the coat of the present day is so important that it really requires a brief mention. As a rule the smartest way to make it is to cut'it with a back panel, the folds running from the shoulder land conversing at the waist, which is marked by a couple of buttons. The edges of some of the jeakest are trimmed with cross-cut hands, either put on straight or worked up

self, but one could wish their advice were more readily taken, for there are some truly wonderful toilets going, about at the present moment. Quite a simple gown which I saw lately, and much admired for a girl is of summer weight cloth in a pale grey shade, with sleeves and vest of tucked grey tulle and bretelles of embroidery over the shoulders. The bodice and skirt were cut apparently in one, and a folded sash of soft grey satin encircled the waist falling down the back in long ends. The same idea carried out in voile or some other thin material would be yery inexpensive and charming, and this style could be well exploited in a pale blue tussore, and would look extremely nice. Lace coats are extremely useful to the dressy woman, but the type with much rounded front and lengthened tail seems to be more adaptable than the ordinary coat shape. It may be worn over a muslin, ninon or silken voile gown in the afternoon. Very smart is it too over white lawn or linen, much embroidered or inlet with lace for luncheon parties, or race meetings. It will also appear cheon parties, or race meetings. It will also appear over a low satin gown as an evening tollette with much frothiness of chiffon and a delightful trans-parency in the sleeve.

MONEY MATTERS IN MARRIED LIFE

"Money governs all things," says the proverb. It has certainly a great deal to do with the pains and pleasures of married life. It is the cause too, of most matrimonial squabbles and worries.

Why so? Greatly because money matters are not put upon a clear footing in the early days. If newly married people would only start at the very beginning with definite arrangements about money such as what the wife should spend on housekeeping and what on dress and if the husband took his wife more into his confidence, and was not so apt to let her live in a fool's paradise financially, much friction and a good deal of misery would be spared. After all, it is not so much the amount of money as the way we manage it, that matters. This is one huge consolation! Women invariably find a pleasure in contriving, and may be trusted to make the most of any sums entrusted to them. What they find most trying is not knowing really what they can afford—or if they can afford anything at all—and what they dislike most of all is having big cheques thrown at them one week and not being able to wring a cent from their husbands the next. Allowances are nearly always a success for dress and amusements, and for housekeeping, but as regards the latter some elasticity should be allowed. It is impossible to let one week always be the same as another. If so much a quarter is allowed, and not so much a week, that alters the case of course; but weekly bills are best, because more easily checked.

Curiously enough, it is just as often in households

of course; but weekly bills are best, because more easily checked.

Curlously enough, it is just as often in households of the well-to-do classes as among those who are in straightened circumstances that settling-up day is a time of trial. There are many men so constituted apparently that they always lose their tempers over accounts. Perhaps they deem it a sort of duty to protest as it were, against extravagance, or carelessness or possibly bad management on the part of their wives who have the spending of the money. Young wives have shed their first tears, alas! many a time over the horrid little fat red books of the butcher and baker. Men as a rule, hold the purse-strings and this gives them an immensity of power. If money goes too fast he is in the position of judge, the wife in that of culprit, so she generally gets the worst of it. If by chance it is the wife who holds the strings the money being hers, things are uncomfortable in quite a different way. Many a woman will voluntarily give up all control of her own moneys sooner than run the risk of the sort of uncomfortableness that gave rise to the old song:

"My old man and I fell out."

"My old man and I fell out.
I'll tell you what it was all about,
I had money and he had none, And that's the way the row begun."

There is no denying that engaged lovers stand on There is no denying that engaged lovers stand on one platform, and married people on another. Previous to marriage so little is said about money. There are discussions, there may be wranglings, but they are done by proxy by the lawyers. Once married, however, the principals must talk of money matters between themselves, its management, its disbursements. Such questions must come to the fore—it is inevitable. Let the money question be faced boildly, resolutely and quickly. Money has got to be one of two things—a curse, or a blessing—which it is to be depends entirely on ourselves.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS

It almost seems as if there would soon be nothing left for us to eat, or drink, which is altogether harmless. Even the comforting cup of tea—according to some medical authorities—is a form of poison. We are no longer to regard it as the "cup which cheers but not inebriates," for tea drunkenness, we are told, is a common vice. In America there is quite a millitant campaign against tea-drinking. Even the school text-books condemn the habit, and it appears as if the person who persists—in spite of advice—in tea drinking, will become almost as much of a pariah as the alcoholic subject is. While it is quite true that a long list of herrous disorders may be attributed to excessive tea drinking and that tea improperly made, and allowed to infuse too long is decidedly injurious, it is in my opinion a distinct mistake to pass a whole-sale condemnation upon it as a beverage. Instead of being a poison it is, properly used, most beneficial. It is certainly a stimulant, but a mild one, a good cup of tea properly made has a most restorative effect upon the nervous system. Who cannot testify to the wonderful power it has of clearing the brain and promoting intellectual activity when one is feeling fatigued, enervated, and "good for nothing?" After a long day's shopping, an exhausting conversation, or a few hours' continuous study, a cup of tea acts almost as a charm. As a remedy for headache too, it has a wide and well deserved reputation; a nervous headache will often entirely disappear a few minutes after taking a cup of tea.

Another of its virtue is that of increasing the action of the skin. For this reason it has a cooling effect when the body is over-heated, and it generates heat when one is cold. The greatest error in making tea is to allow it to infuse too long. If the old leaves are allowed to stand soaking in the pot the decocition may contain from seven to seventeen per cent. of tannin, and other poisonous ingredients. This form of preparation is almost universal among people of small means who do not wish to waste

which no amount of watering afterwards will make palatable or wholesome.

The first thing to remember is to buy really pure and good tea. A cheap tea is not really economical because you require to use about twice as much of it, as of a purer and better kind to obtain an equal amount of strength. Very cheap common teas, too, are generally flavorless, because they are frequently adulterated. China tea is always to be relied on and this yields much less tannin in its infusion than indian or Ceylon teas. About one teaspoonful of tea to each half-pint of water is sufficient. The water should be boiling and to make really good tea, it should be soft. It should be allowed to infuse from four to five minutes. The tea should then be poured off the leaves into another tea-pot previously warmed with boiling water. Having made your tea, drink it slowly—and in moderation—and do not emulate the lady who upon the authority of Mr. Tony Weller "swelled wishby" on disposing of no less than the quantity contained in nine breakfast cups and a half!

SOME SEASONABLE SALADS

There is no dish more popular in warm weather, and yet there is no dish more generally ill-prepared than a salad. Undoubtedly the chief fault in the composition of the average salad lies in the oil.

Nine times out of ten the oil used is slightly randid. The oil should be of the very best quality, bought

in small quantities, and carefully kept tightly corked in a cool place. Provided with good oil, the next item of importance in a green salad is the condition of the material. If the lettuces, endive, cress, or watercress are faded, the salad is ruined. The lettuce, etc., should of course he freshly cut if possible, but where this is not feasible it should be chosen with care, and at once put into water—not soused into a basin, but placed with its root only in the water—as if it were a flower—in a cool place. In this way a lettuce will keep in a perfect condition for two or three days if needs be. Cress and endive should be treated likewise, and it is worth noting that cucumbers and asparagus should be treated in the same manner for their preservation, though, in the country, the practice of cutting delicate vegetables, which are needed for dinner in the early morning, should be sternly discouraged. They should be cut as short a time before the cook needs them as possible. Let us now consider the making of the making of

French Salad Choose crisp lettuces, cut off the stalk and remove the outer leaves (when well washed these may be used for lettuce puree), tear' the lettuce in pieces (on an account whatever must a lettuce in pieces (on an account whatever must a lettuce be out, as this entirely spoils the flavor) and wash it in a bowl of cold water. Place it in a clean cloth and swing it round till dry. This method of drying by centrifugal force gets rid of the moisture and does not bruise the lettuce. Now rub the salad bowl very thoroughly with a slice of onion, and, if the flavor is liked, place half a small peeled onion in the centre of the bowl. Mix in the bowl one dessert spoonful of the best white vinegar, and two tablespoonfuls of oil, and add a little salt, and a good dusting of freshly ground black pepper. Stir the lettuce round lightly in the mixture and serve. This quantity of oil and vinegar is sufficient for about two medium sized lettuces, but only experience teaches the exact quantity to use. The Choose crisp lettuces, cut off the stalk and remove experience teaches the exact quantity to use. The lettuce should not be swimming in the mixture, the leaves should merely be coated with it, and no remains of it should be left at the bottom of the bowl, when the salad is mixed. The chief faults of the average salad, next to the use of inferior oil, and flabby lettuce, are the excess of dressing, the excess of vinegar, and the use of pepper which is not freshly ground.

of vinegar, and the use of pepper which is not freshly ground.

A salad prepared in the manner which I have just described, is as different as chalk is from cheese, from the salad which is generally put before one, and no more difficult to make. The chief point is, that a salad to be dainty must be prepared daintily—all the materials must be of the very best and freshest of their kinds, and care and trouble must be taken in putting them together. Salads of endive, corn, Batavian lettuce, or cress, should be made in just the same manner. It is also very important that green salads should be made just before they are required, and not allowed to become sodden by being left to soak in the dressing. At the present time nut and fruit salads are becoming very popular.

These are made of all kinds of fruit, and those of oranges, cherries, white grapes and green gooseberries are frequently served with meat and poultry. For orange salad and orange and cherry salad a similar dressing is used to that already given, and I notice how these fruit salads are growing in faver.

Orange Salad

simply consists of the sections of oranges free from pith and skin, string and pips, arranged in a bowl and dressed with oil and vinegar, salt and pepper in the way aiready described.

Orange sand Cherry Salad

Orange and Cherry Satad

consists of glace cherned arranged in the centre of
the bowl surrounded by he sections of oranges and
dressed with the same min area Another excellent
salad not so generally known consists of sliced apple
and shred celery. It is known as

Apple and Celery Salad and is dressed with mayonnaise sauce, or with whip-ped cream flavored with salt and pepper. This

Cream Dressing is newer than mayonnaise, and is generally appre-ciated. Another delicious salad on which it is used is Nut Salad

This is made of Brazil nuts cut into pieces, shred celery, and tiny slice of bread and butter. This salad is equally good if dressed with cream or mayonnalse

Grape Salad A salad of white grapes freed from their pips is often served, and is drassed either with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper or with dream. As Mayonnaise is generally spoiled by an overpowering use of vinegar I give here an excellent recipe for this most useful sauce.

Good Mayonnaise Sauce

To make Mayonnaise Sauce first rinse the basin in very cold water, and make the sauce in a cool place if possible keeping the basin on ice while you mix the sauce. See that the oil is perfectly good and add it drop by drop—this is very important otherwise the sauce will curdle. Use the very best vinegar, as a very little of this will suffice and prevent the sauce from becoming thin. Put the yolks of two raw eggs in a basin, and add to them a pinch of sait, half a saitspoonful of white pepper, and half a teaspoonful of French and English mustard in a dry state and a tiny pinch of cayenne. Work these together and then stir in drop by drop three gills of Olive oil. When quite thick add half a teaspoonful of lemon juice and two dessert spoonfuls of the best vinegar drop by drop, and set in a cool place or on ice till required. In case the sauce curdles, the yolk of another egg must be beaten up and the curdled sauce added to it little by little. A salad which will appeal to all those who have gardens is Good Mayonnaise Sauce

Take the stalks from lettuces running to seed and tie them in bundles cutting them to more or less the same size. Place in a saucepan and boil until tender from ten to fifteen minutes. Take out, and drain them and allow them to get quite cold, then cut up in slices of the same size, place in a salad bowl, cover with mayonnaise sauce and serve.

Salade D'Asperges a la D'aumale

This is a way of using cold cooked asparagus with Mouseline Sauce. Put half a gill of new milk into a pan with the yolks of four eggs, and three crushed long peppercorns; place this all in a bainmarie, or larger stewpan, half filled with boiling water, and whisk it all well together for a few minutes; now add one ounce of butter, adding it bit by bit and only putting in another place when the first is melted and thoroughly worked in. Season it as you whisk with a dust of salt and nutmeg and a tiny squeeze of lemon juice at the last. Then add the heads of the asparagus. When it is finished this sauce should look like a frothed cream.

Another salad very suitable for hot weather is Lettuce and Tomato Salad For this proceed exactly the same as for a plain lettuce salad, but add a ring of fresh tomato peeled, and not too thinly sliced. Other nice salads are:

French Tomato Salad Take six ripe sound tomatoes, wipe them and place them in boiling water for a minute, drain, peel, let them cool, quarter them (this should be done while they are in the salad bowl so that the juice is not wasted), add a teaspoonful of finely chopped chives, and dress with oil and vinegar.

Tomato and Egg Salad Proceed as before but to each tomato add half a hard boiled egg, quartered, and dress with mayon-

The following is a nice luncheon menu for non-

Flors d' eeuvres Tomato Souffle Asperges Fromage Peaches, Cafe au Lait

SMALL TALK It is delightful to hear that the King's visit to Russia has been such an immense success. The Czar is still extraordinarily like the Prince of Wales, but

he is of a stronger build. The Czarina, I hear is in very indifferent health, but her children are strong and sturdy and the little Czarevitch is a really fine child. The banquet on board the English Royal Yacht and all the arrangements were wonderfully well done, and the magnificence of this banquet impressed the Russians considerably. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell was master of ceremonies and did it all to perfection. It seems that all the provisions for the Royal table were taken from England, except a few extras that came from Paris (such as asparagus) and everything was extraordinarily fresh and good until the last. Even the flowers were kept near the ice and lasted all the ten days as fresh and as brilliant as ever. The flowers used for the table decorations were carnations of two shades of pink. The dinner table was covered with the all-gold plate belonging to the yacht, amongst which were several cups which the King has won on various occasions.

Most impressive and interesting I hear, was the great procession of the national union of Women's Suffrage Societies from the Victoria Embankment to the Albert Hall, which took place in London at the end of June. The procession was composed of about twelve thousand women of all ranks, and representing every honorable profession and occupation open to women. The procession was "An Army With Banners" (the Doctors of Medicine and University Women looked wonderfully dignified and imposing in their caps and gowns), for each section marched under a beautifully embroidered standard of artistic and significant design. At the Albert Hall eloquent speeches were made by Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Francis Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett, Dr. Anna Shaw (of the United States), and Mrs. Despard, and a totally unexpected but very pleasant incident was the appearance on the platform of a number of representatives of the different societies bearing beautiful boquets of flowers, which were presented to the President, Dr. Garret Fawcett (Mrs. Henry Fawcett.)

Wonderful! The committee of an orphanage have just decided that the girls in the institution who are destined to become domestic servants should before they are sent out to service be thoroughly trained in all their duties! They should be able to sweep a room, cook a dinner, and bath a baby without the mistress being compelled to tell them in every instance when, and how these things should be done. We often hear talk of the hard lot of the domestic servant, and of the reasons why domestic service is never liked. Only recently it has been said that its monotony is provocative of insanity, yet, in justice to the employer, it should be remembered that the conditions under which the employed work are largely produced by the fact that the employed only bring unskilled labor, and the servant very often does offer her services when she is totally ignorant of the elementary principles of cleaning, cooking and attractiveness.

THE MIXED PLEASURE OF ENTERTAINING

One of the great pleasures of having a home of one's own is that of entertaining a congenial visitor. When a girl is newly married she looks forward with the greatest delight to the day when her favorite schoolfellow or special chum will arrive for the long promised visit. Or it may be, that the middle-aged woman finds compensation over the absence of a daughter who has married, or a son who has gone abroad, in the knowledge that a spare bedroom is now available, and she will be able to invite an old and trusted friend to stay with her.

Such entertaining is usually a veritable joy, but it becomes a mixed one, when the guest is what a French woman would aptly describe as "difficile." Such an individual is the lady of fais, and more especially of fads regarding food.

Where a large establishment is kept such idiosyncrasies do not matter much, but in a small menage it becomes a serious matter indeed.

The visitor who is "a marter to indigestion" is about a strying a pare visit in execution in the strying a pare visit in the serious matter indeed.

The visitor who is "a martyr to indigestion" is about as trying a one as it is possible to imagine, and the unfortunate hostess of such is truly a "martyr"

ecially is this the case if the indigestion is more or less imaginary, and the oddest dishes are asked for. I have a vivid recollection of one visitor who used to try my patience to the utmost. He sat next to me at meals, and invariably asked in a sepulchral whisper, before tasting any dish "Is it wholesome?" I believe he would have made the same remark about a

I have a vivid recollection of one visitor who used to try my patience to the utmost. He sat next to me at meals, and invariably asked in a sepulchral whisper, before tasting any dish "ist twholesome?" I believe he would have made the same remark about a rice pudding—when I should have been sorely tempted to answer "no!"

A case in point came to my notice a short time ago, causing me to feel the deepest sympathy with the control of the c

dawdles in the bathroom for half an hour or more, heedless of the other members of the household who are waiting (patiently) for their morning tubs. There is only one method of dealing with such people, which is to insist upon their bath being taken in their own rooms. With plenty of hot water this can be done in almost as luxurious a way as in the bathroom. With visitors such as these one has to be-well—"di-nlomatic" sometimes. sometimes.

WITH THE POETS

Gather the Rosebuds Gather the rosebuds while ye may, Old Time is still a-fiying, And this same flower that smiles today Tomorrow will be dying.

Then be not coy, but use your time, And while you may, go marry; For, having lost but once your prime, You may for ever tarry,

Lost Minutes Just a minute old, Journeying from east to west, Clad in blue and gold.

I tried to hold them as they passed Upon their shining track; I offer pearls, I offer gold To him who brings them back. -Mary F. Butts.

Love-Making in Paddy's Land "Ah, then, who is that there talkin'?"
"Sure it's only me, ye know. I was thinkin' we'd go walkin'—"
"Wor ye raly thinkin' so?"

"Och, ye needn't be so cruel, An' me thrudged this siven mile—"
"Is it cruel, Michel, jewel?
Sure I'm dressin' all the while!"

An Old Song What is the meaning of the song
That rings so clear and loud,
Thou nightingale amid the copse—
Thou lark above the cloud?
What says thy song, thou joyous thrush,
Up in the walnut tree?
"I love my Love, because I know
My Love loves me."

What is the meaning of thy thought, What is the meaning of thy thought,
O maiden fair and young?
There is such pleasure in thine eyes,
Such music on thy tongue;
There is such glory on thy face—
What can the meaning be?
"I love my Love, because I know
My Love loves me."

-Charles Mackay

All love that has not friendship for its base is like a mansion built upon the sand. Though brave its walls as any in the land. Though its tail turrets lift their heads in grace. Though skilful and accomplished artists frace Most beautiful designs on every hand. And gleaming statues in dim niches stand, and fountains play in some flow'r-hidden place: Upon the Sand

Yet, when from the frowning east a sudden gustOf adverse fate is blown, or sad rains fall
Day in, day out, against its yielding wall,
Lo! the fair structure crumbles to the dust.
Love, to endure life's surrow and earth's woe,
Needs friendship's solid masonwork below. -Ella Wheeler Wilcox

On Her Birthday Her years steal by like birds through clouded skies, Soft singing as they go; She views their flight with sunshine in her eyes, She hears their music low,
And on her forehead, beautiful and wise,
Shines Love's most holy glow.

It is a blessing just to see her face

Pass like an angel's by—

Her soft brown hair, sweet eyes, and lips that grace

The smiles that round them lie.

The brightest sunbeam in its heavenly place Might joy to catch her eye.

Dear life, that groweth sweeter growing old! I bring this verse to thee,
A tiny flower, but in its heart the gold
Of lasting love from me;
While in my soul that deeper love I hold
Too great for man to see.

> Pocketfuls of Sunshine Pocketfuls of Sunshine
> From the burdened backs of sin;
> A pocketful of sunshine
> Is better far than gold;
> It drowns the daily sorrows
> Of the young and of the old;
> It fills the world with pleasure,
> In field, in lane, and street,
> And brightens every prospect
> Of the mortals that we meet,

A pocketful of sunshine
Can make the world akin,
And lifts a load of sorrow
From the burdened backs of sin;
Diffusing light and knowledge
Through thorny paths of life,
It gilds with silver lining
The storm clouds of strife,

I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the world go round;
But only to discover, and to do
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints, -Jean Ingelow

Keeping the Watches We keep the watch together,
Doubt and I,
Stand peering into darkness
Foreboding rock and shoal,
Or shrinking in our weakness
From waves that o'er us roll.

We pace the deck together,
Faith and I;
And catch in darkest weather
The far-off Eastern sky.
Where, robed in dazzling splendor,
Shine planet, star, and sun;
Where, lost in truth eternal,
Doubt, Faith, and I are one.

England, we love thee better than we know—And this I learned, when after wandering long 'Mid people of another stock and tongue, I heard again thy martial music blow. And saw thy gallant soldiers to and fro Pace, keeping ward at one of those huge gates, Twin giants watching the Herculean straits, When first I came in sight of that brave show, It made my very heart within me dance, To think that thou thy proud foot shouldst advance Forward so far into the mighty sea; Joy was it and exultation to behold Thine ancient standard's rich emblazonry, A glorious picture by the wind unrolled. -Richard Chenevix Trench.

-Heine

CURR

There has been d eastern states and in died and all have su had pleasant summer beaches are having a hot to enjoy the holid Not long ago we republic of Hay

hegro republic of Hay day the capital, Port a by fire and that the caused a number of not be much suffering climate for want of s before the city will re There is rebellion of Hunduras and the to city capturing then rebels is to make a Guatemala and Salvad

agua. These Central ready for the temple wished to build in th The Japanese have Russian defenders of Russian generals met veiling the monument. is really peace between war was a terrible a are suffering from the

after a great war bu The death of the Foster brought tears man and bright boy w death spread through has lived in this city sport. His death, bri should never neglect kindness to the living. spirit has passed awa compared with the lov the sick, the suffering

ed by our neglect or Fancy a man rich and then take a trip re That is what Col. Th tune out of the nick this year. He called a New York. The ship came into the Royal left New York last No interest at which this anchor. If you want the you have not done article an page 2 of T. article on page 2 of I

en by these tourists It will not be long lumbia will be needing Our first crop is gro only begun to unders finest fruit countries is care and attention, but the best sort of trees is sure. But the strathe cherries and the p time or they are worth of the fruit is picked and even young ladies for their holidays. Ma way to pay their colle

Count Zeppelin, whover the lakes and mo a king and queen for Wurtemburg which is lies close to Switzerlas ful Lake Constance is The king and average. ful Lake Constance is
The king and queen w
banks of this lovely is
ship made its ascent,
his airship was quite,
a trip with him. His
he persuaded the quee
was as much pleased
this king is Whilhelm
How many children c
Constance and the kin Constance, and the kir

Commander Peary
the North Pole. This
Roosevelt and she sail
president of the Unite
der Peary good-bye ar
be many a day before
again see his wife and
ed with them at Sydn
seem as if there was r
the miles of ice and a
that lies between the l
North Pole. Commar
perfence of Arctic tra
any one can. Nothing
satisfied to leave off b

In the United Stat the Presidential elect themselves with excite men shout and scream boys. At the Conven Mr. Bryan was nomin date for president of till November each pa its candidate elected.

It is said now the more than a riot of a peration by hunger. be hoped that it will men employment.

In another part of are fighting with the among the mountains.

Nearly 60,000 less this year than last. I am suffering in eastern away. It is besides, be that sick or lazy peoplitry. It is a good place to suffer hardship at f want an easy life will is promise of a spler making it more sure. on the prairie to hard September of every from the eastern provide people out their grain young fellows. Sometito pay eff debts or peland. But very often tand come back to take free farms which the of the best settlers in came out on the hardsight sunshine and free farms which and free farms which the of the set settlers in came out on the hardsight sunshine and free farms which and free farms which the of the set settlers in came out on the hardsight sunshine and free farms which and free farms which the of the set settlers in came out on the hardsight sunshine and free farms which are sight to see the mile bright sunshine and free farms which are settlers in the set farms which the set f Nearly 60,000 less

right sunshine and i

Canadians have alv government has dealt has been done to make happy as was possible and often supplied we placed on the reservathidren are taught it. Columbia the natives not often need special some places, as in Vatribe is in or near these people. They le among the white peodoor life, It would be a city is built near the ceived the value of the serve at a distance frilke many other peoplest, for them. In Vancouver there are I the Indians no good a of the part of the city. A few days ago fa department because it spent. When we think department because it spent, When we think tered from Nova Scot ver Island and that m Circle it will be easi

CURRENT TOPICS

There has been dreadful heat in the middle and eastern states and in Montreal. Many people have died and all have suffered terribly. Here we have had pleasant summer weather. The children at the beaches are having a deligniful time and it is not too

Not long ago we read about a rebellion in the negro republic of Hayti. Now we hear that on Monday the capital, Port au Prince, was almost destroyed by fire and that the ammunition stored in the city caused a number of terrible explosions. There will not be much suffering, one would think, in this hot climate for want of shelter, but it will be sometime before the city will recover from such a disaster.

There is rebellion in the Central American state of Hunduras and the rebels are marching from city to city capturing them as they go. The plan of the rebels is to make a confederation of Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador and then to attack Nicargua. These Central American republics are not yet ready for the temple of peace which Mr. Carnegie wished to build in that part of the world.

The Japanese have erected a monument to the Russian defenders of Port Arthur. Japanese and Russian generals met to perform the ceremony of unveiling the monument. It is pleasant to see that there

is really peace between these two brave nations. The war was a terrible and a costly one. The Japanese are suffering from the poverty that must always come after a great war but they bear their troubles bravely.

hot to enjoy the holidays at home

PAGE FOR THE YOUNG F

hour or more, e household who ming tubs. There h such people, ng taken in their this can be done the bathroom.

may. hiles today

r time,

prime.

passed

mile-'

thrush.

rles Mackay

ches stand, hidden place: sudden gust rains fall ling wall, the dust.

earth's woe, ork below.

eeler Wilcox.

clouded skies, n her eyes.

lips that grace

y place

ing old!

round: God appoints an Ingelow.

-Heine.

gates

ing long

huge traits,

ve show, ce, suldst advance

vix Trench.

hold

its base sand. the land, eads in grace artists trace hand,

The death of the old trainer and athlete Robert The death of the old trainer and athlete Robert Foster brought tears to the eyes of many a strong man and bright boy when on Monday the news of his death spread through the town. For twenty years he has lived in this city and was known to all lovers of sport. His death, brings home the lesson that we should never neglect an opportunity of showing a kindness to the living. All that we can do after the spirit has passed away from the earth is as nothing compared with the loving attentions we can show to the sick, the suffering or the lonely who can be pained by our neglect or cheered by our sympathy. back. Mary F. Butts. Land talkin'?"

Fancy a man rich enough to hire a big steamer and then take a trip round the world with his friends! That is what Col. Thompson who made a great fortune out of the nickel deposits in Ontario has done this year. He called at Victoria on his way back to New York. The ship is called the Mineola and she came into the Royal Roads on Sunday. Since she left New York last November there are few places of interest at which this pleasure steamer has not cast anchor. If you want to follow her course you should, if you have not done so, get your atlas and read the article on page 2 of Tuesday's Colonist. Then try to imagine the different scenes and the variety of people seen by these tourists. seen by these tourists.

It will not be long before the people of British Columbia will be needing more hands to pick their fruit. Our first crop is growing very fast. People have only begun to understand that we have one of the finest fruit countries in the world. An orchard needs care and attention, but the labor is not hard. If only the best sort of trees or plants are not in the return.

finest fruit countries in the world. An orchard needs care and attention, but the labor is not hard. If only the best sort of trees or plants are put in the return is sure. But the strawberries, the raspberries, and the cherries and the plums must be gathered in good time or they are worth very little. In California much of the fruit is picked and packed by boys and girls and even young ladies and gentlemen who are home for their holidays. Many of them earn enough in this way to pay their college fees for the next year.

Count Zeppelin, whose airship has been sailing over the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, has had a king and queen for passengers. The kingdom of Wurtemburg which is a part of the German Empire lies close to Switzerland. A small part of the beautiful Lake Constance is situated within this kingdom. The king and queen were staying at a castle on the banks of this lovely lake when Count Zeppelin's airship made its ascent. When the Count found that his airship was quite safe he invited the king to take a trip with him. His majesty was so delighted that he persuaded the queen to try a short flight and she was as much pleased as her husband. The name of this king is Whilhelm and the queen is Charlotte. How many children can find on their maps Lake Constance, and the kingdom of Wurtemberg?

Commander Peary is off again on his quest for

Commander Peary is off again on his quest for the North Pole. This time his ship is called the Roosevelt and she sailed from Oyster Bay, N. Y. The president of the United States came to bid Commander Peary good-bye and to wish him success. It will be many a day before the adventurous explorer will again see his wife and girl and boy after he has parted with them at Sydney, Nova Scotia. It does not seem as if there was much to be gained in traversing the miles of ice and snow/or the sea of open water that lies between the highest latitude reached and the North Pole. Commander Peary has had much experience of Arctic travel and should find the pole if any one can. Nothing great was ever done by being satisfied to leave off before we have reached our end.

In the United States little is talked about except the Presidential election. The people are beside themselves with excitement and grown men and wo-men shout and scream and cheer like a lot of school-boys. At the Convention held in Denver, Celorado, Mr. Bryan was nominated as the Democratic candi-date for president of the United States. From now till November each party will till November each party will use every effort to get its candidate elected.

It is said now that the Mexican raid was little more than a riot of a number of men driven to desperation by hunger. All is peaceful again. It is to be hoped that it will be found possible to give the men employment.

In another part of the country the Mexican troops are fighting with the Indians who have taken refuge among the mountains.

Nearly 60,000 less people have come to Canada this year than last. The news that there was want and suffering in eastern Canada last winter kept many away. It is besides, becoming understood in England that sick or lazy people are not wanted in this country. It is a good place for strong men who are ready to suffer hardship at first if need be. But those who want an easy life will be greatly disappointed. There is promise of a splendid harvest and every day is making it more sure. An army of men will be needed on the prairie to harvest the grain. In August and September of every year thousands of young men from the eastern provinces come to help the prairie people cut their grain. These are fine industrious young fellows. Sometimes they take the money home to pay off debts or perhaps to buy themselves more land. But very often they fall in love with the prairies and come back to take up homesteads as they call the free farms which the government gives them. Many of the best settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan first came out on the harvest excursions. It is a grand sight to see the miles of waving grain ripening in bright sunshine and fresh breezes.

Canadians have always been proud of the way the government has dealt with the Indians. Everything has been done to make their life as comfortable and happy as was possible. They have been given land and often supplied with food. Schools have been placed on the reservations and in some of them the children are taught trades and farming. In British Columbia the natives make their own living and do not often need special help from the government. In some places, as in Victoria, the land set apart for a tribe is in or near the city. This is very bad for these people. They learn the evil ways of the wicked among the white people and miss their free out of door life. It would be much better for them if, when a city is built near the Indian reserve, the tribe received the value of the land and took up another reserve at a distance from the cities. But the Indians like many other people do not always know what is best for them. In Victoria and Nanaimo and near Vancouver there are Indian reserves which are doing the Indians no good and preventing the improvement of the part of the city where they live.

A few days ago fault was found with the Indian department because it was said two much money was spent. When we think that the Indian tribes are scattered from Nova Scotia to the west coast of Vancouver Island and that many tribes live within the Arctic Circle it will be easily seen that to keep an oversight

of them all must employ a great number of people and cost a large sum of money. So long as this money is honestly expended for the good of the Indians no one ought to complain. When their old hunting grounds are turned into fields of waving grain or form the sites of great cities the inhabitants of this beautiful land of Canada should find the Indians homes as suitable to their needs as is possible.

Last week and this officers of the British navy are trying to show to England and to the world that their ships are able to defeat any force that can be brought against the coast of the country. In the North Sea and in the English Channel more than three hundred ships are taking part in mock warfare. It is said that the admiralty is trying to find out whether or not the fleet could destroy the German navy if it tried to attack it or to land on the shores of England. Though there will, of course, be no real fighting done the officers hope to find out just what the fleet can do. On the result of this will depend whether more new ships need to be built or not. We can scarcely hope that the mighty ships which are being built by every country in the world will be allowed to grow old. There will it is to be feared, be a terrible war some day before very long. In this country few loving people know anything of the horrors of war, but if there is a great war among the nations Canada can scarcely hope to escape taking sides with the mother country. Canada can scarcely the mother country.

Most boys remember the story of how Lord Nelson, before the battle of Copenhagen when Admiral Vincent gave the signal which would have prevented a

It began in the fourth inning, with the score tied and the adherents of each college standing on tiptoe watching Cole's crack base-runner trying to get in with the run that should place the visiting team ahead. This base-runner, whose name was Conner, had made a fine drive of the ball into deep centre field for two bases, and was now playing far off, in a desperate attempt to "steal" third. Twice the Prescott pitcher, who was watching the bases narrowly out of the corner of one eye, had whirted about with the ball and almost caught Conner napping by a swift throw to the base. There were two Cole men out in this inning, and two more would retire the side. A good batter was up, and Conner might score if he could get a long start from second base before the ball should be hit.

The Prescott pitcher drew back his arm. Conner took a generous lead and started madly for third base the moment the ball was pitched. Drayton ran to the bag, the catcher caught the ball and whisked it down to third and into Drayton's hands like a shot.

Twenty feet from the bag Conner took the only

Twenty feet from the bag Conner took the only chance left him to reach there safely. He dropped face downward, gave a terrific plunge, and by the space of a hair slid under Drayton's hands as the latter whirled with the ball to touch him out.

The crowd broke into a roar of conflicting cheers and clamors for the umpire's decision. The noise was so great that nobody could hear what it was. Was Conner out or safe?

Drayton stood with the ball in his hand, looking at the umpire. Conner lay sprawled at full length on the ground, one hand clutching the bag. The um-

denounced Drayton for the biggest dunce that had ever appeared on the Prescott diamond. They even insisted that his admission should receive no attention from the umpire—that it should pass as untechnical and out of order on the ground that the umpire had already decided the play beyond recall before Drayton had spoken.

But the umpire shook his head. He declared that the testimony of one of Prescott's own men was sufficient to change his decision, as it was obvious that the runner had reached the base safely if the opponent guarding the base said so. It might be untechnical, but his notion of the game was that both colleges wanted the play decided on its merits and not on mistakes of eyesight by one who was not playing. Therefore he would reverse his decision, glad to have been apprised of his error, and thankful that he had been spared the deplorable accident of giving the game to Prescott unjustly.

Nothing much could be said to this. What little was said Drayton himself uttered.

"I was told yesterday," he said to Saunders, "that nothing but a square game was allowed at Prescott. I warned you that I had played baseball before and knew the weaknesses of the game. There is only one way to play any game squarely. If a man is out he is out, and I don't want him called safe just because he is on my side; neither do I want an opponent called out if he isn't out. That might be a triumph of deception, but it wouldn't be a triumph of skill, and I believe the game is intended to be one of skill rather than one of deception."

"Don't argue with him," advised Dayle. "There's ho use talking from two different points of view on



battle, put his telescope to his blind eye and declared he did not see the signal. Victory justified his dis-obedience to his superior officer. Some years ago during naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean an officer in obedience to orders de-

Some years ago during naval manoeuvres in the Mediterranean an officer in obedience to orders deliberately ran into another ship and sunk her and many of her crew.

This question as to whether or not a commander is bound to obey the orders of an admiral when he knows they would cause disaster is likely to be decided in England before long. It is said that a few days ago Admiral Beresford gave a signal that would have brought the cruisers Argyll and Cape of Good Hope into collision. Sir Percy Scott, so the story goes, saw the signal but knew there must be some mistake and refused to obey it. Lord Beresford afterwards signalled to him that he was quite right in disobeying the signal when he knew it would lead to the loss of one or both ships. Sir Charles Beresford and Sir Percy Scott have been bad friends for some months, but if this is true they are likely to end their quarrel. Lord Beresford has fallen out with his superior officer Sir John Fisher, first lord of the admiralty. The English newspapers say that there should not be a quarrel between the officers of the navy upon whom the safety of the country depends. This would seem to be reasonable. Brave men should unite in the service of their country however they may feel towards one another.

There is scarcely any part of the world about which people know so little as South America. Most children learn, in the lower grades the names of the countries and the map is an easy one to draw, but about its people we know very little.

The despatches last week tell us that there is a rebellion in the little country of Paraguay lying between Brazil and the Argentine Republic and that the rebels were successful.

It is many years since there was fighting in Paraguay. But for a great part of the nineteenth century the men of that country did little else. In 1865 they had a terrible war with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay and when it was over, it is said there were ten times as many women as men living in Paraguay. How it came about that the brave little country was not selzed by its conquerors is a mystery. It was, however allowed to have its own government though between 1870 and 1876 it really was a province of Brazil.

It is interesting to learn that Paraguay was also

Brazil.

It is interesting to learn that Paraguay was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, one of the discoverers of Canada. It was, however first settled by the Spaniards who came from Peru. The natives were brave and gave their cruel conquerors much trouble. After a time the Jesuit missionaries came among them and gradually they became civilized. For many years the government of the country was given into the hands of these priests, but in 1768 they were expelled and the colony was once more ruled by Spanish governors. Since that there have been many changes of government ending with the terrible war already spoken of.

spoken of.

The country is very fertile producing maize, rice, coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar-cane and cotton and a plant called mate or Paraguay Tea which is much used and is very valuable.

It is to be hoped these brave people will have a settled government now and that they will prosper in the country for which their fathers suffered so much.

WHY DRAYTON WAS SAFE

-0-

(Continued From Last Week.) When the team lined up against Cole on the following afternoon everybody in the immense crowdbehind the diamond knew that the man in Kingsley's uniform was 'the new chap from the mountains who saved the kid's life." But nobody had seen him play yet, nor did anybody seem to care much whether he played well or not. It was a big day for the "new boy from the mountains," no matter if he should let slip past him every ball that came his way, and strike out every time he came to the bat. He had proved himself a hero, and a hero is bigger than a mere ball-player any day in the week—even if it be a Saturday at Prescott College.

As it turned out, this was extremely fortunate for the Prescott College ball team and a fine thing for the college in general.



FATHER IS THAT MY PRESENT

EDDIE BURTON, AGE 13

pire waved his hand toward him.
"You're out!"

The words came to the ears of the crowd at last. Instantly the roaring was redoubled, for now Prescott was cheering while Cole was indignantly shouting its protests against the decision.

"Safe! safe! He's safe!" cried a thousand voices.

"Blay ball!" called the umpire, motioning for the Cole men to take the field. Prescott's men were walking in to their bench, counting the other side out—all except Drayton. He still stood at his station. Conner still held to the bag.

"Come in, Drayton!" called Saunders, elation in his voice. "You made a good place, there, old man!" "But you are mistaken," was the astonished reply, while the crowd suddenly fell into a deep hush. "He isn't out. I didn't touch him." "What!" gasped Saunders.

"What!" gasped Saunders.

The seven other players of Prescott and most of those of the Cole team stared at the tall, freckled-faced youth in a daze of consternation, which quickly rumbled into a growl of disgust on the one side and surged into a yell of triumph on the other.

Drayton's action was incredible. For a player to volunteer to change an umpire's decision from favorable to unfavorable was an unprecedented proceeding. Was it not the umpire's business to settle things, and the duty of each side to abide by his judgments? Of course either side had a chance to profit by an incorrect decision now and then, but that was the other side's loss and the umpire's fault why should the advantage be abandoned by an unnecessary admission from the side acquiring it, even if it were acquired through error and not by actual play?

Saunders and all Prescott in unison rose up and

the matter. Fire the umpire and let Drayton do the whole thing. I don't imagine the other side would object." object."

"Play ball!" ordered the umpire again, and the game proceeded.

Conner scored on the next pitched ball, which was batted out safely. A moment later the side was retired. The score now stood:

Cole, 2; Prescott, 1.

So it remained to the last inning. Then something happened.

So it remained to the last limits.

Appened:

Cole had its turn at the bat and had failed to increase its lead. It was now Prescott's final chance to tie the score or win.

Dayle came to the plate and struck out.

Browne followed with a lucky hit over second, and reached first base in safety. By a hazardous slide he advanced a base a moment later. Saunders came up and went out on a slow grounder to short stop. Drayton was the next man up. There were two out.

'Has he made a hit during the game?' asked a glum Prescott devotee of his neighbor.

glum Prescott devotee of his neighbor.

One, replied the neighbor, shortly.

At that moment Drayton made another. The ball left the bat with a sharp crack that somehow told those who heard it that it was to be a long, safe hit. When it landed, the centrefielder was chasing it away into the corner of the field, and Browne was cantering home with the tally that tied the score!

On round the bases sped Drayton, now past first, now over second, now coming down to third with a speed that made the eyebrows of the college crack sprinter rise.

'Come home! Come home!' should the Prescent

ome home! Come home!' shouted the Prescott ace, while the other Prescott players danced

from their bench and threw their caps into the air.

Would he be able to make it! The ball was recovered and thrown toward the diamond just as Drayton tore round the third corner and started for the plate. Cole's second baseman caught and sent the ball whizzing across the diamond to the Cole catcher, who stood quivering to receive it and block the coming Drayton before he should reach the rubber plate.

Down came the runner, slap came the ball into the catcher's big glove. It was a great and true throw from the Cole second baseman; but it was also a great slide which carried Drayton round behind his waiting foe and brought his outstretched hand to the plate a quarter of a second before the catcher could reach him with the ball!

If there had been a pandemonium of noise from the crowd before, there was a bediam now. The umpire had been unable to see Drayton touch the plate owing to the cloud of dust raised by the slide, and was hesitating whether to call him out or safe. 'Safe' meant the game for Prescott. 'Out' meant that the score was merely tied.

The crowd suddenly realized that the umpire was hesitating, and fell silent.

The umpire looked Drayton full in the face.

'Did you touch the plate or not?' he asked sharply.'

Touched the plate,' came the reply, with equal distinctness.

And then the crowd knew in a flash that the game

Did you touch the plate or not? he asked sharply. It touched the plate, came the reply, with equal distinctness.

And then the crowd knew in a flash that the game was won. Drayton would be believed.

The decision followed as the Prescott contingent swept down with the cheers of victory thrilling across the field.

You are safe, said the umpire to Drayton.

You are safe, said the umpire to Drayton.

Not one of the Cole nine dissented—which fact, said Saunders, at dinner that evening, goes to show, that Drayton's scheme worked better than ours would have done, after all. We should have had those Cole chaps squabbling over that decision for the next six months, whereas now they are satisfied and cheerful. 'Most fellows are satisfied to be beaten fairly,' said

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Bear

The Bear

The next morning the little cub bear wakened very early and as soon as he had rubbed his eyes he wondered if any of the animals would come that day. He listened, and he listened, and he listened.

Pretty soon he heard something coming up the path, and the little cub bear rushed to the mouth of the den to see what it was, and he said, "I see a very strange animal coming up the path. It has the most beautiful fur I ever saw in my whole life, ever so much finer than bear's fur, and the animal looks something like Mr. Badger, only its fur is all one color, and it has the funniest tall, almost as big as a shovel, flat and broad." Just then the owl saw the animal and said, "Who-o? who-o-o?" But the animal didn't answer at all, except that he gave two slaps, and the circus bear said, "I know what that is. That is Mr. Beaver. Ask him to come in."

Mr. Beaver came to the door, and the little cub bear said very politely, "Come in, Mr. Beaver." The beaver came in and the little bear said, "We are going to try and build a house big enough for all the animals, so if they come to see us we will have a place for them to stay. Can you help us?" And the beaver said, "I will be very glad to, because your brother was very good to me when we were in the circus."

The little cub bear said, "What can you do?" And the beaver said, "I can build dams across streams so as to make beautiful lakes, such as they have in parks, and I can build a nice, round house in the lake to live in and large enough for a little bear to live in, if he can chy set inside without getting wet." And the cub bear said, "That would be fine, because we could have a park for the animals to play in, and some of the animals would rather live in the water anyway, than live in the cave." So the beaver said, "All right, I will make you a dam and a beautiful lake." So they all went down to the stream and the beaver went up to a tree, and he bit, and the chips just flew, and the first thing they knew that tree fell over. Then he went to another tree, and he b So he kept on and on until he had cut down a great many trees, so that they fell into the water or across the stream, and he put in leaves and the water commenced to rise higher and higher, and the beaver kept piling in the big logs, and soon he had a high dam clear across the stream. The next morning when they looked, the water had filled up above the dam and made a beautiful lake. Soon the beaver went to work, and made a house out of mud. He used his fore feet as if they were hands, walking on his hind feet, and he used his flat tall to make a beautiful mud house, big enough to live in himself, and big enough for little cub bear to get in, if he could only get in without getting wet. And the little cub bear said, "Thank you," very politely. And then he said, "I am very glad my brother was good to Mr. Beaver in the circus."

As soon as they had seen the dam built by the

said, "Thank you," very politely. And then he said, "I am very glad my brother was good to Mr. Beaver in the circus."

As soon as they had seen the dam built by the beaver, all of the animals began to work again as hard as they could work to make the cave larger, because it was too small for the animals that were already there, and the elephant could not get in at all. The next morning the beaver and the owl and the monkey were talking together, and the beaver said, "I am going down to live in that beautiful mud house that I made yesterday in the lake. The house has several rooms inside, and the door is under the water. I can swim out there, and then dive under the water and come up inside the house. No one could find me in there. When I am swimming around in the lake or working on the dam, if I see any one coming I will jump into the water and hit the water two great slaps with my tail." And the monkey said, "Yes, I know how that sounds. That sounds just like a gun." The owl said as soon as he saw any one coming he would say, "Who-o-o? Who-o-oo?" So the beaver went down to the dam to work, and the monkey went out to see if he could find any of the animals, and the old owl fiew up into the tree and sat out on the end of a dead limb and waited.—Curtis H. Wilbur in May St. Nicholas.

WITH THE POETS

Little Middle Daughter

Little Middle Daughter

As I'm so sympathetic,
Dear mothers, heed, I pray,
The little middle daughter's plea,
Which I send forth today.
So plump and round and dimpled,
So swift your will to do,
Please, when you buy the Christmas things,
Just buy her one thing new.
The little middle daughter,
Just eight years old today;
Her hair is bright as sunshine,
Her look is sweet as May.
So plump and round and dimpled,
Pray, what can grieve her now
The little middle daughter,
For a shade is on her brow.

"Please, would you like it, madam?"
The little maiden cries
And sometimes like a dewdrop
Is trembling in her eyes,
"To wear your sister's dresses,
Cut down for fitting you,
While Jessie, ten, and Mollie, six,
Have always something new?
"You see, when Jessie's gowns and capes
Are fashioned o'er for me,
They soon wear out, oh, yes, indeed
As fast as fast can be,
And Mollie never gets them
She's like a fairy queen;
And Jessie's like another,
And I'm the one between.

"I wish you'd tell my mother,
(Oh, not that I'm afraid,
Except to hurt her feelings),
That her little middle maid
Would be the gladdest being
If she might have from town,
Just once, and all hers only,
A single whole new gown."
—Harper's Young People.

BARGAINS IN THE WOMEN'S APPAREL SECTION TODAY

Today we are devoting extra attention to the different departments of Women's Apparel section on the second floor—We mention a lot of special items but wish to emphasize the fact that there are plenty of bargains not mentioned many of them being probably just what you want—A visit to the Big Store any day now, more than repays for the trouble taken, by the great savings it is possible to make on all purchases— Today is also Children's Day in the Footwear Department, thrifty mothers will know what that means in money saving

Muslin and Pique Blouses at Bargain Prices

Blouses Worth \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50, for \$1.00

These Blouses are made of muslins, lawns, mulls, organdies and the soft mercerized finish piques. The muslin styles are prettily trimmed with laces, embroideries and insertions and cover a wide range of handsome patterns. The pique blouses are nearly all of the tailored styles. We have selected a special assortment for today and the best blouses that we have offered this season at this price will be found in

SUMMER BLOUSES Reg. \$2.90. \$3.50 and \$4, Today

The largest assortment is to be found at this price, which comprises muslins of all kinds, including lawns, mulls, spotted muslin, organdies, etc., and the piques and vestings in soft light weights, nice, mercerized finish. The muslins are made up in both the dressy and plain tailored styles, and the piques and vestings in tailored styles with stiff collars, some embroidered. You will indeed be hard to suit if you cannot find a blouse to



LINGERIE BLOUSES Reg. \$4.75, \$6 and \$7.50 for

Our very finest and daintiest styles are included in this lot, some of the very handsomest patterns and styles that we have shown this season are offered at this price. Nearly all are of the lingerie style, those dainty, dressy blouses that appeal to all women. Also a few of the severely plain tailored effects now so popular. When you see these waists you will agree with us when we say that in most cases the price would not pay for the trimmings. Regular to \$7.50, today.... \$2.50

Women's Underskirts Reduced

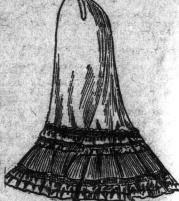
Great Savings for today on Women's Sateen and Moire Underskirts, At these prices the skirts are extra value, as they are made of the best quality cloths and are good, full cuts, nothing narrow or skimpy about them.

WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN UNDER-SKIRTS, made with deep accordeon pleated flounce. Regular \$1.25. To-

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, in good quality black sateen, made with deep flounce finished with clusters of tucks and strapping. Regular \$1.50. Today, WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, in heavy

quality black sateen, with deep flounce, finished with two small ruffles. Regu-WOMEN'S MOIRE UNDERSKIRTS. made with accordeon pleated flounce

and finished with small ruffles. Colors grey, pink, blue and red. Regular \$2.50. Today.....



Today's Menu at Our Tearooms

Luncheon :- Cold Roast Turkey, Cold Roast Chicken, Cold York Ham, Cold Ox Tongue, Sandwiches, Sardines, Salads, Relishes and Preserves, Eggs in any style, Fresh Fruit and Fresh Vegetables.

Afternoon Tea:-Tea, Coffee, Milk, Cocoa, Cocoa and Whipped Cream, Toast, Buns, Bread and Butter, Rolls, Home Made Cake, Biscuits.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAM

Women's Silk and Net Blouses at Money-Saving Prices

Another Extra Special Offering of Waists for today. These waists are made up in both silk and net. The silk waists are in a good quality of taffeta and other silks, nearly all are of

Corset Oddments at Great Price Concessions

A few odd lines in Royal Worcester Corsets \ and other makes. Extra good qualities, but only small and large sizes in the lot. Corsets that sell regularly at \$2.50 and \$3.00, on sale today at \$1.00

Some clearing lines of Corset Oddments, also a line of Tape Girdles, in different sizes only. Regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25. Today............500

Today is Children's Day in the Footwear Department

For today we offer Special Bargains in Children's Footwear, as the following items will attest: INFANTS' BOOTS AND SLIP-

MISSES' FINE DONGOLA KID BLUCHER BOOTS, patent tips, CHILDREN'S BOX CALF AND KID BOOTS, sizes 8 to 10 1-2. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Today, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STRONG SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 11 to 5.

A Bargain in Women's Raincoats Today Regular \$10.00 to \$12.50 Coats, Today at \$5.75

Just the thing for a windy or dusty day, and being waterproof makes them doubly useful. They are light enough in weight not to be a burden on the warmest days and still protect the garments and the wearer from the dust misance. The coats are made of heptonette, full length. Colors fawn and grey, loose and semi-fitting back, single or double-breasted, with outside pockets, double turned seams stitched with silk. Regular \$10.00 to \$12.50. Today

Women's Washing Skirts Reduced Regular \$5.00 Linen Skirts, Today \$2.90

There is still plenty of time to wear this style of garment, they will be needed for a long time yet. Without doubt the most useful garment made. Women's Linen Wash Skirts, in white, made with fifteen gores and inturned pleat at each seam, finished with two

Millinery Dept. Specials

WOMEN'S UNTRIMMED HATS, a big variety of styles and shapes in every conceivable and wanted color. Also a few Outing Hats and plainly trimmed styles. Regular \$2.00 CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS, in different shades, just the proper styles for children. Regular 75c to \$1.25. Today 25¢ INFANTS' MUSLIN BONNETS, muslin headware suitable

for small children. Values to \$1.25. Today.........50¢

at Reductions WOMEN'S COTTON WRAPPERS, in light and dark colors,

Women's Cotton Wrappers

Condensed Version of Other Bargains

braid trimmed, giving yoke effect, finished with deep flounce. Regular \$1.50. Today......90¢

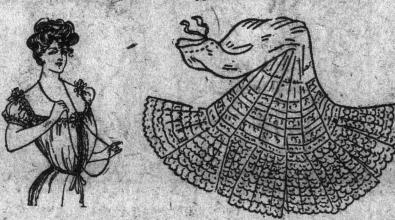
MEN'S NAVY AND BLACK SUITS, also tweeds. Regular prices \$15.00 to \$18.00. Special at......\$11.75 women's undervests. Regular 75c and \$1.00. Special women's combinations. Regular \$1.25. Special at 50¢ Women's Undervests. Regular 15c. Special at5¢

Whitewear Bargains for Today

Regular \$1.75 and \$2.00. 'Today,

price......\$1.25

Today offers extra inducements in the Whitewear Section. All the tables will be loaded down with values. We have collected all the odd lines and slightly mussed garments, and have made the most substantial reductions that will insice a speedy clearance. All who visit our Whitewear Section today will be amply repaid by the values they can secure. We mention a few lines here, but you will have to see the values to appreciate them.



Corset Covers

CORSET COVERS that sell regularly from

Night Dresses

NIGHT DRESSES that sell regularly from \$1.75 to \$2.25, today......\$1.25 NIGHT DRESSES that sell regularly from \$3.00 to \$3.50, today.....\$1.90 NIGHT DRESSES that sell regularly from \$3.75 to \$4.50, today..... \$2.35 NIGHT DRESSES that sell regularly from \$5.50 to \$6.50, today.....\$2.90



Drawers

DRAWERS that sell regularly from 75c to DRAWERS that sell regularly from \$1.00 to DRAWERS that sell regularly from \$1.50 to DRAWERS that sell regularly from \$2.00 to

White Underskirts

UNDERSKIRTS that sell regularly from \$3.90 to \$4.75, today......\$2.50 UNDERSKIRTS that sell regularly from

UNDERSKIRTS that sell regularly from \$7.00 to \$8.00, today.... \$4.75

Decided Reductions on Women's Underwear

25c for Undervests Worth 40c WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, in fine cotton or lisle, low and

50c for Undervests Worth 75c
WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS, Swiss make, in cream color only,
Silk and lisle mixture, in a beautifully fine, soft quality, pret-

25c for Drawers Worth 40c WOMEN'S DRAWERS, fine ribbed cotton, tight at knee, either 25c for Corset Covers Worth 40c CORSET COVERS, fine ribbed cotton, long sleeves and sleeve-

less. Regular price 40c. 50c for Combinations Worth \$1.25 WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS, in fine lisle thread, low and high neck, long and short sleeves and sleeveless, finished with light and heavy linen lace. Regular price \$1.25.

Lace Department Specials

25c Oriental Lace roc ORIENTAL LACES, different shades and widths. Regular price 25c. Extra Special today10¢ 35c Oriental Lace for 15c

50c Oriental Lace for 25c

\$1:00 Oriental Lace for 500

Delicious Confections at Our Candy Department

Choicest Chocolates at Our Candy Department

VOL L. NO. 165,

Nelson Obliged ningto

DEVELOPMENTS

Output of the N Shows Large 7

power plant at Bonnin west of Nelson, on the of 1,500 horse power city with light and po and industries, will over on Tuesday nex the city are growing econd unit has b and a by-law will be nonth. The plant"s oubled by this time chance mine, near S Slocan's principal silv be again operated. W. H. Stimson, of I gerstaff Wilson, of Pratt, of Sandon, and

Velson, forming the ing Co., which was day and authorized operations.
The Kootenay De pany has taken a lea King mine and the Ha It is erecting a pole the property, and will means the levels to feet. 'This will mean of, over 100 men on Christmas. Hon. R. F. Green

Hon. R. F. Green at the coast this evening Wm. Downie, formed intendent, and static lantic coast, reached R. W. Hanington, waw here for the pawill join Russell and ver, on Sept. 1. Nelson adopts me

The shipments of ndary, week, 36,1 97. Rossland, 1 69. East of

K.C., the best known in western Canada, v fered almost any por of the Laurier gov

OSMAN PASH "Young Turkey" Mor Assassination of C Down By Ar

Salonika, European General Osman Pash the Turkish forces a assassinated in the ba tir today by an office the "Young Turkey" general sent out a no day that an amnesty day that an amnesty to all Turkish officer promised in the recer orders in Macedonia.

ARRANGED

New York, July 1 complete arrangement funeral and writing apology to the corone he was about to ca O. Michaelowsky we of bushes in Central blew out his brains coroner in his note able longer to endu which had accompaniful illness. Investithat Michaelowsky, an undertaker yesterd arrangements for h selected a casket, h set aside, specified carriages he desired funeral and directed cremated. Then upo containing the estimate by the undertakes wrote his name and the undertaker presembrs. Michaelowsky The widow approved The widow approved day, and the arran carried out to the l

Okanagan's Fru Okanagan's Fru
Vancouver, July
ford, M.P.P. for the
down from the upp
will visit Victoria.
ports that the small
Okanagan valley the
the biggest crop ev
that there is every le
production of peache
also prove phenom
that growers who
prairie provinces profits. Mr. Shatfor
a large portion of
plum crop will be n
couver, in view of
afforded by last year

Farmer Killed by Chatham, Onts, Ju Kinnon, a farmer, i juries received in the from a horse.