

REBUILDING OF QUEBEC BRIDGE

Work to Be Placed Under the Transcontinental Railway Commission.

ENGINEERS TO DRAW PLANS

House of Commons Spends Another Day on Election Bill.

Ottawa, July 14.—In the Commons this morning Mr. Aylesworth introduced a bill making railway men liable for prosecution for accidents under a criminal code only, instead of under a civil code and the railway act, as at present.

The rebuilding of the Quebec bridge is to be embodied in a resolution and act of parliament of the present session, by which the work will be brought under the supervision of the Transcontinental Railway Commission.

Three eminent engineers, one Canadian, one British, and one American, are to be entrusted with the preparation of plans for the new structure, and the recommendation of the Quebec bridge commission will also be acted upon to the effect that more thorough and extensive oversight should be given the structure on behalf of the Dominion government during the course of construction.

The greater part of the session of the House of Commons today was spent in committee on the election bill. Most of the discussion centred on the proposal to establish a new voters' list for the unorganized sections of Ontario through the action of the Ontario government overboard.

To this the opposition objected strenuously, holding that it was unjust discrimination to treat Ontario in this way while including the lists of provincial governments in the other provinces. All the Ontario members representing constituencies in any way interested in the bill's operation had a word to say, as well as several others.

Messrs. Briston, Kemp and Boyce took part in the discussion. The latter moved an amendment striking out of this portion of the bill. This was supported by Messrs. Briston and Boyce, the latter expressing the opinion that the premier had not studied the bill as the minister of justice should have done.

SCIENTISTS IN NORTHERN WATERS

Exploration Party Sent By a Moscow Millionaire at Work in Aleutians

JAPANESE SEALERS BUSY

Went into Bering Sea at Earlier Date This Year Than Any Past Season

An expedition similar to those sent earlier this year to Alaska, financed by the rich Russian merchant, the expedition which resulted in the discovery of the resources of Alaska and foundation of Russian colonies there, has reached Attu in the Aleutian Islands, according to advices which reached the city yesterday from Dutch Harbor. Mail received here via San Francisco, to which port it was brought on the schooner Repeat, which has returned to the Golden Gate after delivering stores at the cod-fishing stations of the Aleutian archipelago, tells of the arrival of a schooner carrying one of the best equipped scientific expeditions that has worked in the Northern Pacific.

The schooner, which set out from Vladivostok in April last, and has visited Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands, carries eleven scientists whose expenses of nearly \$100,000 are being paid by a Japanese millionaire, a paid merchant of Moscow. The expedition contains a celebrated Russian ethnographer who is making a special study of the natives of Kamchatka and of the Aleutian and Kurile Islands.

News was also received from Dutch Harbor that a large number of Japanese sealing schooners were in Bering Sea early this year, many having arrived during June, many of them coming the United States revenue cutters were early on the ground and extra Japanese places on the sealeries on St. Paul and St. George Islands in Bering Sea. It is expected that the Japanese sealers will be in the Victoria harbors and waters until August 1st.

STORM AT HALIFAX CAUSES DROWNING

Two Well Known Young People Lose Lives—Disaster on a Barque

Halifax, July 15.—Tremendous rain and gales over the Atlantic coast this afternoon, and again tonight, in the afternoon storm two very well known young people lost their lives while sailing on Bedford basin. They are Miss Anna Roy, the seventeen-year-old daughter of J. E. Roy, a wealthy real estate broker, and William Muir, commission merchant. Roy's twelve-year-old daughter, Margaret, who was with them, was rescued after being in the water for an hour. The three young people had been in a sailboat about one hour when a terrific squall came up and they tried to run for a place of safety, but the boat was blown overboard and they were all drowned. The boat was a small three-masted schooner and they were all well known in the city.

At the evening session progress was made with the bill. The discussion became somewhat warm at times, and the speaker was in several instances compelled to ask for the withdrawal of expressions used by those who engaged in the debate. The members were in a fighting mood. On clause 17, Mr. Aylesworth accepted an amendment making it a punishable offense for a deputy returning officer to mark a ballot paper either before or after he has been sworn, and identifying the voter, leaving it to the deputy to show that he had not. But Mr. Aylesworth thought that this would not be right, and he would not accept it. The intention could be left to be proven by prosecution.

COUNT TOLSTOI PENS A LETTER

Shocked Beyond Endurance by Horrors of Russian Executions.

MR. ASQUITH SYMPATHETIC

Request Also Made for Committee to Inquire Into Supply

London, July 15.—The Daily Chronicle today prints three close columns of the most passionate and severe indictment of the present system of government in Russia, ever penned by Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian author, which is being read in all parts of the world. The article concludes with a noble appeal to the better nature of his countrymen.

The count writes: "I can no longer endure it. I write this either that these inhuman deeds may be stopped or that my connection with them may be snapped and I be put in prison, where I may clearly confess that these horrors are not committed on my behalf, or still better—so good that I dare not even dream of such happiness—that they may put on me, as on those ten or twelve peasants, a shroud, and cap and may send me also to the gallows so that by my own weight I may tighten the well soaped noose around my own throat."

After describing wholesale executions in gruesome detail, Count Tolstoy says: "All this is carefully arranged and planned by the most enlightened people of the upper class. They arrange to do these things secretly at daylight, and they so subdivide the responsibility that no inquiries among those who commit them that each may disclaim responsibility. And not the dreadful things alone are done, but all sorts of other tortures and violence are perpetrated in the prisons, fortresses and convict establishments, not only in violation of the laws of humanity, but in violation of the laws of God."

Count Tolstoy also expresses his indignation at the execution of the revolutionaries, Count Tolstoy, while admitting that the revolutionaries' crimes are stupid and senseless, accuses the government of doing the same thing for the same motive, and adds that all the revolutionaries' bombings and murders are senseless and stupid. He argues at length that both the revolutionaries and the Russian government are pursuing the same object, the annihilation of the existing order, and that if there is any difference it is in favor of the revolutionaries.

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MEAT SCARCITY IN OLD COUNTRY

Deputation Asks Premier to Remove Embargo on Canadian Cattle

MR. ASQUITH SYMPATHETIC

Request Also Made for Committee to Inquire Into Supply

London, July 15.—Premier Asquith today received a deputation of representatives of the meat trade, who asked the government to remove the embargo on live cattle from Canada and Scandinavia and appoint a committee to inquire into the general question of the supply of cattle for meat to Great Britain.

The premier was sympathetic in his reply and asked for details so that he might consult with his colleagues. The meeting was in private, but the members of the deputation expressed themselves as being hopeful that the eventual removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle is not impossible.

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DOWNFALL OF RAILWAYS

Subsidies and Guarantees Mentioned in Resolution Before Commons.

WELCOME RAINS ON THE PRAIRIES

General Fall Reported Throughout the Grain Growing Region

Winnipeg, July 15.—Probably the most valuable asset the province has received in many months consists of the splendid rains which have swept over the grain-growing stretch of country from Edmonton on the north-west to Kenora on the east during the past twenty-four hours. The showers have been general throughout that territory, and in many portions, especially in Manitoba, the downfall has been steady since midnight.

The grain exchange today reported a general improvement in the market, and reaching south into North Dakota. All along the Manitoba-Saskatchewan line the steady rain prevailed since noon yesterday. Emerson, Virdee, Hamota, Portage la Prairie, Pileston, Carleton Place, Carman, Morden, Pelly, Winnipeg, West Selkirk and Cypress river, in Manitoba, have been visited by heavy rains today.

In Saskatchewan rain has fallen in Regina, Beadview, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. At Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Calgary, and Lethbridge, the rain has fallen, and it remains cloudy. The rain came after a week of the finest growing weather the west has ever experienced. Hot days were succeeded by cool nights in many places, and grain men assert that the moisture it could not have been more opportunely arranged.

On the grain exchange today the operations reflected the buoyancy of the occasion, and there were many sales scattered through the day, reporting rain or inquiring for new head-quarters. The active party of the west today showing rain. At the agricultural college it was said the rains could not have come at a better time.

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PROSPECTS OF PROLOGATION

Parliament Striving to Get Through Business By Tomorrow Night

ANOTHER LAND SCANDAL

Syndicate of Brandon Allowed to Profit by Indian Reserve

Ottawa, July 15.—There is a probability of the House proroguing on Friday next. Members are anxious to get away if possible before Saturday, and will make a determined effort to clean the slate by 6 p.m. on Friday. In the House this morning Mr. Fielding said he was still hopeful of the French senate giving its consent to the Franco-Canadian commercial treaty.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Kemp, of Toronto, that Thanksgiving Day this year will be held on Monday instead of Thursday, in accordance with the requests of commercial travelers and other organizations. Before the House rose at three o'clock this morning, the South African veterans land grant bill was amended to include Canadians who enlisted in Britain or in South Africa, and returning soldiers who were attached to the Canadian contingents. The senate amendments to the bill prohibiting the sale of tobacco to boys under sixteen, were concurred in.

In the house today Mr. Boyce brought up a land department scandal. He alleged that in 1900 applications were made to the department for the interior for some timber lands which were part of an Indian reserve in Alberta. An Indian reserve in Alberta. An Indian reserve in Alberta. An Indian reserve in Alberta.

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TWO FISHERMEN DEFEAT LAW OF PROVINCE

Will Be Means of Starting Jurisdiction Question in the Courts

Vancouver, July 15.—British Columbia's new fisheries 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 Council.

Lightly Sentenced.—Winnipeg, July 15.—A very light sentence was given to the two green goods men, Wolf Cohen and Solomon Solomonovich, who came here from Montreal some time ago with the object of disposing of "phony" money.

Death of a Scholar.—Pasadena, Cal., July 15.—Frederick Lewis Otter Cochrane, A. M., Ph.D., M.D., a noted Oriental philologist and educator, died here last night.

Executed by Rurales.—El Paso, Tex., July 15.—The bodies of Corvito Rodriguez, Elijah Antonio Reyes and Philo Carpo Reyes, said to be the noted Mexican bandits, were found yesterday in the mountains west of Durango, Mexico.

On Behalf of Civil Service.—Ottawa, July 15.—The Ottawa Free Press, the government organ here, makes a demand on the government to give the civil service an increase of salaries.

Welland Canal Blocked.—Port Huron, Mich., July 14.—The steamer Mary Horley, bound for Port Huron, was blocked by two of the head gates of lock 14, closing the canal to the vessels which have been blocked in the locks.

Killed by a Train.—Halifax, N. S., July 15.—John K. McCurdy, aged 47, was killed by a train at Steviacke, N. S. today as he was about to start for Dakota.

Death of Supt. Ross.—Halifax, N. S., July 15.—W. C. Ross, mechanical superintendent of the L. C. R., died today of paralysis at his home.

EX-MINISTER SHOT.—Killed on Street by Profligate Whom He Had Sentenced to Prison in Office as Recorder.

Metuchen, N. J., July 15.—P. D. B. Erickson, a retail milkman of the Methodist church, and former recorder of the borough of Metuchen, was shot and killed in the street near his home today.

PROHIBITIONISTS.—National Convention Meets and Adjourns in Birmingham Candidate to Sight.

Columbus, O., July 15.—The prohibitionists' national convention met here today, worked under a temporary organization throughout the 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 nomination could be had by Senator Wrentham, if he would express a willingness to accept it.

Trolley Car Accident.—Johnstown, Pa., July 15.—A man was killed and 25 or 30 others were injured, some perhaps fatally tonight, when a trolley car derailed on the Pennsylvania passenger railway after striking a traction engine at a crossing a mile from here, started backwards and went over a steep embankment and women and children were among those injured.

To Succeed Mr. Green.—Vancouver, July 15.—It is understood that W. B. Haldane, C. P. R. district freight agent at Detroit, is to succeed Mr. Green here.

SMALL CONFIDENCE IN EITHER PARTY

President Moyer's Review of Political Situation in His Report.

Denver, Colo., July 14.—For the first time in the history of the organization, the convention of the Western Federalists of miners was thrown open to the entire public today, and all sessions until the final adjournment will also be public.

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 are enacted?

Money Loosely Strided.—A package containing \$20,000 left on a truck in C. P. R. Train shed at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, July 15.—Loosely tied up in brown paper, \$20,000 in greenbacks was found on a truck in the train shed of the Canadian Pacific depot this morning.

Shot Son-in-Law.—Aged Mrs. Horner, of Long Island, Says Wounded Her Son and Her Daughter.

Northport, L. I., July 15.—Mrs. Ella Horner, the aged widow of a man who is charged with shooting her son-in-law, Dr. James W. Simpson, at her home in Long Island today.

Lord Roberts at Quebec.—Quebec, July 14.—Lord Roberts, who is one of the central figures during the recent military operations.

Essex Veteran Dead.—Windsor, Ont., July 14.—Lt. Col. J. R. Wilkinson, organizer and first Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under Major Church, in waiting, colors flying.

Bathers Drowned.—London, July 14.—Thas, Leah, 11 years old, was drowned in a swimming pool.

Local Opticist Persecuted.—Hamilton, July 14.—A man who was on the farm of John Lewis in Ontario.

Elks' Grand Lodge.—Dallas, Tex., July 14.—At today's session of the Grand Lodge of Elks, the dues to the Elks' Grand Lodge.

Brandan's Fair.—Brandan, Mont., July 14.—With the Prince of Wales, second of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, under Major Church, in waiting, colors flying.

Nelson Changes Time.—Nelson, B. C., July 14.—At a meeting of the city council it was decided to adopt mountain time in place of Pacific time.

Vancouver Stock Exchange.—Vancouver, July 14.—Mr. Washburn, of Washburn and Gwynne, was president of the Vancouver Stock exchange.

Ambassador O'Brien.—San Francisco, July 14.—Thos. J. O'Brien, United States ambassador to Korea, will arrive in Victoria today.

Chinese Pistol Fight.—Philadelphia, July 14.—One Chinaman was killed and two men were injured this afternoon in a pistol fight in Chinatown.

Publishers and Paper Trust.—Oyster Bay, July 14.—President Roosevelt has referred to the Department of Justice the appeal made to him by Herman Ritter on behalf of the American Newspaper Association.

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.

BISHOPRIC DIVIDED.—Northern Part of Bishop Domett's Diocese to Be Given in Charge of V. Apostolic.

Vancouver, July 15.—The Roman Catholic bishopric of the mainland of British Columbia, over which His Lordship Bishop Domett has been in charge, is to be divided into two bishoprics.

Hot Spell Broken.—New York, July 14.—The tropical heat spell which has been in progress for nearly three weeks, killed over three score of people and prostrating hundreds of others.

Suicide at Nelson.—Nelson, B. C., July 14.—Joseph Chipman, aged 52, an old prospector, living at 530 this morning by shooting.

CATCHES OF SALMON ARE RATHER SMALL

Reports From Different Points Show Run is Hardly Started

Vancouver, July 15.—Reports from the different points indicate that the salmon season has scarcely started, although the season of the place catches have been made that are above the average for this time of the year.

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NEGOTIATIONS FOR MONTREAL MERGER

Leslie M. Shaw Interested in Amalgamating Two Big Companies.

New York, July 15.—The Times today says: Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, and until last season the president of the Carnegie Trust company, was at his office yesterday, after a trip to Montreal, which he had just returned from.

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DEATH INTERFERES WITH PROSECUTION

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

New York, July 14.—Thos. Jordan, formerly sub-controller of the Equitable Life association, dropped dead of heart disease today in the Wall Street station of the subway.

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MINISTERS AT GOLDEN

Premier and Colleagues Address Many People at Public Meeting in Visit to Upper Columbia.

Golden, July 14.—Premier McBride and party reached here yesterday from Field, and through the courtesy of the Columbia River Lumber Company, a dinner was given to the party.

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W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery

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Convention at Everett How Land May at a Fro

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VICTORIA CITY VANCOUVER ISLAND

CANADA'S GATEWAY TO THE ORIENT

"**M**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 pen of this gifted writer. It appeared under the caption, "Roses in Roseland":

"All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon;
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 trembling 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 by side with a rambler and a starting yellow called Clair Jackquere. 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 Kootenaiian, 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.

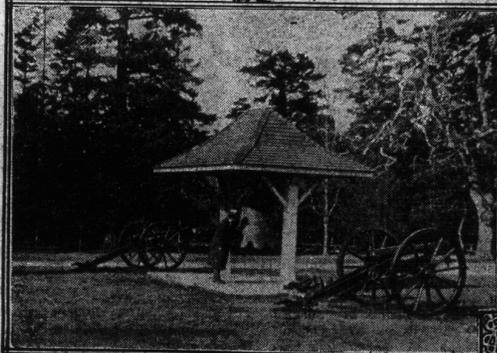
After this, in the evening, we were taken to the Gorge, where there was a splendid out-of-door entertainment. Strings of electric lights were stretched from tree to tree, hundreds and

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 gardens. Of course I cannot describe the beauty of this scene of illumination and must leave it to the imagination 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 well tuckered out with sightseeing and tramping around.

I may mention that by



MUSHROOM SEAT - BEACON HILL PARK



OLD BELL AT BEACON HILL PARK

a remarkable coincidence there were eleven fires in town the first night the Masons assembled in Victoria.

Yours truly,

DELEGATE.

The announcement that the C. P. R. has determined to vigorously prosecute its work of land-clearing on Vancouver Island has stimulated an interest in the agricultural possibilities of this part of British Columbia, and numerous enquiries have been received from parties who contemplate making their homes on this Island.

The lands owned by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway consist of 1,500,000 acres of agricultural, mineral and timber land, extending 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 Vancouver Island.

In Bulletin 23, just issued by the Bureau of Provincial Information, the following advice to immigrants is given:

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, fisherman, horticulturist and dairyman it offers a comfortable living and ultimate independence, if he begins right, perseveres, and takes advantage of his opportunities. The skilled mechanic has also a good chance to establish himself, and the laborer will scarcely fail to find employment. The man without a trade, the clerk, accountant and the semi-professional is warned, however, that his chances for employment are by no means good. Much depends upon the individual, for where many fail one may secure a position and win success; but men in search of employment in offices 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 themselves for six months or a year while seeking a situation.

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

DOWNS AT THE PARK

to "look around" before locating permanently, make his first payment on his land, and support himself and his family while awaiting returns from his first crop. This applies to a man taking up mixed farming. It is sometimes 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

wanted on the passage to 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 taken at par in business circles.

The Provincial Government Agent at point of ar-

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

From the United States through tickets may be bought to any point in British Columbia over any of the transcontinental railways and their branches and connections.

From Oregon, Washington, Nevada and California, via Sumas, at the International Boundary, Nelson, Rossland, or Vancouver.

From the Dakotas, Minnesota, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, via the Soo-Pacific line, entering Canada at Portal and Emerson, in the Canadian Northwest, and connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Eastern States, via Montreal, Quebec, or Prescott, Ont., or via Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Toronto and North Bay.

From Eastern Canada, by Canadian Pacific Railway from Halifax, St. John, N.B., Quebec, Montreal, or Ottawa, and by rail from Toronto and other points in Central and Western Ontario.

During the season of navigation there is 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.

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 measure 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, coal oil, iron and fire clay.

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 between 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 between parcels of land actually surveyed or sold.

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

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.

INVESTIGATION

At a meeting Association held ago, a commission investigate the milk a paper was read which contains a

It is the intention of the commission of the Dominion when the Canada meets at Winnipeg report and draw progress. In extension will work medical health where the commission of the first thing be a pasteurizing which modified, dispensed to the in mind the fact every year in Canada milk, the import this commission

HE paper tains fact, is a

Some since the fatality came home many, France, Belgium and America and so to stimulate a spirit of quence of which it enormous mortality ranks of hand-fed breast-fed children per cent. They a a marked season abrupt upward of months and an autumn. The market July and August v to diarrhoeal disease fluctuation in the Leipzig, for instance to births in August which 430 were die

in his article on the cases of which he per cent, were ex in his experience, cases in breast-fed Dr. Holt goes on to how quickly diarrhoeal milk: I once saw Asylum, every one children, all over- plying the one wa with diarrhoea, wh A woman was con Dr. Osler that Pro her little child, w 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 that 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 a fed.

In France, of under one year of of July and August

In Australia, the 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.F article in The Lan contribute but one fanthe mortality. per cent of the 15 in Great Britain, fed.

Dr. McLeary says that infant is a mortality of tion in Munich rec cent. of the infant

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

However, I pro lem in preventive so engaging the a tions today, as th which they can ply. Unfortunate tario, and we may Canada, there ha tion of milk supp nations only fro

Appalling Tide of Infant Mortality

Caused from Impurities in Milk

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.



THE 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 diarrhoea, says that 1048 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. A woman was complaining 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-fed.

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 infant mortality. Dr. Tyson states that 75 per cent. of the 150,000 infants dying annually in Great Britain, from all causes are bottle-fed. 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 examinations only from a commercial standpoint,

but the marked similarity of conditions found by dairy inspections and bacteriological examinations in Germany, France, England and the 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 holders, 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 Ormond 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. 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 in the yard 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 50,000 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 unsuspected 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, superlative nutrient liquid receives its repeated sowings of germinal and non-germinal dirt. The hands of the milkers are rarely washed and are usually smeared over with excretion from the cow, liquified by the milk used by the milkers, in the filthy habit of wet-milking. In a word, the various dirt of the civilized human are reinforced by the inevitable dirt of the domestic cow.

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 evening 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 would destroy all pathogenic germs, while

milk is used with all its bacterial contamination in activity, and furthermore, milk constitutes an excellent culture medium for the rapid reproduction of the bacteria. Let us contrast this for a moment with the milking of cows under the municipal milk supply of Rochester, N. Y., established in 1880.

A central station at which the milk is prepared is organized in a farm outside the city, where 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 pasteurizing 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 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 immediately 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 average not more than 14,000 bacteria 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 summer.

Two Hundred Varieties of Bacteria

We must remember however, that there are some 200 varieties of bacteria in milk that produce practically no harm, many of them only affecting the commercial value of the milk by souring, coagulating, etc. But these, as Professor Vaughan expressed it, should constitute the red lantern or danger signals, others are exerting or secreting toxic substances. The most common and most virulent of the pyogenic series present is the streptococcus, which is always associated with that most common of all bovine diseases, mastitis, or garget and also in "yellow gait," and what lends a greater degree of danger to the presence of streptococcus is the fact that milk at the temperature of the house affords an excellent culture medium for it, laboratory experiments having demonstrated that at the temperature of a living room that milk containing 300 per cent. will increase in 24 hours to 10,000,000, while if kept at a temperature of 50, only increased to 20,000. Professor Conn states that in nearly all milk they are present, as they are present in the milk ducts and teats even when no inflammatory process was going on. Bergey, of the University of Pennsylvania studied the milk of several cows during the entire period of lactation, and concluded that once the udder becomes infected with pyogenic bacteria 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 bacteria, more particularly the streptococcus. 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 Brunning 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 bacteria are largely responsible for the infantile diarrhoea they are not entirely so, we have proteus vulgaris and the various dysenteric types, the bacillus pyocyaneus, 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 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 230 outbreaks of infectious diseases, through the milk supplies, made up as follows: Outbreaks of typhoid fever, 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 Tuberculosis" 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. The presence of tubercle 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 all. "Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present in force, being taken to prevent the sale

or consumption of such milk."

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. Malcolm), 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 per cent.

Facts That Speak Loudly

Dr. McCaw, senior physician to the Belfast Hospital for Sick Children, after twenty years' careful observations and study of tuberculosis 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 1906:

Belfast Hospital for Sick Children—No. of intern. patients, 827; No. of tuberculosis, 26.10 per cent.

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 intern. patients, 1958; No. of tuberculous, 21.3 per cent.

Manchester Children's Hospital—No. of intern. patients, 1099; 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 intern. patients, 1177; No. of tuberculous, 27.95 per cent.

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, lupus, spinal caries, etc.; Medical phthisis, meningitis, and general tuberculosis, in the proportions of about 6 to 1.

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 views of 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 dwelt on."

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 Brunton. 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 Treves as chairman. The object being to secure a universal supply of milk, pure from the cow and free from disease germs—"clean milk." An annual system of license to dairymen is recommended,

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 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?"

Of National Importance

The national importance of this problem is too apparent to necessitate any further comment or justify any further delay. The solution 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 successful issue 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 forest-dwelling 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 Moments.

Sir William Van Horne as a Humorist

IN his home life and surrounded by his friends Sir William Van Horne is a humorist. He enters into the spirit of a jest or a practical joke with as much zest as a school-boy follows up the adventures of the trail. Being fertile in resource and imagination, he sees many opportunities to exercise his natural love 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, presumably 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 Emerson wore a beard."

"As I remember him," replied the artist, "his face was bare."

Sir William affected surprise at this, and calling Jenner, 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 rummaging 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 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 guests.

Of course it ended in a laugh, with a compliment 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 things.

Sir William makes an annual trip over the Canadian Pacific railway and should there happen to be a greenhorn in the company;

that is, one who is making his first trip over the prairies, he too comes in for his share in the 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 wet."

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 green color.

Lady Aberdeen examined this unusual looking dish, hesitating before helping herself.

"Don't," said I, "if you love Old Erin."

"Why?" she asked, amused, holding one of the salmon-colored petals mid-way to her lips.

It is the lotos flower that brings forgetfulness, and so I quoted a few lines from Tennyson's poem, "The Lotos Eaters."

She swallowed the petal. "I am very happy 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 myself," said 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 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 sheen 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, cracked 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, and brought out with great pomp and circumstance whenever the hour is ripe for experi-

ment. Even Professor Morse himself came up against "the grease cup," and, laughs Sir William, "he is the only one that was not deceived."

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 copied 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 messages."

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, by 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 "free 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 inks 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 Japanese painters, Hokusai and Togohshi included.

These studio events are memorable to those who have taken part in them, and here, in the secret of Sir William's success as a host; he selects his guests with a view to contrasting one with another, so that amonony or ennui is never felt. At his table modest representatives of the arts are received "check by 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 English general who was present. The artist set to work again leaning over the back of his chair as he worked; so deeply was he interested 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 be 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 absent-mindedness, 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 quarter—which 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, "I 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, staid."

"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, Puerto Principe, he said: "The important matters which have kept me here for most of the past seven months are still pending, and, although 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 Sir William.

It is equally enjoyable to hear him speak of 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 of 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 heroism 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 small-pox. 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.

Poultny 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 superabundance 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 of Cuba 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 contentment experienced only by worldly souls at any exceptional performance of their "duties."

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 illustrate 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 bonnet, which she replaced by a dressing-jacket extracted from her trunk.

It was a fast train, with only one stop—at Brienne. She was therefore free from impertinent observation, besides the obvious fact that first-class passengers are 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 sagery 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 legion 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 doll to open her eyes.

She started, 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! How now, quise, sure that what had at first appeared a dream was a tangible reality, the lady set 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 spared the necessity of putting a lady to great inconvenience."

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—pleasure of Mademoiselle'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 looked outside before entering her compartment, this interview would have been avoided to—pray believe me—our mutual satisfaction."

"Monsieur!"

"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 indignantly and shrugged his shoulders. He was a singularly graceful man.

The amused tolerance of his manner was the last straw. It reduced the already tired Margot to a state of mind wherein stratagems 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?—est trop fort," and he sank back overcome by the intensity of his emotion.

"Monsieur shall see . . ." she repeated, unmoved at his ejaculation.

"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 greeted 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."

"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 in such a case to employ his time more profitably than in unfruitful ceremonies which would be a frequent personal dislike of sovereigns, which frequently burden those whom they are intended to honor."

"Even in the East, the cradle of Byzantine display, monarchs have done as an equal to the German monarchs in Germany to the time will come when zoroastrianism shall pay its visits without so many external accompaniments of pomp."

"Don't complain," said Uncle Eben, "if you find that somebody has an ax to grind. You're lucky that you're in, when you get through turnip to de grindstone he for im."—Washington Star.

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

"Both guards," corrected a weak voice from the opposite corner, but, controlling his righteous indignation, he answered in chilling tones:

"The Paris guard certainly pasted 'Dames seules' at one end," began she.

"The London guard certainly pasted 'smokers' on the other," he concluded with conviction. They understood now. It was humiliating.

"The King's visit to Russia. A story scene resulted. Mr. Keir Hardie being almost named by the Deputy Speaker for using the word 'atrocity' in criticising the Czar."

The amendment to the Foreign Office vote signifying displeasure at the Government's sanctioning the Royal visit was rejected by 225 to 16.

Mr. O'Grady set the ball rolling on behalf of the Labor party by remarking that no one objected to his Majesty paying a private visit to his relative. But he and his colleagues objected to the visit being a State one. He feared the result of this country's relations with Russia, with its horrors, tortures, and persecutions. Speaking of the shooting of the common people in Russia, he asked how could the King, at some time or other for they were married six weeks later.—A.S. in M.A.P.

KING EDWARD'S DISLIKE OF GERMANY

Germany, 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 greeted 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."

"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 in such a case to employ his time more profitably than in unfruitful ceremonies which would be a frequent personal dislike of sovereigns, which frequently burden those whom they are intended to honor."

"Even in the East, the cradle of Byzantine display, monarchs have done as an equal to the German monarchs in Germany to the time will come when zoroastrianism shall pay its visits without so many external accompaniments of pomp."

"Don't complain," said Uncle Eben, "if you find that somebody has an ax to grind. You're lucky that you're in, when you get through turnip to de grindstone he for im."—Washington Star.

Scene In the Commons

LODGE'S WEEKLY that reports the extraordinary scene in the Commons during the debate on the Royal visit to Russia:

The Labor party were given their much sought-for chance of uttering a protest in the House of Commons on Thursday against the King's visit to Russia. A story scene resulted. Mr. Keir Hardie being almost named by the Deputy Speaker for using the word "atrocity" in criticising the Czar.

The amendment to the Foreign Office vote signifying displeasure at the Government's sanctioning the Royal visit was rejected by 225 to 16.

Mr. O'Grady set the ball rolling on behalf of the Labor party by remarking that no one objected to his Majesty paying a private visit to his relative. But he and his colleagues objected to the visit being a State one. He feared the result of this country's relations with Russia, with its horrors, tortures, and persecutions. Speaking of the shooting of the common people in Russia, he asked how could the King, at some time or other for they were married six weeks later.—A.S. in M.A.P.

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 Czar would 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 the relations of the two countries. 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 transmissible 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 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 recognise 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 Russia, and the time had arrived when the visit could no longer be postponed without discourtesy. To make a

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

The visit was welcomed by all the moderate and liberal elements in Russia. Making no comment on the Russian internal affairs, he would say that "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 organisation for overturning the government."

Mr. Balfour: They were sentenced without trial. Secretary's speech, adding that they were not just other nations. He was followed by Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking of atrocities in Russia, which the Russian government and the Czar were responsible.

Mr. Emmott said the word "atrocity" was not in the Russian government, and he must therefore ask Mr. Hardie to withdraw.

Mr. Hardie: My difficulty is that I know no other word in the English language which expresses my meaning (Labor cheers).

Mr. Emmott repeated that Mr. Hardie must withdraw, but that gentleman attempted a subterfuge. He of his speech he would state facts to justify the use of the term (Labor cheers, and cries of "Order!"). He had no desire to disobey the ruling of Mr. Emmott, but he could not promise to be muzzled.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Mr. Emmott said: "It is for me to carry out the rule of order, and I say most distinctly that the word 'atrocity' is not in order."

Mr. H. C. Lea (L): It is perfectly true. (Shouts of "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 the chairman.

Mr. Maddison, and after Mr. Asquith had supported a division, and, therefore, he would sacrifice his convictions.

Mr. Maddison (Lab) having opposed the amendment, which he supported, he called out cries of "Divide!" From the Labor benches came shouts of "Don't divide!" and "Order!"

Mr. Grayson (Sh. Lab) rose, and, however, agreed to Mr. Henderson's motion that the question should be put, and Mr. Grayson shouted: "I refuse to be browbeaten." Mr. Asquith shouted: "I refuse to be browbeaten." Mr. Asquith shouted: "I refuse to be browbeaten." Mr. Asquith shouted: "I refuse to be browbeaten."

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.

—O—

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.

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

WITH THE VIGILANCE



HERE mids have ed s the strai to r appe spec

time the birds are selves, and several before the effect is more especially fo being confined to also apparent whe all, and the large, run together. The ones overrun the feed as well as spots generally.

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

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

Then another t ed, is the fact that ing larger, and t for them a month a

A peep into th warm night will s stretched necks, ar ing for air. The down to the floor Such-crowding soo in such a state th er than their fello morning these stur trampled into a sh overcrowding.

These chicks w roomy night-quat ity have reached a lessness in attendi ply, shade, grit, e are often neglected, and the effect quick relax your vigilan gleeting the half gr to build them up

SUMME

After more or less anticipation, a pleasure of a succ disappointment to our chickens has time. Good fortune deceased is found clumsy mother—or hood, for then one, the causes of death are the circumstan when the body is came of the chick conjecture. The n has been deceived. If so, precautions to protect the rest of or best takes on caught or frighten out of ten, return and take away and

In country an summer time, the breeders some depredeations. Yec havoc amongst the in unsettled distric and cities they are troublesome. The place of the ha more so. The ha down at midday w and up and off wit face. One chick e fly him, but not so down at daylight, coops, seizes and chick to prevent it off with it. He t two or three the frightened will bri speedily destroy c Fortunately the cr fired at, will be s nor any other will for some time. W the fence near the den it is safe to e either, and should frightened off.

PRES

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



THE SIMPLE LIFE



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

VIGILANCE NECESSARY THROUGH- OUT THE SUMMER

THERE comes a time during midsummer when the chicks have got past the newly hatched 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 time the birds are allowed to look after themselves, 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 also apparent where the freedom is given to 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 spots generally.

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 afield she goes the better for her brood.

Pointing out the consequences should put the unwary on their guard, and they should see to it that advice is not needed, nor unneeded in their case.

Then another thing that is often overlooked, is the fact that the chicks are rapidly getting larger, and the coop that was roomy for them a month ago is now badly crowded.

A peep into the overcrowded coops on a warm night will show the chicks with outstretched necks, and wide awake eyes, grasping for air. The weaker ones are crowded down to the floor in a reeking atmosphere. Such crowding soon puts the weaker chicks 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 trampled into a shapeless mass, a victim of overcrowding.

These chicks were all right, and if given roomy night-quarters, would in all probability have reached a healthy maturity. Carelessness in attending to feed, pure water supply, 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, neglecting the half grown chicks and then trying to build them up again.

SUMMER TRAGEDIES

After more or less expense and more or 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 the night. 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 became 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 and take away another.

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 tip and off with a chick right before your face. One chick every other day would satisfy 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 garden it is safe to suppose he means no good to either and should be promptly shot at and frightened off.

PRESERVING EGGS

Preserved eggs may be substituted for 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

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 the fall.

There are two solutions commonly used for preserving eggs, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages.

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 mushy. 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 yolks 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 breeding 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 summer time.

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 houses.

AROUND THE FARM

KICKING

THE 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 movements as kicks.

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 slight 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 with the 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. 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 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 species.

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 many 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 suspicious 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 and 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 consequently have 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 containing one or two persons at the rate of

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 locomotion.

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 a 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 impossible to secure a detailed description of their methods. As a rule, many breeders take their cattle direct from the pasture to the fair. A 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 animals 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, 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 constitutional 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 heifers 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 older 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 accordingly.

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. Exceptionally 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 infected herds.

The Strange Behaviour of Admiral McQueen

Archibald Guthrie, in Storyteller for July



"H, it's so deliciously exciting and lovely," said Esme 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 delicious 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 whirr 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 heaven-sent 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 then 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 wisecrack 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 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 interview 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, Fullarton, cheer!"

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-room.

"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

to commander next day. I was appointed to the Irreconcilable, one of the Dreadnought class, and reported myself at 7 a. m. to my skipper, Beauchamp, one of the best fellows in 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 grim as a bear with a sore head. We know him 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 of troops.

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 to 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 moment.

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," I 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 lot. 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 received 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 low-lying 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 laying 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 voice.

"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 sharply.

It was a dull, thunderous boom from an infinite distance. It was succeeded by another, a sharper report. "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, and soon action would succeed watching.

Silently, almost indistinguishable in the darkness, the great ships slid into place behind the flagship. One by one, with grinning teeth, pulsating with desire to plunge head-first 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 pouring 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 see. I 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, viper-like things that sped towards us like lightning.

"Torpedo-boats," said Beauchamp. "Tells those in the secondary batteries to reserve their fire for the moment." A signal flashed 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 where-withal 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 screws.

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 light flashed 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 hulls 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 armored deck.

"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. I 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. I looked out, but could see nothing. Stay, though! A mighty burst of flame seemed to light up the whole sky, and there sounded the hissing splutter of falling fragments. Someone shouted. "The Impetuous 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 attack.

"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 destroyer cut in two by a shell, and sink in 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 know it was not the flagship, for I had been watching closely. It was the Irrepressible, 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 Beauchamp. "And the word was given with a will. Instantly every gun that could be brought to bear was directed full upon a vast craft 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 Impetuous 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 time 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 had not time to think what it could mean, though, for reports were constantly coming along to tell how we were suffering. A shell had exploded 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 sighting mechanism.

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 undefeated. 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 bodily. 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 dismantled, and when I asked for particulars there was nothing but an ominous silence. A midshipman scrambled along the shattered alleyways, 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 midly 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

in command, and I had enough to do to keep up the fight.

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 flagship—that 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 destroyer. 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 harassing fire went 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 McQueen 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 shot; if I were right, our British honor might even yet be saved. "We were in shoal 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 down upon the flagship. She saw me coming, 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 complement.

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 never come.

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, too."

"How—what—why?"

"I'll tell you, sir, if the doctors don't object."

(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 no thing," I said sharply. "Well, there'd be perpetrated. Did y a flag-captain who old Admiral McQ He'd been born in ents, and he took o and got aboard Bri other. Oh, it's all a private journal in h he tried to play a we can tell. Admi and he was found n mouth harbor, with cowards!

"So far as we c chap, who was wel vice, then imperso completely took ev reason why the fle fire until after the our guns. It was a ning to end. His p ed by the enemy, a so his own men sa every ship to sa wouldn't allow tha that his plan hadn turned his own gu ships, and tried to you hadn't twigge rrammed him, he'd we couldn't have e four ships and the north came back in been reckoning thi conclusion there w reached the scene i enemy packing, aft and—I think that's

"But what abo "Was she lost?"

"They ran her s in time sir. The la ed the conning-tow and nearly did for ed in to inquire. and they're praisin Russian—Lannostc bad lot, but he has

"Yes: he was lo of the flagship, sh over in his hand. E of the difficulty."

"You must let now," said a doctor I started. "I'm said feebly.

"Excuse me, bu tain three days ag tion, and you're f They talk of a VV joyfully.

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

"We're proud, "Esme will tell you the nurse discreetly

TRAINING SC

Fire Chief Wm ange, N. J., is out lives of school-chil izing a miniatur each school, to m made up of the o have charge of a e the other to see th escapes clear, etc. drilled by the local Chief believes, wor scholars, give the b be useful all their lar fire department school brigades.

The Chief presc the East Orange o "There are hous institutions hundre and young people a and duty to provid minds can evolve.

"In buildings suc ing—public and pri houses of refuge, and dormitories, and th ordinary fire-fighti extinguishers in e standpipe with hos and a special fire the city alarm syste accrue to the child nervously. "You've saved the Home Fleet from annihilation, and everyone knows it, too."

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

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

STRANGE BEHAVIOR OF ADMIRAL McQUEEN

(Continued From Page Twelve.)

"It will make me wait quicker than anything," I said sharply.

"Well, there'd been a tremendous fraud perpetrated. Did you know the Russians had a 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 coward!

"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 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. If you hadn't twigged what was wrong, and riddled 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 Fullerton rest now," said a doctor, coming forward.

I started. "I'm not Captain Fullerton," I said feebly.

"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 joyfully.

I lay back—thinking 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 Wittingstone's hand I read all that I would know.

"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, fire-escapes 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 hand-extinguishers 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 fire-fighters and as a salvage corps.

Woman and the Suffrage

THE argument that the paying of taxes on men's property qualifies men to 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 essential condition of an effective result following on such decision.

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 and duties by the tradition and experience of ages. The notion that the pater familias is the 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.

—she will only suffer by becoming "independent." 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.

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, warding 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 would probably fall into the hands of commercial companies and be sent out at so much head—imported from Germany. Woman would not be the gainer for she can only gain by continuing to astonish man by all she does for his enchantment and delight, to serve him and to crown his life

with the mean becomes 24 knots, and the variation in average speed ranges from about 23.5 to 24.4 knots—a very remarkable approach to uniformity of performance on ocean voyages of 2,300 to 2,500 miles, necessarily performed under varying conditions of sea and weather. As a rule, the fastest passages of Atlantic steamships have been made when going westward; 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 westward trips—excluding the fourth and sixth—is nearly 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 taken above a speed already very high it involves considerable increase in the engine-power required for smooth water the increase in engine-power is 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.

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 equally unwilling to promote them to these honors and privileges.

The following special article to a recent issue of the London Times:

Sea Performance of the New Cunarders

SIR 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 notable trips between Liverpool and New York; the *Mauretania* has been running since the middle of November last, and has made eight westward passages and seven eastward ones to 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* 24.84 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 a still more remarkable success, because she was sunning with only three screws, the blade of the fourth screw having broken off during her previous westward voyage, and 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 three screws. On the other hand, the use of three screws instead of two 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. At three or four days on end she averaged over 25 knots. All and sundry, however, who are concerned cannot fail to be highly instructive to all who are interested in ship propulsion.

In November last, the *Lusitania*, going west, ran 2,175 knots at the speed of 24.83 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 gale, and the sea became so heavy that it had to be reduced in consequence, so that the average speed for the passage was brought down to 24.25 knots. In the last, when the writer was returning from New York on board the *Mauretania*, she ran for a distance of nearly 2,300 knots at a mean speed of 24.8 knots. As she approached the Irish coast she encountered a heavy sea and thick weather, which necessitated a considerable reduction of speed and brought the average for the passage down to 24.2 knots. Such occurrences in the ocean are not infrequently met with, and 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 risk of damage from blows of the sea, and their experienced and capable commanding officers do not fail to take proper precautions when such conditions obtain. 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, the mean speed of the voyage, as a measure of procedure necessarily leads to erroneous conclusions. Probably the German critic above-mentioned fell into this error in his estimate of the *Lusitania*'s performance 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 of the voyage, but he is certain that the conditions of wind, sea, and weather she encountered on her first seven trips, or how those conditions compare 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 ocean in moderate weather, and with each ship at her best, the *Lusitania* would be at least 1.5 knots faster. In fact, the *Lusitania* would be at least 1.5 knots faster in moderate weather, and with each ship at her best, the *Lusitania* would be at least 1.5 knots faster. In fact, the *Lusitania* would be at least 1.5 knots faster in moderate weather, and with each ship at her best, the *Lusitania* would be at least 1.5 knots faster. In fact, the *Lusitania* would be at least 1.5 knots faster in moderate weather, and with each ship at her best, the *Lusitania* would be at least 1.5 knots faster.

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WESTWARD TRIPS

Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook

Table with columns: Date of Sailing, Average Speed (Knots). Rows include Lusitania trips from September 1, 1907, to May 15, 1908.

EASTWARD TRIPS

Sandy Hook to Daunt's Rock

Table with columns: Date of Sailing, Average Speed (Knots). Rows include Lusitania trips from September 21, 1907, to May 27, 1908.

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 westward trips becomes 23.5 knots, and is practically identical with the mean for the eight westward trips of the *Lusitania*.

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 May 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 23.5 to 24.4 knots—a very remarkable approach to uniformity of performance on ocean voyages of 2,300 to 2,500 miles, necessarily performed under varying conditions of sea and weather. As a rule, the fastest passages of Atlantic steamships have been made when going westward; 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 westward trips—excluding the fourth and sixth—is nearly 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 taken above a speed already very high it involves considerable increase in the engine-power required for smooth water the increase in engine-power is 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!"

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, drug-users, street-fakers, 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 excepting 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 sufficient to keep a real literateur in postage. "So here I am, after a lifetime of study and preparation, after three years of sending a finished 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 thirty-thousand-word critique on E. A. Poe, in such a subject 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?"

"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 it 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. Lo 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 fisher-girl; 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-skinned lady in gorgeous native apparel, then made a most dignified entrance, and delivered 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. 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. Lo 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.

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 this assortment. Regular values \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50, today..... **\$1.00**



SUMMER BLOUSES
Reg. \$2.90, \$3.50
and \$4, Today
\$1.50

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 please you in this selection of \$2.90, \$3.50 and \$4.00 qualities today..... **\$1.50**



LINGERIE BLOUSES
Reg. \$4.75, \$6
and \$7.50 for
\$2.50

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

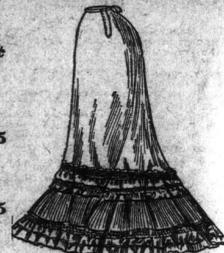
Great Savings for today on Women's Sateen and Moire Underskirts. At these prices the skirts are extra value, as they are made of the best quality cloths and are good, full cuts, nothing narrow or skimpy about them.

WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN UNDERSKIRTS, made with deep accordion pleated flounce. Regular \$1.25. Today..... **75¢**

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, in good quality black sateen, made with deep flounce finished with clusters of tucks and strapping. Regular \$1.50. Today, price..... **\$1.15**

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, in heavy quality black sateen, with deep flounce, finished with two small ruffles. Regular \$1.75. Today..... **\$1.35**

WOMEN'S MOIRE UNDERSKIRTS, made with accordion pleated flounce and finished with small ruffles. Colors grey, pink, blue and red. Regular \$2.50. Today..... **\$1.90**



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 the strictly tailored style that is so deservedly popular, the colors shown are brown, navy and black. Most of the waists have full length sleeves. The net styles are in white and cream plain and fancy net, and are pretty examples of the dressy style of waist. Regular prices \$5.50 and \$6.00. Today..... **\$3.00**

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 \$1.00, \$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 colors and sizes. The corsets are in large sizes only. Regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25. Today..... **50¢**

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 SLIPPERS, sizes 3 to 7. Regular \$1.00, \$1.35 and \$1.50. Today..... **75¢**

MISSIE'S FINE DONGOLA KID BLUCHER BOOTS, patent tips, sewn soles, sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$2.00. Today..... **\$1.00**

CHILDREN'S BOX CALF AND KID BOOTS, sizes 8 to 10 1-2. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. Today, price..... **\$1.00**

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STRONG SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 11 to 5. Regular \$1.75 and \$2.00. Today, price..... **\$1.25**

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 nuisance. 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..... **\$5.75**

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 turned pleat at each seam, finished with two bias folds around bottom. Regular \$5.00. Today..... **\$2.90**

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 to \$3.00. Today..... **50¢**

CHILDREN'S SAILOR HATS, in different shades, just the proper styles for children. Regular 75¢ to \$1.25. Today **25¢**

INFANTS' MUSLIN BONNETS, muslin headware suitable for small children. Values to \$1.25. Today..... **50¢**

Women's Cotton Wrappers at Reductions

WOMEN'S COTTON WRAPPERS, made of good quality print, in light and dark shades, finished with flounce. Regular price \$1.25. Today..... **75¢**

WOMEN'S COTTON WRAPPERS, in light and dark colors, braided trim, giving yoke effect, finished with deep flounce. Regular \$1.50. Today..... **90¢**

Condensed Version of Other Bargains

MEN'S NAVY AND BLACK SUITS, also tweeds. Regular price \$12.50 to \$13.50. Special at..... **\$8.75**

MEN'S NAVY AND BLACK SUITS, also tweeds. Regular prices \$15.00 to \$18.00. Special at..... **\$11.75**

MEN'S NAVY AND BLACK SUITS, also tweeds. Regular prices \$20.00 to \$25.00. Special at..... **\$15.75**

EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTIONS. Regular prices 10¢ to 20¢. Special at..... **5¢**

EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTIONS. Regular prices 25¢ to 35¢. Special at..... **10¢**

EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTIONS. Regular prices 35¢ to 50¢. Special at..... **25¢**

MEN'S SHIRTS, in cambrics and percales. Regular prices \$1.00 and \$1.25. Special at..... **75¢**

WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS. Regular 20¢ and 25¢. Special at..... **10¢**

WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS. Regular 75¢ and \$1.00. Special at..... **50¢**

WOMEN'S COMBINATIONS. Regular \$1.25. Special at..... **50¢**

WOMEN'S UNDERVESTS. Regular 15¢. Special at..... **5¢**

Whitewear Bargains for Today

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 mused garments, and have made the most substantial reductions that will insure 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 40¢ to 50¢, today..... **25¢**

CORSET COVERS that sell regularly from 65¢ to 75¢, today..... **35¢**

CORSET COVERS that sell regularly from 90¢ to \$1.10, today..... **50¢**

CORSET COVERS that sell regularly from \$1.25 to \$1.50, today..... **75¢**

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 75¢ to 90¢, today..... **50¢**

DRAWERS that sell regularly from \$1.00 to \$1.25, today..... **65¢**

DRAWERS that sell regularly from \$1.50 to \$1.75, today..... **90¢**

DRAWERS that sell regularly from \$2.00 to \$2.25, today..... **\$1.15**

White Undershirts

UNDERSHIRTS that sell regularly from \$3.90 to \$4.75, today..... **\$2.50**

UNDERSHIRTS that sell regularly from \$5.75 to \$6.75, today..... **\$3.90**

UNDERSHIRTS that sell regularly from \$7.00 to \$8.00, today..... **\$4.75**

Delicious Confections at Our Candy Department

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Choicest Chocolates at Our Candy Department

VOL. L. NO. 165,

CITY OUTGR
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Christmas.

Hon. R. F. Green a
the coast this evening
Win. Downie, forme
Intendant, now statel
lantic coast, reached
R. W. Hamilton, w
now bids for the po
will join Rossell and
ver, on Sept. 1.

Nelson adopts m
midnight, one hour
sent. Both C.P.R. a
future will be in
business conditions
will adopt city time.

The remains of Jo
of the three men
ton on May 24; have
and buried.

The shipments of c
ferent districts for
Boundary, week, 38,9
68,887; Rossland, w
15,199; East of
week, 1783; year, 52
tal, week, 48,773 ton
tons.

Isaac Campbell
Winnipeg, July 18-
K.C., the best known
in western Canada; a
ferred almost any pos
of the Laurier govern
benedict on August 1

OSMAN PASHA

"Young Turkey" Mo
Assassination of C
Down By Ar

Salonika, European
General Osman Pash
The Turkish forces
assassinated in the
tr today by an offic
the "Young Turkey"
general sent out a
day that an amnesty
to all Turkish officers
promised in the reser
orders in Macedonia.

ARRANGED

Careful Preparations
York Man Before
Suicide

New York, July 1
complete arrange
funeral and writin
apology to the coron
he was about to ca
O. Michaelowsky, w
of bushes in Central
blew out his brains
corner in his not
able longer to endu
which had accompan
ful illness. Invest
that Michaelowsky
an undertaker yester
arrangements for
subjected a case of
set aside, specified
carriages he desired
runeral and directed
cremated. Then upon
containing the estim
by the undertaker
wrote his name and
the undertaker pres
Mrs. Michaelowsky.
The widow approved
day, and the arran
carried out to the

Okanagan's Fru
Vancouver, July 1
Ford, M.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
production of peaches
also prove phenom
large portion of
prairie provinces a
profits. Mr. Shafter
a large portion of
plum crop will be
cover, in view of
sforded by last year

Farmer Killed by
Chatham, Ont., Ju
Kinross, a farm
juries received in th
from a horse.