Let us share in our public services with our great business houses the intellect which is the secret of their Let us be practical and welcome the advice of thinking men who have tudied out services and given us dist terested opinions. Take, for districted opinions. The following passage from the work of a thinking civilian (The Problem of the Army, L. S. Amery), which was given to us almost imultaneously with the Field Marshal's

### - KINGSTON COLLEGE.

"The selection, education and genral training of our officers lave onrece the been the subject of an exquestion enquises by a committee. mittee included alterations in title bolder. To put the it, university and co'onial t of tience examinations, a digitation of our pilicers on balls, the right step, would a real mailitary univerion alone, even when they dentien of entering them my. That, in ced, is atase with Kingston Milie in Canada. Commis-If he given by nomi ations of these students, and region army, though, oi would still go to other in any care ex-

nited Kingdom or of the should be freely encourag-

ratigual suggestion for eleh Marshal would but sink prejudices, he must suplimit is, it his eviden e before of Combinission was sincerely was sincerely with the great bulk cor not come into our badly "d its academical institutions mind his convictions when made this statement : "The fared military school of West Point womary)." West Point, we on to know; does not draw distinction between the bandesmen and those of soa now very distinguistied ok the journey from the backo West Point, saw a railway Mind time, and had never thing but leather breeches; p whose parents could baread write, and of many be have read of their sucondination to the Academy odyof their parents' retail their lingers.

HISTORY A GREAT SOLDIER. althyfugh the tone of Lord through his two volmaye hurt our nicer feelings, in a great and bitter disapyet we must not allow olly demn the work. Far the shell-fish, which when rever a matritfous and appe-There is not a soldier on, la for this country fast fifty years who will Ame in the perusal of os Lord Woiseley's disand whether he follows .... Burnio, subaltern in Acfore Sebastopol, cap-Le Indian Muting, staffcase and abroad, and comthe Red River and Ashan-The record is a one, and the natrative yake memories and stir and of us who have ero soul to oglotwona

## POSTAGE.

oly, in Germany o y card or stamp, costconts. Will engise of Shot by tube anywhere wasted of reception to the and will wait for an anthe and puswer in Berlin : two bours.

. I have accepted him. a prize. Fay-"Conso-1 presume. Nobody elso

was pleased to say I. Millie- I heard bird " hat to you, and just after began to talk to me and their habits."

## RUSSIA'S SECRET PRINTING OFFICE.THE POLICE CAN'T DISCOVER.

For Five Years It Has Published the Worker's Voice Monthly.

revolutionary Jowish magazin of from twenty-four to thirty, pages is published in Russia every month, and for the last five years the present and detectives of the police have been suching in vain for the place of its publication. From the same come many proclamations, handbills and booking of a revolutionary character, which are spread broadcast, throughout the Czar's dominions The members of the General Jewish

Working men's Luaguo of Russia. and Poland who engage in the publication the distribution of revolutionary matter, are constantly smuggling resolutionary pamphlots across this husiness in contraband literature leads to and the many narrow esnish a great fund of material for romantia pevelists, but for the greater part these stories will remain A few striking incidents of this underground journalism may bo re-

To begin with, there is the secret press of the Bund, the Jewish Workingmen's League referred to. As has been said, the printing of the twentyfour page monthly journal of the league, which is called the Worker's lem of

Bund, the first one having been discovered by the police and destroyed of the printers who worked on five years ago. The bundists who this old plant in Babroisk resided the were working on the paper at that following: later the Worker's Voice, better print- in a room in a part of the city away led than before and full of new life, . TAME OUT AGAIN. ...

The men who were arrested were all sent ir varying terms to Siberia; but the Bund saon filled their places. To show the enterprise of the Bund. it may be said that the press on which the new issue of the magazine, printing material was all new, and all had been obtained within tendays after the confiscation of the first

The Voice as produced by the first press was a very crude affair, the copies being proof slips taken from the galleys, but the copies of the new issed that found their way into the hands of the Government officials were nearly printed. Since then the had become possessed with the idea that the carpenter was engaged in Bard has set up other presses.

Where are these presses located? How is the bulky material handled? How is it that no sounds are heard by proble living near the printing pipe of the Covernment officials.

to their caused no comment, to another place! HAR OF THE BUND.

assing attention was In the centre was a covered with a big cloth, stood a lamp.

rier of the room was a

menter took the lamp and the table, took hold of of the table," and the pretboard moved. Underthere was disclosed, a large, Here the type was set up. my sound caused suspicion the was slid into place, the cover u. tim lamp placed back on the and all was as before.

great difficulty to me was the printer kept the mass of messary. He took me to the ; and touched springs here, sotmotion hidden machinery. which there was ample room. to Store Paper and other things needed

in the printing of the Voice. the third room was dark. In this which there was a flat stone, upon the type was laid and the trus beked and printed, proofs beis, all that the Voice consisted of at hat time. All was very crude, but

l'ive hundred papers in an hour d been printed by hand, as the reported an arrangement of rollers to face of the type. When a number of of he Bund would come and

the Bund was engaged with the prob ary prapagande



WHERE JAPAN AND RUSSIA ARE FIGHTING FOR SUPREMACY

has been kept up for five work without noise. It was at last made, but was not installed in Babthe second press of the roisk, but in another city, the secret

"When I worked in Babroisk I lived

from the press. My room was a sort of distributing point. We took there printed matter until it could be carried out of the city. There were many distributing points in the city. papers to me. It was thought in pour, was a supposition matter at the tion to the amount of uranium. In that she was my sister and and at times discussed in Prof. J. the compound. She then tried all various amounts while the air is that she brought my washing to me.

"On one occasion the girl came to instructive lecture delivered recently the other substances and found that also charged with it. Prof. McLenter was the only metal that nan had experimented by exposing the found that are and had found that the other substances and found that also charged with it. me very frightened. It seems that a policeman had paid a visit to the shop. The carpenter had been trading with one grocer in the neighborhood, and a rival tradesman had been made angry by his preference. He had thought it suspicious that the carpenter should spend money somewhat freely, although not with him, and

COINING PALSE MONEY. and had laid his suspicions before the

"The police took little stock in his country' Such are the questions ed, a member of the Bund was on or the past five years have duty outside the house that day, listening to see if he could hear the The will be thrown upon-these sound of the press, which was in op-The print- and rang a little bell that communiwas in the city of Babrocated with, the inner room, giving time there has been a growing be in the down the carponter was a common element was some ultimate common element another Jewish busy planing among his tools and his The corporator had little out wife was peeling potatoes, and all indeline mighbors had signs of the printing press had been

scribed to the writer by discovered. Most of the type came from Switzerland. That designed for has I visited he house I Babroisk after being carried across i visited the house I the frontier would be brought to tube and the Roentgen rays! When the same of lead type. The Minsk, where it was given into the and the is nearly exhausted of all the larger and heavy. Minsk, where it was given into the and a current of electricity for all quite large and heavy, charge of a man whom I shall designed attention was charge of a man whom I shall designed ored the house with the nate as A. He was one of the best on 1 had net at the known of the Bund, and was foreirst room was to outing it he was under the surveillance of a spy. It seems that some time of a spy. It seems that some time before he had taken part in a convention of Socialists, many of whom

were Christians. "The Jewish members of the conpart of the plant was in the Christian at the plant was in the Christian at the convention without at tracting the attention of spies, but ered with zinc sulphide A district the convention of spies, but tracting the attention of spies, but ered with zine sulphide. A bright the Christian delegates were either blue spot was produced, which mov-

> ed with the persons and . . METHODS OF THE SPIES.

guise of revolutionaries. "In this manner A fell under sur- and electro negative ions. And thus voillance, and when the man sent if the electrtroscope is charged posi from Babroisk to get type from him met A, that meant also that the Babroisk man fell under survelllance, for in Russia the system of spying is

like an endless chain: "When the man from Babroisk returned a spy went on the same train, although it was not until he got to the city that he discovered he was followed. He could not tell whother he succeeded in shaking off the spy or not, but shortly afterward the people in the printing place noticed ing a stone against a wall, when that a Christian Russian had taken the stone would correspond to cath lodgings in the house opposite. They could not tell whether he was a spy but decided that it would be as well to move the press away, and that very night they began the work. But in the middle of the night the house was broken into by the gendarmerie, charge, and the rays travel in

The press was rooted out, and the first establishment of the Bund was at an end. All these continues was The speaker exhibited on the speaker exhi hales had been printed members at an end. All those captured were sent to Siberia, where they still are."

Where the new issue of the Voice. The great distinction, however, between to stey in the house. It the last number was a hendeline by the last number was a natural medical paper.

The great distinction, however, between to stey in the house. It is published cannot be told. The tween cathode and Roentgen rays is the bundists figured out it at number was a natural medical paper.

The great distinction, however, between cathode and Roentgen rays is tween to stey in the house of the new issue of the Voice. The great distinction, however, between cathode and Roentgen rays is tween the first tween to the tween cathode and Roentgen rays is tween to should be found to be the new issue of the Voice.

The great distinction, however, between the tween cathode and Roentgen rays is tween to should be deadled and Roentgen rays is tween to should be deadled and Roentgen rays is tween to should be deadled and Roentgen rays is tween the first tween the first tween the tween cathode and Roentgen rays is tween the tween cathode and Roentgen rays is tween the first tween the tween the tween cathode and Roentgen rays is tween the tween the tween the tween cathode and Roentgen rays is tween the twee

DIFFERENT RAYS FROM RADIUM.

soever it may be, organic or inor-ganic, is but a different form of the one element exists in the whole

struments confronted one on enter; that pitchblend gave eight times he noticed that the amount of radio as much radio activity as the quantitity in the air was appreciably the se, when brought into requisition; appeared not only intelligible, but show. It was this that made her the same of the radio activity as the quantitity in the air was appreciably the same of the radio activity in the air was appreciably the same of the radio activity in the air was appreciably sique the same of the radio activity in the air was appreciably the radio activity in the air was appreciably the same of the radio activity in the air was appreciably the r oven simple.
ONE ELEMENT THEORY.

As an introduction to the lecture the professor explained how in the sixteenth century the great aim the chemists was to get good and other precious metals from the ba en Faraday himself, who was Where does the printing story, but a policeman was sent to like it brought into the carpenter's house. As it happenfirst exponent of the single element theory. He noted the different qualities of substance when in fluid and vapour state, and wondered whether there was not perhaps a state as far above the vapor as the vapor was dium compound, abour the fluid. From Faraday s The lecturer had a piece of reslium on the part of physicists that the was some ultimate common element. of which every substance was a form As illustration of this the processor drew attention to ozone being only

Before directly coming to radioactivity Professor McLennan found necessary to explain two sorts of rays, namely, those of a Crook's tube and the Roentgen rays! When and a current of electricity is allowed to pass through the negative ond, there is a peculiar form of radi-in, which is allowed to fall upon a piece of metal causes it to fluoresce. These rays have been found to travel in straight lines, to produce intense heat, to have the power to pass through thin sheets of metal and to be deflected by a magnet. The latter fact was illus vention succeeded in getting to the trated by allowing a narrow pen il less careful or not so well acquaint od when a magnet was brought near the rays. The rays will also affect a photographic plate, and will cause Many of the spies went along with an electroscope to be dis harged the Christians and succeeded in get-ting into the convention and taking that these rays have the power of of smaller boxes filled with part in its proceedings under the splitting up the molecules of the air into its separate electro positive

> known as cathode rays. ROENTGEN RAYS. In 1896 the world was startled by the discovery of Roentgen rays. They were discovered by accident and were made to fall upon a platinum plate. The professor explained the difference of these rays to cathode rays by giving the illustration of throw ode rays and the sound it made to the Roontgen rays. There is no subis simply a wave of force, and thus is not deflected by a magnet. It will thus cause an electroscope to and all persons found in the house straight lines. The penetrating pow-

tively it will attract the negative

long and thus as it were, becom

photographs taken through all thick nesses of solid matter.

SINGLE ELEMENT THEORY covery of radium was made by a ponetrating power of the rays was French chemist, Becquerel, who had also shown by making substances coming produced that the peculiar fluorescence produced by Roontgen rays was produced when uranium ore flowed in Prof. Ratherford, of McGill, has

of tonising a gas.

It is to Madamo Curie, a Polish latter is not so easily done, as the existence that every substance, what woman, that the actul discovery of particles in this case are radium is due. Following up Bectively heavy, being equal to two querel's experiments, she tested all atoms of hydrogen. Those deflected element; in short, that only the sals of uranium, and discovered to the right are known as "Beta" many distributing points in the city.

"A Jewish girl brought the printed world, whether solid, liquid or vapapers to me. It was thought in pour, was a supposition hinted at that she was my sister and the times discussed in Prof.

that she brought my washing to me.

G. McLennan's very into esting and the extraordinate while the air is

To locate this substance she treated the pitchblend with sulphuric acid, dissolving out the uranium compounds. The remainder she treatchloride and radium bromide. show the extreme ra eness of the metal, this clever woman, from six tons of pitchhlend produced a few one-hundredths of a grain of the ra-

bromide on exhibit: it was not a marry in the last chapter after all very large piece, only weighing one their troubles are ended, and live thirty-thousandth ment of the last chapter after all very large piece. thirty-thousandth part of a gram, happily ever after, while in the rea-but it was quite enough to show listic they marry in the first chapter, some of its remarkable properties: and then their troubles begin."

a different molecular formation of or zine sulphisle was brought man, the right way to spell strong enough. "Manma, the right way to spell strong enough to halogen elements.

In that he worked at eliminated from the scene.

A different molecular formation of or zine sulphisle was brought man, the right way to spell strong enough." "Manma, the right way to spell strong enough." "Manma to spell strong enough." "Manma to spell strong enough." "Man the genuineness of these jewels. The about the highen."

duced when uranium ore flowed in Prof. Rutherford, of McGill, has the dark. By experiment he found discovered that there are three kinds Interesting Story of Discovery out that the rays coming from this of rays coming from radium. Some particular compound had the power of discharging an electroscope and ode rays, to the right, while others are deflected to the left, but the

to the members of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Quito a complicated array of incompounds of uranium, and found One day, after a heavy fall of snow, and the compounds of uranium, and found One day, after a heavy fall of snow.

think that there must be some other some of the snow, and there found element present.

MINUTE QUANTITIES.

The missing padio-activity.

THE REAL AND THE UNREAL.

Young Lady (in book shop)- " would like something in the way of novel that is really interesting." Proprietor-"Something of the Young Lady— Which would you Which would you

Proprietor—'Cl., it's morely a matter of personal taste. In the ron intic novel the hero and heroine happily ever after, while in the rea-

INEEK. We spell some

But that is no reason w pique, Swoops down

And carries him, kicking Would the vo

Some venture

carthly shrique, would he just veny When carried of a stridue

Would he' be When the eagle says, Hi

All of which \*chique Of him who stirted a fr By spelling the word und

"Are you the society ed the large women. said the one addressed; the court reporter." "surprised! But perhaps Your paper said in the tions 'lent beauty to the you would hav wish lent. Everything was p

him," said the late of "You advertised

days he was with us."

# POBBED WOLF CF PREY.

Lumber Clerk Sees the End of the Brute's Chase.

While travelling along the Ouitacougan Lake in the Northern pine country recontly, Oscar White a clerk employed by a lumber firm, saw the method and the end of a murderous doer hunt.

At right angles to the provision road on which he was travelling ran the well beaten way along which the say logs were drawn to the riverside. Down this icy track came a beautiful deer, followed by a single gaunt gray timber wolf.

The deer would bound along for a of speed, and then stop to listen and look about, whereas the tireless pur mer kept up the same steady pave in the most confident and business-

from the side of the lake the deer tackened his pace to a trot before coming to a dead stop. The crafty wolf made a tromendous spurt. The deer seemed neither to see nor hear As pursuer, owing perhaps to a winding of the road and to the fact that the wind was dead against it.

In an instant the wolf seemed to spring some dozen feet or so through the air and fasten upon the deer's ank, A moment's gallant straggle and the deer was dragged down and its, butcher was devouring its hind quarters without waiting to destroy

White had reached the intersection of the roads just before this, and, wes without fireatms, but the wolf speaked off on one side through the snow from the still breatling body the team approached. blow of his axe White put the suffering creature out of its pain. managed to drag the carcass on

The wolf, which was squatting dog-fashion within ten yards of him, lifted up its ugly muzzlo and set up a but made no attempt to come to glose quarters with him. White, enraged at the impudence of the brute. swung his axe around his head and lot it fly at the wolf. His aim was rue, but the wolf was wary and handle struck its hind leg with suffic ment force to send it away yelping.

After recovering his weapon the man went on his way. The wolf th to paused long enough to devour the blod covered snow where the deer had fallen and then made after the sleigh, which he followed, jogging the along like a coach dog, until the de not buildings were reached. Then he ant down and for ten minutes gave vent to his injured feelings in a series

> THAVEN'S BEST GIFT TO MAN There are women who are modest

There are women who are sud;

prece There are women who are polished mo- There are women who are rough; was. There are women who are tough trong. There are women who are heavy,

There are women who are bright,

There are women who are wise There are women who are charming, There are women who are guys. There are women who are wealthy,

There are wemen who are poor: There are women who are shifty, There are women who are sur-

There are women who are ndiffe, There are women who are incom-There are women who are kneed

There are women who are greats, There are women who are an edg. There are women who are cats.

There are women who are healthy, There are women who are ill-There are women who are talkers, .There are women who are still.

There are women who are loving, There are women who are youthful, There are women who are old.

There are women-but no matter What the women are, the men Wouldn't ask the Lord to change If He made them all again. William J. Lampton

Angela-"When one of us dies" shall go and live somewhere in th country, all among the woods and wild flowers." Percy-"But dearest, su posing that you were to die first?' Angela-"Oh, don't let us think anything so dreadful."

"I often wonder just what he thinks of me," said the young nour-ried man. "It is easy to find out," said the elderly married man. "Just sit down on her hat, and she will tell you what she thinks of you in less

It was at a charity dinner that, a caroless waiter spilt a plate of soup. over one of the clergymen present. "What---" he commenced. Then, re-membering himself, he turned to his neighbor and asked, "Will some layman kindly say a few words appropriate to the occasion?"

Physician-"What is your profession, sir?" Patient (pompously!-"I'm a gentleman." Physician -"Well, you'll have to try something

## The Manufacturers

Insurance Company.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Manufacturers Life Institute Company was held in the Company's offices, Toronto, on Thursday, February 4tn, at 2.30 plm. The submitted was eminently satisfactory to all interested.

A detailed report of the proceedings will be mailed to all policyholders, but we believe that the asset go

busy reader will get a clearer conception of the progress the Company is making by having, as it were, a seve view of its affairs.

Below will be found the figures pertaining to the main features of the business for 1902 and 1903 and the increases; also a comparative statement of the Company's growth since its organization. The growth made in 1903 is well shown by the following table:

2.00 8.00 117.111.00 1.00 1.00	Warrant - 1 - 1 - 1				l i
	1909.		1903.	a .	Inci
Net Premium Income	\$ 1,054,815,72	\$	1,219,435.91		\$ 164
Interest, Rents, etc.	186,074,11	-	215,852.67		. 29
Total Cash Income	1,240,889,83		1,435,288.58		194
Payments to Policyholders	316,556,63	191	366,533.04	9	48 %
Policy Reserves	3,753,892.00	4	4,461,800.00		707
Total Assets	4,406,329.10		5,136,668.52		730
Applications for New Insurance	6,542,336.00		7,764,542.00		1,222
New Policies Issued	6,082,336.00		7,294,050.00		1,211
Instrance in Force	30,152,883.00		34,392,303.00		4,239

The Manufacturers Life began business in 1887, and the following figures for the control of the year periods taken from its returns to the Dominion Government will illustration remarkable growth and steady progress:

Year.	From Interest Rents, etc.	Net Premium Income.	Total Premium and Interest Income.	Assets.	New Policies Issued.	Assur in Fo Decemb
1887	\$ 778	\$ 27,184	\$ 27,963	\$ 165,732	\$2,564,500	\$ 2,34
1891	13,236	184,106	197,342	431,610	2,111,100	7,41
1895	39,245	324,449	363,694	1,012,569	3,017,760	10,64
1899	72,018	510,560	582,578	1,809,505	3,579,109	14,36
1903	215,852	11,219,435	1,435,268	5,136,668	7,294,050	34,39

## OF INTEREST TO TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

The death ratio in the Manufacturers Life has always been favorable in the sections, but exceedingly so in the Abstainers' Section. The past year should a continuance of this favorable experience. The death losses in the General Section. were 75.7% of the expectancy, and in the Abstainers' Section only 41.3% of the expectancy. The saving this year from low mortality in this section is the pre-58.7% as against a saving of 24.3°/ in the General Section, which means much larger dividends for Abstainers. Correspondence is invited.

HON. Q. W. ROSS, President.

J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Direct

The first step towards

olse; it doesn't ogree with you.'