

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We think it probable enough that, if the resistance of the Boer republics had been protracted until late in the autumn, some of England's enemies might have tried to profit by the concentration of her military resources in South Africa. Is not, however, the whole situation altered by the unexpected collapse of the Boer power? The capture of Pretoria will of course be followed by the proclaimed annexation of the Transvaal, and, although there may be some sporadic fighting in the mountainous regions on the northern and eastern frontiers, the restoration of order throughout South Africa ought not to require at the utmost more than a hundred thousand soldiers. That would leave about as many more disposable for other purposes in England itself in Morocco, in Egypt, in India and in the Far East, or, in other words, at all danger points. That is to say, England possessing, as she does possess, an absolute command of the ocean, would be able to convey four army corps in the brief space of ninety days to any part of the earth's surface.

That fact should suffice to avert trouble everywhere except in a single quarter, where it may be for England's interest that a test of strength should be made soon, rather than later. Even if the so-called Nationalist party should acquire power in France and the Ministry of War should pass into the hands of M. Hanotaux, who is notoriously an Anglophobe and a devoted friend of Russia's, we should hear no more about an invasion of England, for all the wild talk upon the subject has been based on the assumption that Lord Roberts and the huge army under his command would be detained in South Africa for at least six months to come. Neither is the conquest of Morcco likely to be attempted now, when it is known that an English army corps could be landed within a fortnight at Tangiers. A French invasion of Egypt, also, which, in any event would have been a most venturesome enterprise, owing to the presence of a large English fleet in the Mediterranean, is now out of the question. It would be far easier for English troops to reach Suez from the Cape than for French troops to be transported from Toulon to Alexandria, as the former would have no obstruction to fear.

As for the Balkan Peninsula and Asia Minor, there would have been no reason to apprehend any drastic change in those quarters, even if England's energies had continued to be absorbed in South Africa. The understanding which is believed to exist between the Czar and the Emperor of Austria with regard to the Balkans and Berlin Governments with reference to Anatolia, may be regarded as a guarantee against any serious disturbance of the status quo at the present time. In Persia, the Czar's representatives will have to content themselves with the advantages already gained, and it is now by no means certain that they will be permitted to take possession of the custom houses on the Persian Gulf. It is too late, likewise, for any pressure to be applied to Afghanistan and India; if any move of that kind was contemplated, it should have been made six months ago. So, too, if Russia cherished the design of making the outrage committed by the so-called "Boxers" a pretext for placing a large force in Peking and assuming a sort of protectorate over the Chinese Government, the execution of the project has been deferred too long.

When, on the other hand, we look at the relations of Japan and Russia, we encounter an entirely different state of things. Here it is for England's interests that the trial of strength between the two countries named should not be postponed for an hour after the restoration of tranquility in South Africa has made England's naval and military resources available for use elsewhere. Not that England would offer, or that Japan would expect, overt assistance against Russia at the outbreak of the contest, England's friendly neutrality, however, is indispensable. Japan cannot fight Russia, unless England will do for her what she is supposed to have done for the United States in the war with Spain; that is, prevent France and Germany from taking any part in the affair. Just now, and until the completion of the Trans-siberian Railway, the Japanese believe, and most well-informed onlookers share the belief, that their country is more than a match for Russia in the Far East, provided the Czar has no allies. The Mikado's subjects are confident that the moment England is able and willing to say "Hands off!" to France and Germany they can drive the Russians from Manchuria, capture Port Arthur and extinguish the Muscovite hope of ascendancy in northern China. Is it in the Far East that we may look for the first international result of England's triumph in South Africa?

On the Farm.

CONCERNING POTATOES.

It is conceded by most men who can well versed in the raising of potatoes that there is one certain sort of the tuber that will do better than any other in any given locality and it ought to be the endeavor of every practical farmer to get the most out of his ground whether in the way of roots or grain. The potato that will do best in any district or soil is the one that is brought to perfection in that soil itself, and hence any farmer raising any large quantity of potatoes will do well to form a sub-variety, bred and perfected under the conditions prevailing on his land. To this kind of potato is not so hard as might be expected though the matter of selection may occupy several years.

Some of the best known varieties of the potato have been obtained by cutting one of the eyes from a potato of one kind and then inserting it in a whole tuber of some other kind, the two potatoes chosen for the trial being representatives of the sorts that have done best on the land for which the new stock is wanted. The eye that is to grow ought to be cut from the potato, with quite a large pointed piece of the tuber attached and it ought then to be inserted in the mother tuber tightly fitting into a hole of the same shape prepared to receive it. The eyes on the mother tuber ought then to be

Consumption's Victims

CAN OBTAIN NEW HEALTH IF PROPERLY TREATED.

It was thought Miss Lizzie Smith, of Waterford, was in Consumption, but Her Health has been Restored—Advice to Sufferers.

Throughout Canada there are thousands of girls who owe the bloom of health shown in their cheeks, the brightness of eye and elasticity of step, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. There are few girls in the first years of womanhood who do not suffer more or less from anaemia. We see them everywhere, and they are easily recognized by a paleness of complexion, or perhaps extreme pallor; they are subject to headaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart and feel tired and worn out on the least exertion. To those who suffer in this manner Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer speedy and certain relief. Proof of this may be had in our own town. Miss Lizzie Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, is today the embodiment of health and activity, yet not so long ago her friends feared that consumption had fastened its fangs upon her. A representative of the Star recently interviewed Mrs. Smith as to the means employed to restore her daughter's health. Mrs. Smith's unhesitating reply was that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were entitled to the credit. Mrs. Smith said: "My daughter is nineteen years of age. For some years she has not been very strong and was subject to sick headaches. Last summer she went to work in an establishment in Paris, and had not been there long when her health grew much worse. She consulted a doctor there who said that her blood was in such a bad state that the trouble was likely to develop into consumption, and on hearing this Lizzie at once returned home. When we saw her we feared she was in a decline. She suffered very much from headaches; was as white as chalk, with dark circles under her eyes and the eyes shrunken. Her appetite was very fickle and she ate very little. She was very despondent and at times said she did not care whether she lived or not. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I heard were so highly recommended in cases like hers a trial. She had only taken the pills for a couple of weeks when we could see an improvement. By the time she had used a couple of boxes her appetite was much improved, her headaches less frequent, and the spirit of depression passed away. Four boxes more fully restored her health, and to-day she is as well and as active as though she had never had a day's illness. I really think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life, and believe they are worth their weight in gold to girls suffering as she did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, and make the feeble and despondent feel that life is once more worth living. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrappers bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

destroyed and the planting done. The tubers that grow from seed of this sort will have all the benefits to be derived from crossing and will partake of the qualities of the two parents. The best that grow from such seed may be selected to be planted again, and this process being repeated for some generations will result in the evolution of a sub-variety admirably adapted to the immediate soil conditions of the ground in which it was formed.

There is nothing new about this plan, but any farmer who inclines to experiment for practical purposes may in his way breed a sub-variety of potato for himself and may perhaps succeed in evolving one that will bring him a large sum of money.

THE SPECIAL-PURPOSE COW.

The man who keeps a large herd of cows for the purpose of making butter needs a cow from a strain that has for many generations been bred and fed for that purpose and in that he would seldom fail to find either the Jersey or the Guernsey to meet his requirements, the only trouble with the latter being to find them at a price low enough to meet the size of his pocketbook. If they were as commonly offered for sale and at low prices as good Jerseys, we are inclined to think we would prefer the Guernsey both for the butter dairy and the poor man's cow. But the man who keeps his herd to sell milk where the amount of butter fat in it is not to be a factor in the price will do well to look for the Ayrshire or the Holstein blood. For light soils and scanty hillside pastures, we would prefer the Ayrshire, but upon rich pastures, where feed was abundant and plenty of grain could be had, we should incline toward the larger and handsomer Holstein. We do not mean to say there are not good milking strains among the Shorthorn, or good butter makers amongst the Ayrshires and Holsteins, for we know there are, but we would not feel sure of obtaining a good beef animal from a Hereford, an Angus or a Shorthorn, which are special-purpose breeds for beef.

DOMINION BANK.

Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders.

held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto on Wednesday, May 30th, 1900.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 30th, 1900. Among those present were noticed: Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, Wm. Spry, M. Boulton, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Chas. Cockshutt, Wm. Ross, A. W. Austin, Geo. W. Lewis, Thos. Walmesley, J. K. Niven, Timothy Eaton, W. C. Crowther, Dr. Andrew Smith, W. G. Cassels, H. M. Pellatt, A. B. Creelman, Thos. Long, David Smith, T. D. Brown, B. Cumber and A. H. Boswell, Dr. J. F. Ross, Peter McDonald, J. H. Horsey, T. G. Brough, and others. It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ince, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, that Mr. E. B. Osler do take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do act as Secretary.

Messrs. Walter S. Lee and W. G. Cassels were appointed Scrutinizers.—The Secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:

To the shareholders:—The following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending April 30th, 1900:—

Balance of profit and loss account, 29th April, 1899	\$ 42,714.44
Profit for the year ending April 30th, 1900, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	214,212.74
Dividend 3 per cent. paid Aug. 1, 1899	45,000.00
Dividend 3 per cent. paid Nov. 1, 1899	45,000.00
Dividend 3 per cent. paid Feb. 1, 1900	45,000.00
Dividend 3 per cent. payable May 1, 1900	45,000.00
Writer of bank premises	12,000.00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward	\$ 62,656.78

It is with great regret your directors have to announce the death during the past year of their colleague, Mr. Edward Leadley, who had been a member of the board since the year 1879. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. Eaton.

With deep sorrow your directors have to record the death of the late General Manager, Mr. R. D. Gamble, who had been the chief executive officer of the bank since 1895. Mr. T. G. Brough, who has been in the service of the bank since 1875, and who has until lately been the manager of the Toronto branch, has been appointed General Manager.

All branches of the bank have been

SOMETHING QUITE NEW—
SALADA
CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

inspected during the past twelve months.

Frank Smith, President. Toronto, May 30, 1900. The report as read was adopted. A by-law to increase the capital stock of the bank from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 was passed unanimously.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the President, Vice-President, directors and officers of the bank were passed. Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, T. Eaton, Wm. Ince, W. D. Matthews, E. B. Osler and the Hon. Sir Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the Hon. Sir Frank Smith was elected President, and Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., Vice-President, for the ensuing term. In moving the by-law for the increase of the capital stock of the bank, the Vice-President remarked that it had been the policy of the bank to keep the capital stock at a comparatively small figure, but that the general expansion of trade and business in the country having forced the bank to extend its operations to Manitoba and Montreal it was found that owing to the limit of circulation the bank had been worked at a disadvantage, and the directors felt that if they were to keep pace with the increasing and entering business of the country the capital of the bank must be increased. He stated that the shareholders were aware that the dividends paid by the Dominion Bank for many years had been at a high rate; the bank had been able to pay these dividends in consequence of its small capital. With an increase of capital it was felt that the true policy would be to pay a regular dividend of 10 per cent., and from time to time, as earnings warranted, to pay a bonus to the shareholders. The Vice-President stated that he had no apprehensions as to the future, that he had no reason to believe that the earnings of the bank would decrease, but that after very careful consideration the directors had come to the decision that it would be in the interests of the bank and of the shareholders to adopt the course outlined—namely, to place the ordinary dividend on a 10 per cent. basis, and, as occasion warranted, to pay bonuses to the shareholders.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Notes in circulation	\$ 1,472,709.00
Deposits payable on demand	4,236,767.55
Deposits payable after notice	115,334.72
Balance due to London agents and depts.	242,322.97
Capital stock paid up	1,500,000.00
Reserve fund	1,500,000.00
Balance of profit and loss	62,656.78
Dividend No. 70, payable 1st May	45,000.00
Former dividends unclaimed	24.00
Reserve for interest and exchange	108,281.05
Reserve on bills discounted	55,276.14
	\$20,824,147.71

Assets.

Specie	\$ 666,470.00
Dominion Government demand notes	1,105,065.00
Deposits with other banks	1,105,065.00
Security of note circulation	75,000.00
Notes of and checks on other banks	575,908.83
Balance due from other banks in United Kingdom	243,089.41
Provincial Government securities	737,899.84
Municipal and other debentures	824,958.15
Real estate secured	2,194,586.58
Real estate unsecured	1,717,963.03
Bills discounted	12,710,012.54
Overdue debts (estimate) loss provided for	12,703.13
Real estate on real estate sold by the bank	9,521.19
Bank premises	305,940.70
Other assets not included under foregoing heads	8,407.70
	\$30,824,147.71

T. G. Brough, General Manager.
Dominion Bank, Toronto, April 30, 1900.

AT THE BASE-BALL GAME.

Dolly Swift. Why are so many of the girls fairly throwing themselves at young Munniman?

Sally Gay. Because he is such a good catch, I presume.

FALLING OFF IN ATTENTION.

Harry, you must try to pay something on Dr. Pitzer's bill.

Why, has he said anything about it?

No; but when I go there now he doesn't sympathize with me at all.

VIOLIN MAKERS.

The only place in the world where violin making may be said to constitute the staple industry is Markneukirchen, in Saxony. There are altogether about 15,000 people in the district engaged exclusively in the manufacture of violins.

POSSIBLE EXPLANATION OF IT.

I wonder what's the matter with Willie Jenkins. He's been getting into all sorts of mischief of late, especially Thursday afternoons.

Oh, that's easily explained. That's the afternoon Mrs. Jenkins goes to a mothers' meeting to discuss the proper method of child education and discipline.

A BETTER REASON.

Smith. Why do you avoid Brown? Do you owe him money?

Jones. No; I don't want him to owe me any. See?

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF PRES-TIGE.

Mr. Fitzsmith. What made you pay that housecleaner double what he asked?

Mrs. Fitzsmith. Well, Clarence, he told me what stylish families he worked for, and I thought he was worth it.

Why Suffer?

When there is such a good remedy as Nerviline for all kinds of pain. It cures neuralgia in five minutes; toothache in one minute; lame back at one application; headache in a few moments; and all pain just as rapidly. Give it a trial.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.

You haven't sent anything to the rummage sale, have you, Delia?

Yes, I have, David; I sent those three old lamps that won't work.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1899.

A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public.

UNDUNTED.

Stubb—That fellow Maroon is a clever artist. You know in moving his Foxhunt a large hole was punctured in the canvas.

IMITATION.

Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe sure and painless. All druggists.

AS MOST GIRLS DO.

Laura says that book is interesting from start to finish.

Yes, that's the way she reads a book—the first chapter and the last.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures the colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

NOT SO STUPID.

Ruby—Kirby Dawdler is so dull; he always remembers that he has just heard something funny, but he never can remember what it is.

Jacynth—Don't be so hard on him. I think he does pretty well to remember that he has heard something funny.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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CONDITIONS: READ CAREFULLY! Every person intending to send photograph of baby, must send us post card at once stating when the photo will reach us. All photos sent in must reach us not later than July 14th. Do not send photos of children over 3 years old; they will not be considered. Photos must be plainly marked with age, sex, name of the child and full name and post office address of the parents. The smallest picture will receive as much consideration as the largest. The prizes will be awarded by a committee of seven distinguished ladies, and distributed by mail to the respective winners, August 4th, 1900. The pictures of all babies competing will be published in beautiful half-tone engravings in the pictures of the Toronto Globe, beginning Saturday, August 4th, 1900. Photos returnable on receipt of postage. As we have no time to answer needless correspondence, please do not ask for further information, simply send post card, stating when picture will be sent.

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