in New York city.

Albany, N. Y., union tailors will sub mit a new scale of wages,

A union of candy workers is about to be organized in ...ontreal. British India now employs over 1,000,-

000 people in its cotton industries. Plans will be made for the thorough lutions sem to have no effect. organization of the stationary firemen at Montreal.

Rochester, N. Y.

Among the New York bricklayers the lowest wage is \$26.20 a week, and the highest is over \$50.

The Western Flint Glass Workers' Federation of Labor.

English workmen in the engineering and allied trades are but moderately

employed at the present time. Copper miners in Michigan have in creased in number from less than 7,000 in 1893 to more than 14,000 in 1903.

In January and February the membership of the Order of Railway Clerks of America increased 1,220 in member-

It is altogether likely that the labor party will put a full municipal ticket in the field at the fall elections in Detroit,

A bill has been introduced in Maryland Legislature to limit the hours of employment on street railways to ten

conceding the demands of their work- building trades in Sharon.

ship is about 500.

lermakers and iron shipbuilders show a total of 9,559 members on the funds, as against 10,352 in January.

In all about 892,000 workpeople in England were affected by changes in Pa, journeymen plumbers have 890,000 in 1902 and 932,000 in 1901.

There are now affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor central bodies and 177 local unions.

Bristol, Conn., plumbers have issued a manifesto to the master plumbers demanding \$3 for an eight-hour day. The present scale calls for \$2.50 for nine An eight-hour day is demanded by the

engineers and firemen employed in the stockyards at Chicago, Ill. The union demands are endorsed by the Packing Trades' Council. Continued depression at the east end and partially in other industrial dis-

tricts of London, Eng., has caused the Lord Mayor to open a relief fund. Thus far \$7,000 has been raised. have agreed with local contractors to The loss to the workmen themselves has promise will be effected whereby a por

arbitrate all differences in the future. been more than twice that of their em- i tion of it will be granted. The wage is to be 32 1-2 cents an hour, plovers. with an eight-hour day.

At Lyons, France, 10,000 employees in the silk trades have struck work, their · demand being for an increase in wages and shorter hours. Efforts have been made to effect a settlement.

from branches of the amalgamated asking for \$3.50 a day. bodies show a general increase in the number of unemployed among the ma-

chine-tool makers throughout England. waiter girls got \$4 per week salary; now said that 30,000 acres have been secured, they get \$9, no breakage charges, and and the idea is to parcel it out in fivetheir hours of labor are much shorter,

and conditions generally are better. The Employers' Association of Steel Ingot Makers, representing the west of Scotland, and the northeast coast of England, have intimated a 5 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect this

A new wage schedule has been arranged by the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, at San Francisco, Cal., and the same will be presented to the proprietors. The present scale will expire on May 1.

are not borne out by statements made by officers of different railroad organiza-

by means of a compromise, and a con-

The Contractors' Association of Sacramento, Cal., has decided to close all mills in that city. This will put a stop to all building operations in that city hand, few of the maritime workers' for the time leng, throwing 800 men out of work.

ment the minimum salary for women less the shippers and vessel owners prowas formerly \$300; but since women re- I duce better argument than they have ceived the ballot this has been raised been doing so far. to \$550. Women teachers who do equal work with men receive the same pay, a men's Protective Association, in conferright not granted to them in this coun- ence with the Dredge and Tug Owners

twelve hours, and union men only are | dredge crews, it is said,

one-half a cent a pound.

It is stated that the wages paid to team drivers in montreal are lower than in any other city on the American continent wi a population of 200,000. The men are planning to organize a union.

day schedule after May 1.

There are 2,400 mineral water bottlers which men who are now receiving \$16 per week will be gradually raised to \$19.50. The union agrees to recognize

none but first-class craftsmen. The British Government continues to be denounced by the workers' union for | dustry. the low wages paid at Government workshops, shipyards, arsenals and gun factories, but all denunciations and reso-

Unions in all the building trades are The union label has been discarded by Structural Building Trades Alliance of 30 wholesale clothing manufacturers of America, which aims to combine 500,000 workers in one compact body. The object | ing. plan. is to put a stop to "wildcat" strikes.

At a conference of miners held at Cardiff, Wales, recently, it was declared Union has again joined the American the sliding-scale system. Whatever the New Haven, in which shall be included faults of Conciliation Boards, they were better than the old sliding scale.

> applied to the International Women's tion will require several weeks of con- An' brings me hame an' a'. Labor League for a charter, and pro- sideration by the locals. pose to organize a union at least 500 strong. These women intend to make a

In Russia all wages have to be paid in cept in accordance with the rules of the lockouts and strikes. Department of Labor.

At Sharon, Pa., the Builders' change has asked all members of the building trades to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages on May 1, at the A threatened strike of Buffalo, N. Y., expiration of the present scale. There tailors has been averted, the employers | are more than 2,000 members in the

In 1903 Minnesota showed an increase The Musicians' Union, of Toronto, is in the total number of wage-earners of said to be the largest organization of 11.91 per cent. over 1902; that of the the kind in the Dominion. The member- | male adults was 12,67 per cent.; that of the female adults, 9.36 per cent.; and of February returns of the English boi- children, a decrease from last year's number of 9.58 per cent.

Because of the united action on the part of the master plumbers in ordering a nine-hour day and open shops, Erie, wages during 1903, as compared with work and refuse to do another tap until the masters back down from their position and re-establish union shops.

A resolution was adopted at the last 208 labor organizations, composed of 31 | meeting of the Masters' and rilots' Asscription, Cleveland, O., Lodge, demand ing that the members of the Advisory Board get together as soon as possible to reconsider the action taken in regard to the wage schedule and classification.

> Two new international unions to join the American Federation of Labor have been formed. The first is the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, the unskilled workers in foundries; most of whom are convicts. The wages the other is the International Brother- range from tenpence to four shillings a hood of Shinglers, formed at San Fran- | day of which the convicts receive only

In the past 20 years, according to the ington, there have been more than 22,- at employees. The 10 per cent. increase 000 strikes, involving a loss to employ- in wages will be discussed, and it is Muskegon, Mich., union carpenters ees and employers of over \$400,000,000. probable that if it is not allowed a com-

Portable hoisting engineers, who are members of Steam Engineers' Union, at | Cereal Employees' Union, have begun Rochester, N. Y., have asked for an in- suit at Minneapolis, Minn., to prevent crease in their wages in an agreement the union from expelling or suspending presented to the Mason Contractors' them. The dispute arose with carpen-Association. These engineers are now ters over mill work in Chicago. Returns from local trade unions and setting \$2.50 and \$3 a day. They are

A novel plan has been evolved in Chi cago by E. P. Dwyer, a prominent labor In St, Louis, Mo, a few years ago the union men on farms in Mississippi. It is for six weeks. The settlement provides acre tracts, making homes for 6,000

> union families. At a conference held between representatives of the Electrical Workers' Union and their employers, at Buffale, N. Y., a settlement has been reached. The employers agree to maintain the present schedule of pay, \$3 a day, and an eight-hour day. Non-union workmen

now employed are to be retained. The International Brotherhood Blacksmiths and Helpers, at Toronto, will, it is expected, ask for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages and a nine-hour Reports of a general strike of em- workday. At present they work ten ployees of the New York & New Haven hours. Blacksmiths receive from 20 to road, which emanated from New York, 27 1-2 cents an hour at present, and help- 29,285,022, divided as follows: Profes-

ers from 15 to 18 cents an hour. United Garment Workers at Baltimore, Md., are putting up a vigorous At Boston, Mass., the strike of book fight this year to have the uniforms of and job printers, which has been in ef- the police manufactured by persons or fect for several weeks, has been settled firms who have the right to use the union label. For the last four years one tract between employers and employ- firm has furnished the uniforms, and the work has been done by non-union work- month in wages of men who are work-

navigation on the great lakes is near at i tion of working hours to eight a day. unions have made settlements with employers. The marine unions will submit In the Australian l'ost Offee Depart- to no reduction in wages this year un

Representatives of the Licensed Tug- 34 and 9; and in Italy, 57, 28 and 4. Protective Association, in Toledo, O. The new wage schedule of the Sta- are fighting for the same scale at Chiblemen's Union, at San Francisco, Cal., eago and South Chicago. Representaasks for a \$2.50 increase weekly over the tives of the owners wished to change the present \$15 rate. The day is to be of | scale at the expense of South Chicago

The Master Plumbers' Association, of About 800 non-union employees of the | Reading, Pa,. has refused to sign or con American Tobacco Company, at Rich- sider the recent proposition made by the in pay. The strikers are all negro stem- new wage scale. The plumbers, under mers, and they ask for an increase of the scale adopted and signed last year, were given \$2.75 a day in wages for nine

for eight hours' work.

with the I. L. M. and T. A., the last ports to come in being Huron and Sandusky. The membership embraces workers afloat and ashore. It is estimated that there are 20,000 men engaged in the industry on the great lakes, and an effort is making to organize them into a powerful international body.

An agreement has been reached as to the scale of prices between the Alaska Packers' Association and the Fishermen's Union. The unions in all the John S. McClelland as a Translator of northern cities have agreed to abide by the decision of the San Francisco Union This matter is of importance, as a strike now would have been most serious, because the Oriental war is making marked improvement in the salmon in

The Central Labor Union, at Brock- onto Globe, on the 25th inst., under the ! ton, Mass., has called upon trade union | heading "Twenty-third Psalm" (Scotch | An' guidness, mercie, a' o' His members in the city government to fa- version), by John Moir, Bridge of vor a resolution cailing for the passage | Feugh, Banchory, Aberdeenshirs." Sureof a bill to come before this session of ly a long way to go from home to get When e'enin' comes, an' I'se gaen by, rapidly voting in favor of the proposed the Legislature, which will legalize a "wee bit Scots," and I am of opinion peaceful communication with strike- the Scottish editor of the Globe was In His ain hoose aboon the sky breakers by union men, and the picket- "oot" when it cam in. Please print the

Employes of the New York, New Wha is my shepherd, weel I ken Haven and Hartford Railroad are plan- The Lord Himsel' is he; ning to organize a union of unions on He leads me whaur the girss is green that the men would never go back to the scheme of the Trades Council in An' burnies quate that be; car workers, trainmen, machinists, con- | Aft time I fain astray wad gang, ductors, shopmen, boiler makers and An' wann'r far awa'; Nearly 100 Lincoln, Neb, women have switchmen. To secure such amalgama- He fins me oot, He pits me richt,

With the object of promoting women's trades unions in the United States, fight for the union label in stores and the Executive Board of the Women's | Fin' I ken He is near, National Trades Union League, at its | His muckle crook will me defen', annual meeting in Boston this week, Sae I hae nocht to fear. cash. There are no factory stores or voted to send a general organizer and store orders. Employers cannot dis- secretary throughout the country, who lik comfort whilk a sheep could need charge workmen contrary to the terms wil act as a business agent, organize His thochtfu' care provides; of their contract, nor impose fines ex- unions among women and investigate Tho' wolves an' dogs may plow

> In New South Wales, the country of In safety me he hides universal unionism and federal ownership of public utilities, the working His guidness and His mercy baith hours are usually eight and the minimum wages for laborers \$1.70 per day, While faulded on the fields o' time with half-holidays at the expense of em- Or o' eternity. ployers. Both employers and employees I have made good some typographical are unionized, the number of separate | blunders, for which, of course, the auorganizations of the latter being fully thor was not responsible, but may

> 50 per cent. larger than of the former. be privileged to say a word or two as The 16-months' strike at Wheldale to the subject matter of the effusion and Frystone colleries, Cattleford, Eng., itself. The twenty-third Psalm is the ended in victory for the masters. Re- twenty-third Psalm, or it is nothing. It cently most of the 800 men out present- says just what it means or it means ed themselves at the pits, but more than | nothing. The line closing the second two-thirds of the places had been filled. | stanza- (I guess that's Scotch)-"An

Sacramento, Cal., Plumbers' Union went on strike recently because the employers would not grant an increase in ar advance of 50 cents. It is thought the fight will be a stubborn one.

The National Miners' Federation of Great Britain has formulated the terms for the renewal for five years of the Conciliation Board. There does not ap- to intensify the situation, the Scotch pear to be any serious disagreemnt be- versionist must have been fairly driven tween the representatives of both par-

Nearly all the salt consumed in Italy is produced in Sardinia. For this work about three thousand men are employed,

Union gas workers at San Francisco, figures of the Labor Bureau at Wash- | Cal., have gained an eight-hour day for

> Chicago, Ill., millwrights, who are members of the International Flour and

Fifteen hundred locked out carriage and wagon workers at Chicago, Ill., have accepted a proposal made them by emleader of that city, to place an army of ployers whose shops have been tied up

Machinists in the employ of the Eric Railroad Company have decided not to call a strike, and will not force their demand at present for an increase in their wages. The machinists want to be paid 30 cents an hour. At present they are getting 27 cents an hour.

Diamond cutters at Amsterdam, Holland, have been locked out to the num be of 1,000 men. Some of these were on strike, and the employers retaliated so that those employed should not be able to support the men who were out

The strike funds were at a low cbb. The 1900 census gives the number of wage workers in the United States as sional, 1.264,737; wade and transportation, 4,778,233; domestic and personal service, 5,691,746; manufacturing, 7,122,

987; agricultural pursuits, 10,438,916. Railroad employees on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario and Central Argen tine lines are still on strike. They demand an increase of 10 per cent. per ing on monthly salaries and a propor-Although the time for the opening of | tionate increase for others and a reduc-

> The percentage of the population of the United States which is supported by agriculture is 36; that by mining and and commerce, 16. In Germany the figures are respectively 38, 37 and 11; in England, 10, 59 and 11; in France, 44,

In the annual report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, which has just been , issued, is given an interesting statistical history of the building trades strike and lockout, which kept an army of men idle in New York last summer. In the building trades strike alone, leaving out al other strikes and lockouts in New York city, it is shown that during one sum mond, Va., have struck for an increase members of the Plumbers' Union in their 754,751. The aggregate number of days mer the mechanics lost in wages \$6,lost was 1,707.019, and the number of workmen involved 37,937, which does not take into account nearly as many hours. In their new scale they want \$3 laborers and fifteen hundred non-union men who were involved. In New York Intercolonial Railway employees are State, outside of the building trades making a concerted effort to get their strike in New Lork city, 73,871 work Psaum Twonty-three-In Pasturs Green dead-weight and an expense. pension scheme before Parliament at the people were directly concerned in present session. The scheme originated strikes and lost 2,000,000 days' wages as Bridgeport, Conn., boss bakers have organized in order to cope with the demands of the union bakers, who, it is mands of the union bakers, who is mands of the union bakers, w understood, intend to demand the aboli- as well as to promote greater efficiency tion of night work and an eight hour in the various branches of the railway State lost last year as a result of He louts me rest my heid. strikes and lockouts 3,900,000 days'

Our Scotch Corner

THE PSALMS IN BRAID SCOTCH. | Loof link'd to loof I firmly staun'

the 23rd Psalm.

(St. Catharines Star.) To the Editor of the Star: My attention was arrested by the llowing verses, published in Breakfast Table columns of the Tor-

Tho' I pass through the gruesome

aboot,

Na doot will bide wi' me.

brings me hame an' a' "-literally "and brings me home and all!" Where is there sense or poetry in that jargon except, possibly after a St. Andrew's night celebration? In the next verse we can pass over the "Fin' I ken He is near," but his "muckle crock" is a staggerer that will knock all Canadian | Hatch Asylum an eminent authority Scotchmen out of business. when "wolves and dogs' are brought in to his wits' ends to horrify this otherwise magnificent theme. Wolves and dogs prowling about through the beautiful sentiment of the twenty-third Psaim ought to frighten a Scotchman

or anyone else. When I noticed these verses I reerred them to Rev. W. Wye Smith, give it to me. I had thought it was in there may be room in the asylums verse, but was mistaken. His prose for the treatment of patients for reads thus, and very prettily:

THE TWONTY THIRD PSALM

"Dauvid is aye unreelin' a pirn aboot Christ. Here he pents him as a shepherd, and his sel' as a silly bit lammie. It evens weel wi' the tenth of John.

"The Lord is my shepherd; wants are a' kent; the pastur I lie in is growthie and green. "I follow by the lip o' the waters o' Peace. He heals and sterklie hauds my It has not done so owing to the 1745, where the advantages its use

"Ave, and though I bude gang throwe steadily on the increase and that is the howe whaur the deid-shadows fa', very often the result of diceases pro-I'se fear nae skaith nor ill, for that duced by vice. Unfortunately public versel' is aye aside me; yere rod and opinion will not permit us to at- We walk in the wide, white wood and

vere cruick they defen' me. "My table ye hae pienished afore the | we can do is to endeavor by careeen o' my gaes; my heid ye hae crystit ful scientific research, to trace the wi' oyle; my cup is teemin' fu'. "And certes, tenderness and mercies vise methods for prevention and sal be my fa' to the end o' my days, and syne I'se bide at hame in the hoose o' the Lord for evir and evir mair."

It was then suggested that we should both versify the Psaim, and London asylums over the age of ninethese are the results:

THE TWONTY-THIRD PSALM. (By William Wye Smith.)

The Lord is my shepherd; my wants The pastur I lie in is growthie and follow by waters o' peace and con-

He airts me, for sake o' his name and | home-weak-minded persons, who

various industries, 24; that by trade And e'en 'mid the howe whaur the died- or to anybody else. They crowd the shadows fa'

> His rod and his cruick my reliance My buird is weel-graced, in the sicht o' And my heid is annointit w'i heaven-

My cup that ye filled a' the length o Is a' rinnin' over at the end o'

Sae guidness and grace, lika day that Shall follow and bless, on my hame-And at the lang-last, an' wi' a' that I'se bide in God's palace for evir and

San Francisco, Cal., union bookbinders Between 7,000 and 8,000 fishermen on wages, according to the best official in- By peacefu' waters wi' his haun He airts me as I gang;

An' tho' I graip mids shadows deid No fankit sal' I be. His pooer's my strength; his stok an

The burnies quate amang.

Sal comfort tae me gie. My buird wi' muckle plenished is: My crusic e'en is fu'. Gairds me the fit road-thro.

Wi' blessings fu' an' free. My bidin' place sal be.

It might be well in this connection to give the P. Hately Waddell ver sion, as it has long been recognized as having something of an official character, and many Scots will no doubt be glad to have the different interpretations in concise form: Psalm xxiii.

The sheep-keepin' o' the Lord's kind an' canny, wi' a braw howff at lang last David keeps his sheep; the Lord keeps

Ane heigh-lilt o' David's.

The Lord is my herd, nae want sal fa He louts me tac lie amang green

howes; He airts me atowre by the lown watirs. He waukens my wa'-gaen saul; He exists so must the amount of lunacy weises me roun', for His ain name's sake, gradually increase,

intil right roddins Na! Tho' I gang thro' the deadmirk dail; e'enn thar sal I dread nae skaithin' for yersel' are nar-by me; yer stok an yer stay haud me baith fu' cheerie.

My buird ye hae hansell'd in face o

my faes; ye hae drookit my head wi' oyle; my bicker is fu' an' skailin'. E'en sae, sal guid-guidin' an' gude-gree gang wi' me, ilk day o' my livin'; an evir mair syne, i' the Lord's ain howff. an lang last sal I mak bydan.

> Yours very truly, John S. McClelland.

WHY LUNACY GROWS

After the great fire at Colney on mental diseases strongly criticised the County Council for their habit of regarding the increase in lunacy as a temporary phenomenon, and on this pretext building temporary asylums to cope with it. "It is no temporary phenomenon,"

consistent and alarming growth." This fact is now abundantly recognized by the Council. Their latest Psalm in the braid Scots, asked him to less cases to the workhouse, so that mer, in the reign of James I. version, which he kindly handed me, whom there is some chance of recov- was abandoned, and it became the

> madder as the years go by? Four piece after discharging it. reasons are suggested-drink, vice, imprudent marriages, and the stress which the bayonet was placed of and rush of modern city life.

one specialist yesterday.

tack that evil at its source. evils of their first cause, and to de-

"What is the good of restraining thousands of poor wretches in huge asylums for the period of their natural lives? The latest report shows that there are seven people in the ty, and that a centenarian died in one of the asylums last year!

"How much better it would be if,

instead of boxing up the insane, we

could discover how to cure them! Nervous diseases call for investigation and study as loudly as cancer." Practically the same point was made by another specialist whose views were sought by the Express. "You have only to visit the asylums," And when weary and wae He restores he said, "to see how large is the number of people incarcerated there who might well be looked after at have sunk to the level of automata, In paths o' holiness, fearless and and who would never by any chance become harmful either to themselves

"And if the surroundings of an

asylums and there is no room for

endeavor will be exerted towards ing it is 107 or 108, and by 3 curing the inmates. If they show in the afternoon, 140.

it seriously suggested that no person should be allowed to marry until he or she had been examined as to mental soundness. That suggestion is more ideal than prac-tical, but men and women who in the highest north of I have the taint of hereditary incan-

ity ought really to see that it is criminal on their part to marry. And I do soberly say that chronic insanity ought, after a perior of five years, to be a good and sufficient ground for divorce." In a letter to the Express, Dr.

Forbes Winslow says "It is not a difficult problem to solve why there should be more lunacy in London than in other towns. Drink stands out prominently as the chief cause for this terrible state of affairs.

"In a recent published report issued by the County Council's committee, the medical superintendent stated that out of 958 patients admitted 217 of these were due to 'intemperance in drink'-thus one. fourth of the lunacy is due tof a wicked vice which can be avoided The painful but only conclusion we can arrive at is that London is the most intemperate city in the

world. "There are many lunatics at the present day who might be managed outside the precincts of an asylum. and it is to be hoped that when any new Act is passed provisions will be made for an intermediate class of persons, alleged to be insane, who are deemed curable and ought to be given a chance of recovery before being thrust into a lunatic asylum, and so branded for life.

"At the present time, notwith standing the advancement in civilization, there is no receptacle for such cases. If certifiable, though harmless they have to be legally placed in hicensed institutions among dangerous and noisy funatics, whose very conduct aggravates the mild form of mental malady from which they may be suffering, and frequently converts a curable attack into a chronic one. "So long as this state of affairs

"For many years I have had upwards of 8,000 attendances of poor people mentally afflicted at my hospital. Some of the histories of the cases would well account for the increase in insanity. Persons who have been incarcerated in asylums are allowed to marry. Some who suffer from recurrent insanity go back home between the attacks and bear children. Speaking generally, the children of drunken parents either become insane or are afflicted with the

same vice as their parents. "Let us frame a law to regard habitual drunkenness as a form of lunacy, as it really is. Let us deal with the victims to it in a proper way, by legally restraining them, and lunacy will soon rapidly decrease."-London

EVOLUTION OF THE BAYONET

Originally It Was a Long Rapier Blade Carried in a Sheath. The sweynes-feather (hog's bristle), which seems to have been the original prototype of the bayonet,

was a fong rapier blade, fixed in a handle and carried in a sheath, said the specialist, " but a steady, which was given to a muskateer for defence after he had discharged his piece. Stuck by its handle in the muzzle of his gun, says Pearson's report on lunacy makes no attempt | Weekly, it constituted a very effito explain away the sad truth; on cient weapon for acting against of this city, than whom there is no the other hand, the committee, tac- pikemen. To diminish his incumbetter Scots authority on this contin- itly confessing that things are be- brance, the sweynes-feather and ent, or any other, and, having in mind coming worse rather than better, musket rest were combined, the that he had paraphrased this beautiful ask for power to send the old harm- latter forming a sheath for the for-

Toward the latter end of the Civil War the use of the musket rest practice to stick the dagger by Why is it that we are becoming its handle into the muzzle of the

In 1689 two rings were added by the muzzle without interfering with The case was put in a nutshell by the firing. This improvement, the invention of Gen. Mackay, and Eng-"By better methods of sanitation," lish officer, was introduced inhe said, "a great saving of life has to the French army in Vanteen effected in the zymatic diseases, tan in 1703, by the English and the death rate ought to have themselves it was not adopted unbeen decreased enormously thereby. til after the battle of Fontenoy, saul; and airts me, for His ain name's alarming increase in nerve and heart conferred on the French were only sake, and in a' the fit roads of His holi- disease, the result of wear and tear. too plainfully manifest, the Duke of "General paralysis of the insane is Cumberland's army being defeated with the loss of 15,000 men.

The Modern School of Alliteratists

For the whinnying wind to woo, In wisful wile, with the whiskers,

Of the wee, wet, wisps of dew and the wounded, whimsical waves Are woven in W. We wander and watch, and we wake

The wail of the well-to-do, Who wonder well at the winning We wilt into whispers new And the woeful, weird and woozly

to work

We find our of W Ol, to weep and wile is a woman's And to wast, in the water, too,

Yet she wants to write and she wishes to wear The wings of a wizard too. Why will she warble in wanton wise The wonderful W? -Gellett Burgess, in Harper's Magazine,, for January.

Hottest Place on Earth

Between India and Africa lies the tottest place on earth. The Aval asylum are unnecessary for cases Islands cover a fairly extensive area such as this, they are positively of the Persian Gulf, lying off the harmful to cases of another kind. southwest coast of Persia, and it is Say that a person steps over the the largest of them which enjoys borderland of sanity-one foot on the doubtful distinction of leading each side of the line. Shut him up all perspiring competitors in the in an agylum where he sees none but matter of heat. The mean temperthe hopelessly insane, and the ature of Bahrein for the entire year chances are that he becomes per- is 99 degrees. July, August and Sepmanently insane himself. Like begets tember, are unendurable to all but the natives. Night after night, as "What is needed in such a case midnight comes, the thermometer is a half-way house, where every shows 100 degrees. By 7 in the morn-

no signs of recovery within six It is stated by veracious travellers months, then send them to a real that 75,000 Arabs inhabit the Avai asylum. But very many of them group, fully 25,000 living on Batwould recover and become useful rein, in which connection Sir Henry members of society instead of a Layard adds: "It would seem that a man can accustom Limself to any-"The germs of insanity are, of thing." The following are the temcourse, carried down from gener- peratures at some of the hottest ation to generation. I have heard places in different countries: Hyder-

The Russi biggest fir world in the ravy, and tary force KHOWN SO Even the army is h jecture. ed, the fore on the earl

amounts to in case of force could 500,000 figh out of the the Opolchi This vast as large as York city, 1 as the Gern mobilized. total of 3,03 the order of strongth of was fixed a one-seventie

sian. But Russig this immen one of the world, or, navies, eacl ganization is in the I Baltie and In many re and Navy di forcas of ot is the keyne tion of both of both the carefully con things, not cations For examp munition for

Russian Nav

the past year

American Na not generall sider can tel traominary markmanship to the high have been er The scores the fact through a co is concealed tween ships American A and no Rus enjoy the wid however mus Absolute sec cerning all n ocuvres.

Even cases

are similarly

time of wa.

service is th

in all respec

the same ra efficient, and It is consi vice to alio upon particu cally they is considered too-in which ministrators knowledge A sailor m rescue his d shark infest may dare a the life of a room accide will be rewa throughout

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