THE FRIEDMANN TREATMENT

Unqualifiedly Condemned By the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Dr. F. F. Friedmann, the German scientist, who created a furore in America when he brought to this continent his alleged cure for tuberculosis, and who was given every opportunity to demonstrate the efficacy of his serum in the leading hospitals of Canada, has been unqualifiedly condemned by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Announcement of the report of the special committee appointed by the association was made public on Wednesday night at the general meeting of the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. Porter of Ottawa, the Secretary of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the society that has for some years taken a foremost place in the campaign to wipe out the white plague, read the report.

Dr. Adami of Montreal, President of the association, also addressed the meeting, stating that there was no doubt as to the failure of Dr. Friedmann. The methods of Dr. Friedmann had been criticized, he said, but though Dr. Friedmann did not observe all the ethics of the profession, still every opportunity was given him to prove his case. The members of the committee had approached the study of the remedy with open minds and absolutely unprejudiced, and had made every effort to discover beneficial results from the inoculation of patients.

There was no discussion upon the subject, the report being received with acclamation, the applause apparently signifying not the association's pleasure that Friedmann's "cure" was not a cure, but that the committee had thus publicly exposed the alleged remedy and set at rest the public mind.

The Official Report.

Dr. Porter of Ottawa read the following report on Dr. Friedmann's treatment for tuberculosis:

"In order to allay public excitement, and to afford to the medical profession and people of Canada an authoritative statement regarding the value of Dr. Friedmann's treatment, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis nominated a committee of five members to study and report upon the cases inoculated by Dr. Friedmann at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and London. That committee has added to itself those physicians who have under observation the cases treated in those cities. The committee thus constituted reports that it has carefully studied the case histories of the patients inoculated by Dr. Friedmann. These number altogether 161, namely: For Montreal, 55; for Ottawa, 10; for Toronto, 81; for London, 15."

The report states: "As a result of our observations from March 11 to the present, the following conclusions seem justifiable:

"(1) The inoculations have neither constantly nor frequently been followed by any marked change in the clinical course of the disease.

"(2) The cure or progress toward cure claimed by Dr. Friedmann for his treatment has neither constantly nor even frequently taken place in the time during which these cases have been under observation.

"(3) Thus, upon investigation, the committee find that the results have been disappointing, and that the claims made for this remedy have not been proved, and that nothing has been found to justify any confidence in the remedy.

"(Signed) Prof. J. George Adami, Prof. J. J. MacKenzie, Dr. A. Caulfield, Dr. E. S. Harding, Dr. John W. S. McCullough, Dr. Wm. H. Ross, Dr. J. H. Elliott, Dr. Porter."

Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, a member of the committee, being averse from making any report whatever, did not sign the above. Dr. Hodgetts is Director of the Health Department of the Conservation Commission.

DOWN BY THE SOUNDING SEA

BITS OF NEWS FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Items of Interest From Places Lapped by Waves of the Atlantic.

A new wharf, 1,700 feet long, is to be built at St. John, N.B.

W. G. Salmon, said to be the most experienced angler in New Brunswick, died in St. John.

George Holta, a prisoner in Pictou, N.S., jail, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell.

Freddy Fox, a 7-year-old boy of St. John, N.B., was shot in the lung while playing Indian with some other lads.

Keith Davidson, of Windsor, N. S., while working in a sawmill, fell in front of a saw and had both his feet cut off.

The lobster season is about over around the Maritimes, and the catch is only about two-thirds of what it was last season.

Three of St. John's, Nfld., men went fishing for three days at Salmonier. They secured 40 dozen fine trout between them.

Many cases of cruel and inhuman treatment of children have lately been drawn to the attention of the St. John, N.B., police.

St. John, N.B., will appoint a medical practitioner, who will look after the medical inspection in schools, beginning next fall.

There is said to be only one square rigger now owned in New Brunswick, the barkentine Edna M. Smith, which has just sailed, lumber laden, for the River Palma Plate.

Two police constables of Stellarton, N.S., captured five alleged robbers after chasing them over three counties. The chase lasted since May 23.

The Drummond iron areas, near Bathurst, N.B., will ship 150,000 tons of iron ore this summer. They claim to have 30,000,000 tons in their holdings.

Halifax harbor is to have another new fort built for its protection. It will be on one of the hills near Purcell's cove, have three guns, and cost $150,000.

C. F. Montague Chambers, a St. John, N.B., airman, proposes to fly across the Atlantic, and claims to have backers who will send him to France to purchase a machine for the trip.

The Halifax Dredging Company had a contract for a job at Carleton Point, P.E.I., at $700,000. Now they have withdrawn from the contract, after paying a forfeit deposit of $70,000.

James Morash, a man who was found wandering about the streets of St. John, N.B., told the police he had seen men setting fire to buildings, and then admitted he was the incendiary himself.

The angler fish, one of the most dreaded pests the fisherman knows, has appeared in large numbers this season along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Newfoundland. It destroys great quantities of small fish.

A ketch, the R. Fabricious, recently sailed from St. John's, Nfld., for Oporto, with fish. She is said to be one of the smallest crewed vessels to cross the Atlantic, having only a captain, seaman and cook. She carried 2,336 quintals of fish.

A 3-year-old boy in Newcastle, N.B., had a narrow escape from death. He was playing on the street with a toy cart, when a wagon loaded with wood knocked him down and passed over him, but the toy cart fell over the boy and saved him from all but slight injuries.

John D. Robertson, a retired tobacco manufacturer of S. John, N. B., died there in his 88th year. He took the total abstinence pledge when 7 years old, and kept it, being the oldest member of the New Brunswick Temperance League.

The Loyalists' Society of St. John, N.B., are taking steps to stop the desecration of the old graveyard in that city. The old graveyard was officially closed on May 1, 1848, and the Loyalists' Society now wants it protected from encroachment and protected for an historic value.

After being admiralty pilot for H. M. ships for the past 60 years, Pilot Hagarty, of St. John, Nfld., was on board H.M.S. Sirius, presented with a suitably inscribed silver cup, valued at 50 guineas, the same being the gift of the Lords of the Admiralty. Pilot Haggarty will, some time this summer, retire on a pension.

A FIERCE BATTLE.

Strong Force of Bulgarians Attack Servians.

A despatch from Belgrade, Servia, says: A strong force of Bulgarian troops attacked the Servian position at Zletovo and Ralkovatz in Macedonia at 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The attack, according to official information received here, was unprovoked, and fighting was still in progress when the despatch left. Later reports from the scene of the fighting say that the Servian artillery had gone into action, and a fierce battle was in progress in which both sides had suffered considerable losses. The Bulgarian attack on the Servians has created a dangerous state of excitement here. The newspapers publish special editions, declaring, in large type, "War has begun." The streets and cafes are filled with excited crowds.

LOW RATES ON THE N. T. R.

Half Rate for Settlers Going Into Hearst and Cochrane.

A despatch from Toronto says: Arrangements have been made by Mr. A. H. Macdonell, Director of Colonization, with Messrs. O'Brien, McDougall and O'Gorman, operating contractors on the National Transcontinental Railway, for a half-fare rate for settlers going into Hearst from Cochrane. This means that all new settlers going in to the Hearst agency will travel at one-half the contractor's rate, which is five cents per mile.

A FAMOUS SHIP.

Capt. Scott's Vessel Will Not Be Taken to London.

A despatch from London says: The Scott Antarctic expedition's vessel, the Terra Nova, will not, contrary to expectations, be brought to London for exhibition purposes. She has been repurchased by Messrs. Bowring, the original owners, and will proceed shortly to Newfoundland, where she will again be employed in sealing. There is much disappointment at Cardiff because the vessel has not been thrown open to the public.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

Joe Lagrace, a French-Canadian carpenter of Montreal, was instantly killed by lightning at Regina, Sask.

Arthur Young, demonstrator for the J. I. Case Company at Calgary, was crushed to death under a tractor at Baugh.

An anti-cancer campaign for Canada was advocated at the convention of the Canadian Medical Association at London.

The sawmills of the Fassett Lumber Milling Co. at Fassett, Que., were destroyed by fire, the loss being $125,000.

Moses McFadden, K.C., of Sault Ste. Marie, has been appointed to the junior judgeship of West Algoma, and J. C. Drumgol, K C., of Windsor, to the judgeship of the County of Essex.

Dr. F. W. Kelly scored the Montreal Presbytery on the low pay to mission teachers, stating that it was no wonder girls of good education gave it up and entered restaurants as waitresses.

Martin Shapiro, aged a year and a half, whose parents reside in Hamilton, was taken to the hospital after swallowing some writing ink. A stomach pump was used, and he is out of danger.

Great Britain.

Mr. Lloyd George has introduced a bill in the British House of Commons to amend the Insurance Act.

Sir Archibald Hunter, Governor of Gibraltar, is to resign and be succeeded by Sir Herbert Miles.

For purposes of entertainment for the King and Queen when they visit Lord Derby's seat in Lancashire, the conservatory has been turned into a playhouse for a music-hall performance.

United States.

The crew of the Imperator, in port at Hoboken, N.J., have demanded better food, better sleeping accommodation, and a nine-hour day.

General.

After the adoption of the Government bill introducing three years' service France's standing army will number 727,000 men.

TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

French Physician Says Pearl Is the Oyster's Weapon.

A novel treatment for tuberculosis is being studied by Prof. Raphael Dubois of Lyons, France. For the present he refrains from drawing any conclusions or making any predictions from the experiments he has made. Prof. Dubois has made a special study of the nature and formation of pearls, and it was on his suggestion that the use of X-rays to discover which oysters contained pearls was adopted. The pearl is, according to his theory, a calcareous secretion made by the oyster to protect itself from an invading parasite. This parasite is frequently of a verminous nature, so that the pearl is but the brilliant coffin of a worm, but in many other cases the parasite is a micrococcus, which Prof. Dubois has succeeded in cultivating in an appropriate medium.

But an oyster is not the only being which reacts in this manner against a menacing pathogenic agent. A consumptive cures himself of his ill when the microbes which are destroying his lungs have been isolated, enclosed in a calcareous product. For this reason it has been argued that it is only necessary to enrich a tuberculous body in chalk to allow the calcareous secretions to take the place of the destructive lesions due to the Koch bacilli.

It has been found, however, that certain consumptives might add chalk to their organism without the slightest benefit, and could even adopt the old-time remedy of powdered bones, which Prof. Robin has brought back into fashion, without improving their condition.

He analyzed the concretions formed around the tuberculous parts of the lungs of two oxen and around the liver of a pig, which were recovering from tuberculosis, and was astonished to find a micrococcus identical with that which he had found in the centre of the pearls of certain oysters.

He inoculated twelve guinea pigs with tuberculosis bacilli and then inoculated them with this micrococcus. Ten months later one only was dead; the others had overcome the disease.

UNITED STATES TARIFF.

Sugar and Wool Will Be Put on the Free List.

A despatch from Washington says: Free sugar in 1916 and free raw wool are now established in the tariff revision bill, having been approved late on Wednesday by the Democratic caucus of the Senate after a two days' fight. The sugar schedule, as reported by the majority members of the Finance Committee and practically as it passed the House, was approved by a vote of 40 to 6. Free raw wool as submitted by the majority, and just as it passed the House, swept the Senate caucus by a vote of 41 to 6.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Broadstuffs.

Toronto, July 2.—Manitoba wheat—Lake ports, No. 1 northern, $1.02 3-4; No. 2, $1.00 1-4; No. 3, 97c; feed wheat, 65c.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2, 97c to 98c for car lots outside, ranging down to 75c for poor grades.

Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 35c to 36c at country points; 37c to 38c on track, Toronto.

Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C. W. oats, 39c to 40c, track, bay ports; No. 3 C. W., 37c to 38c; No. 1 feed, 37c to 38c.

Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 62 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 61 3-4c, track, bay ports.

Rye—No. 2, 90c to 92c, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, 90c to 95c car lots, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Barley—Good malting barley, outside, 52c to 53c.

Rolled Oats—Per bag of 90 pounds, $2.15; per barrel, $4.55, wholesale, Windsor to Montreal.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $18.00 to $19.00, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, $20.00; Ontario bran, $18.00 to $19.00, in bags; shorts, $20.00; middlings, $21.00 to $23.00.

Manitoba Flour—First patents, $5.50 in jute bags; strong bakers', $4.80 in jute bags. In cotton bags ten cents more ptr barrel.

Ontario Flour—Winter wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, is quoted at $4.10 to $4.15, seaboard, in bulk.

Country Produce.

Eggs—New-laid, in case lots, 21c to 22c.

Cheese—Twins, new, 14c to 14 1-2c, and large, new, at 13 1-2c to 14c; old cheese, twins, 15c to 15 1-2c; large, 15c.

Butter—Creamery prints, 26c to 28c; do solids, 25c to 27c; dairy prints, 20c to 24c; inferior (bakers'), 18c to 19c.

Honey—Buckwheat, 9c a pound in tins, and 8c in barrels; strained clover honey, 12 1-2c a pound in 60-pound tins; 12 3-4c in 10-pound tins; 13c in 5-pound tins; comb honey, No. 1, $2.50 per dozen; extra, $3 per dozen; No. 2, $2.40 per dozen.

Beans—Primes, bushel, $1.75 to $2; hand-picked, $2.35 to $2.40.

Poultry—Fresh-killed yearlings, 19c to 21c per pound; fowl, 16c to 18c; live yearlings, 15c to 16c, live fowls, 14c to 15c; dressed spring chickens, 35c; live, 25c to 27c; turkeys, 20c to 28c.

Potatoes—Ontario potatoes, 85c per bag; carlots, 75c; New Brunswicks, $1.25 per bag; out of store, $1.10 in car lots; Virginia, new, $3.25 barrel.

Egyptian Onions—Per sack, $2.25 to $2.35.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $11.75 to $12.25, on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at $10.50 to $11.

Baled straw—$8 to $8.25, on track, Toronto.

Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows—Bacon, long clear, 15 3-4 to 16c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28; do, mess, $22. Hams—Medium to light, 19 to 20c; heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 16 to 16 1-4c; breakfast bacon, 21c; backs, 24 to 25c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 2.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 67 1-2 to 68c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 41 1-2c to 42c; do Canadian western, No. 3, 40c to 40 1-2c; do extra No. 1 feed, 41c to 41 1-2c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50c to 51c; do malting, 62c to 65c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 58c to 60c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; do., seconds, $5.10; do., strong bakers', $4.90; do., winter patents choice, $5.50; do., straight rollers, $5.10; do., straight rollers, bags, $2.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.45; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.10. Bran—$18; shorts, $19; middlings, $22; mouille, $26 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $12.50 to $13. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13c to 13 1-2c; do., finest easterns, 12 1-2c to 12 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 25 3-4c to 26c; do., seconds, 25 1-4c to 25 1-2c. Eggs—Fresh, 22c to 23c; do., selected, 25c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 60c to 75c.

Winnipeg Market.

Winnipeg, July 2.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 94 3-4c; No. 3 Northern, 90 1-4c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 89 3-4c; No. 2 do., 86 3-4c; No. 3 do., 82 1-4c; No. 1 tough, 89 1-4c; No. 2 do., 86 1-4c; No. 3 do., 84 1-4c; No. 4 do., 77 1-4c; No. 1 red Winter, 97 3-4c; No. 2 do., 94 3-4c; No. 3 do., 90 1-4c; No. 4 do., 86c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 34 3-4c; No. 3 C.W., 32 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 33 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 32 1-4c; No. 2 feed, 29 1-2c. Barley—No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 46c; rejected, 47c; feed, 45c. Flax—No. 1 N.W., $1.16 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.13 3-4; No. 3 C.W., $1.03 1-2.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 1.—Wheat—July, 91c; September, 93 1-8c; December, 95 to 95 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 94c; No. 1 Northern, 92 1-4 to 93 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 90 1-4 to 91 1-2c. No. 3 yellow corn, 56 1-2 to 57c. No. 3 white oats, 37 3-4 to 38 1-2c. No. 2 rye, 54 1-4 to 56c. Flour unchanged. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, July 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 92 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 90 3-8 to 93 7-8c; July, 91 7-8c asked; September, 94 to 94 1-8c asked. Close—Linseed, $1.35 5-8; July, $1.34 1-8; September, $1.35 5-8 bid; October, $1.36 1-4.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 2.—Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8 to $8.50; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds, $4.50 to $6.25; yearlings, $2.10 to $2.50; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 pounds, $5.85 to $8.25. Milkers and springers—From $40 to $70. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.75 to $6.25; heavy, $4.50 to $5; lambs, yearlings, $7 to $8; bucks, $4.50 to $5; spring lambs, $8.50 to $9.00. Hogs—$9.50, fed and watered; $9.15 f.o.b., and $9.80 off cars; heavy hogs, over 240 lbs., 50c. less.

Montreal, July 2.—Milch cows, $30 to $65 each. Calves, 3 to 6 cents; sheep, 4 to 4 1-2 cents; lambs, $4 to $5 each; hogs, 10 to 10 1-4 cents.

FOR THE LOSS OF HIS SON.

Father Fails in Action Against the White Star Company.

A despatch from London, England, says: In a test case brought in the King's Bench Division by Thomas Ryan, a farmer of Cork, Ireland, against the White Star Steamship Co. to recover damages for the loss of his son in the Titanic disaster of April, 1912, the jury handed down the following verdict on Wednesday: "There was no negligence regarding the lookout on the ship, but there was negligence in not reducing speed. There is not sufficient evidence to show if the message from the steamship Mesaba, reporting ice, reached a responsible officer on the Titanic." As the judge had left the court judgment has not been entered.

The Gentle Hint.

Mrs. Boreman had dropped in "just for a minute," and the minute had extended already to an hour and a half. This was displeasing to Thomas, who sat and thought things. "Dear little chap!" gushed Mrs. Boreman. "What are you thinking about so deeply, my little man?" "I was thinking," said Thomas promptly, "if it wasn't about time for you to go." "Hush, Thomas!" said his mother hastily. "Look, daddy will have to spank you if you say such things. You mustn't be offended, Mrs. Boreman, please. Children have such a dreadful habit of blurting out the truth without thinking." Strange! Mrs. Boreman remembered that she had a train to catch.

The Hamilton City Hospital needs $50,000 to put it in proper condition.

COMMENT ON EVENTS

The passing of another Dominion Day has aroused some discussion as to whether Canadians as a whole are really treating Canada's natal day quite fairly. In most places it is about the quietest holiday of the year. It is sandwiched between the 24th of May, which continues to be universally observed, and the August civic holidays which towns and cities celebrate. Scarcely anywhere is it made an occasion for a patriotic celebration, and its treatment is in marked contrast to the American's manner of demonstrating on the Fourth of July.

The reason cannot lie in any apathy on the part of Canadians toward their native land. Perhaps it lies partly in the season of the year. The first of July finds that portion of the population which takes summer holidays either preparing to flit or flitting or settling down. And it finds the rural population entering on its busiest season. Another explanation may be that we have not been taught to fully appreciate the significance of Confederation.

The fact that men and newspapers are discussing the matter is a sign that a change is possible.

The U. S. Tariff.

Interest in the progress of the Democratic Tariff Bill at Washington has been revived by the turn of recent developments. In the original draft of the bill provision was made for substantial reduction in various raw food products such as live stock and wheat, but they were not placed on the free list, the amount of duty remaining being, it was claimed, sufficient to provide the American farmer with ample protection, and to prevent the measure from being much good to the Canadian farmer. Finished food products such as meats and flour were on the free list. Incidentally this looked like a pretty soft arrangement for Canadian millers and meat packers.

However, the more radical Democrats have declared that the only thing to do is to make a clean sweep of duties on food stuffs. It now looks as though their view might prevail with a certain proviso, and it is this exception which is of particular interest to Canadians.

The present proposal is that wheat, live stock, etc., should be placed on the free list, but that in the case of countries maintaining a duty against these articles a duty of a similar amount will be levied by the United States.

As Canada maintains duties on food products she would be on this black list of Uncle Sam's.

Will Revive Issue Here.

If such a system of countervailing duties actually comes into effect in the United States, the immediate result is almost certain to be the immediate revival of discussion in Canada of the Reciprocity Issue. The Issue will have distinguishing points, but in the main it will be the same as caused such a furore two years ago.

While there is little discussion on this point as yet, I have heard shrewd observers in the last week or two say that the next general election in Canada will be fought, not on the Navy Issue as has been generally supposed, but once again on the Tariff Question. These predictions are based on the foregoing developments at Washington. It is easy to see how the controversy might be revived, although there is no certain indication as yet as to what the final outcome of the deliberations of the United States Congress will be.

A Versatile Ruler.

Canadians do not know much about the politics of France, but the visit of Premier Poincare to the King of England calls attention to one of the most remarkable men in the world to-day. Poincare is the first man who has been both Premier and President of France. It is rather difficult to understand why any country should have both a Premier and a President or to understand what the respective functions of the two are. In a broad sense the powers of the President are similar to those of the President of the United States, with the exception that the office is supposed to be not a party one, but detached and judicial, something like that of the Governor-General of Canada. The Premiership is, on the other hand, held by a party leader just as in the case of our own Premiership. Poincare is the first man who has been considered sufficiently impartial and has had sufficient popularity and ability to secure elevation from the Premier's position to that of President.

His services to France have been remarkable, and it is understood that in his short term of office he has already converted a shaky Republic into one of considerable strength and stability. His popularity with all classes of people is tremendous. And in addition to his marked success as a statesman he is known as a most generous and discriminating patron of arts and letters.

There are those who say that the chief executive of the old world's solitary Republic of size is the most remarkable public figure in the world to-day.

Hotels Bring High Prices.

The profits which are yet to be made in the hotel business in this country may be indicated by the fact that transfer has just been made of a Toronto hotel license at a price said to exceed considerably the sum of $100,000. It was the highest figure that has ever been paid in Canada for a hotel license. The property in question is centrally situated down town, its main business being in the bar which, though almost one hundred feet long, does not by any means hold the record for Toronto, there being two or three others with greater dimensions.

It is understood that the property which has been in the possession of one family for upwards of forty years, now passes into the hands of interests which are controlled by one or other of the breweries. Brewery ownership, it is understood to apply to many hotels. And in other cases individuals own more than one hostelry. This system of tied houses is, however, frowned upon by the License Commissioners, who desire as far as possible to suppress trafficking or speculating in hotel licenses and it can therefore only be put into effect under cover.

Bourassa in the West.

Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, has been touring Western Canada. The party leaders, exhausted by their Parliamentary duties, have been content to retire for a period of rest and quiet, but not so with the irrepressible Bourassa. In the West he has been expounding the doctrine of Nationalism and he expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the reception he has been receiving.

Bourassa's eloquence and his brightness always command attention. His speeches glitter with sparkling bits which break forth with apparent spontaneity. For example, at Winnipeg he made reference to "our railway magnates who have grown so fat, so powerful and so loyal." And again to "Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is so concerned with the unity of the British Empire, ought first to ask the British Government some means by which he can become a British subject before he teaches lessons of patriotism." Shaughnessy being an American, whose Canadian naturalization does not make him a British citizen. Or, again, "some of our patriots get so broad-chested when they talk about the British Empire that you would think they had swallowed it whole."

During his tour he maintained that neither the Liberal Party nor the Conservative Party constituted British institutions. At the same time he still disavows any idea of forming a Nationalist Party. "I consider there is more than enough with two parties, and I would not desire to take upon my shoulders the responsibility of creating a third source of evil doings."

Question of Senate Reform.

It looks as though we were within measurable distance of an agitation for the abolition of the Canadian Senate. A number of Liberal papers are already committed to the complete abolition of the second Chamber, and now we are having denunciations of it from the press of the other side. For example, one distinguished writer declares that the Canadian Senate "was born in compromise and from the cradle up it has been a pretentious and costly humbug." We read, also, from the same source that it "has never done a useful piece of work since it was organized and that for the purpose for which it was created has been disregarded in its actual performances."

It is said that throughout its whole history only one man has been appointed to the Senate for other than strictly party reasons. The exception was Honorable John Macdonald, of Toronto, a merchant who was appointed by his namesake, Sir John Macdonald, under interesting circumstances. Charges having been made in the Liberal Press that during the Fenian Raids Sir John had made questionable use of the secret service funds, the matter was brought up in Parliament. Mr. John Macdonald, who had a seat in the House of Commons, declared that the attack on his political opponent was most unjust. He rose in his place in the House and defended the Premier in a few sentences.

LIEUT.-COL. J. DUFF STUART, of Vancouver, Commandant of the Canadian Bisley team.

Years later he was appointed to the Senate, and furnishes the only example of a Senator appointed by a Government of the opposing politics.

STRANGE CURE FOR THEFT.

Surgeons Operate on Boy and Remove Part of Skull.

An operation which it is predicted will furnish additional proof that criminal tendencies in the young can be corrected by surgical skill was undertaken at the West Philadelphia Homoeopathic Hospital.

Charles H. Jamison, 8 years old, was placed under the surgeon's knife. Frequently in the last six months the boy, apparently physically healthy, has been examined by medical experts to determine the course of his seemingly uncontrollable leaning toward wrongdoing, especially theft. Several times he was picked up by the police and taken to the House of Detention.

Finally, he came under the care of Dr. Tueller and Dr. Fox, who suggested that an ex-ray photograph of the boy's head be taken. This was done, and a portion of bone compressing the brain was discovered. An operation was then decided upon.

A section of the forepart of the skull two and one-half by one inches was removed and evidence of a compression was discovered.

The pressure relieved, the scalp was stitched. Nothing was placed in the opening made by the removal of the bone. It is believed that owing to the age of the child the bone will grow and close the space. It is thought that the boy received a blow on the head in some manner when an infant.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Delivers An Eloquent Speech at the Guild Hall Banquet.

A despatch from London, England, says: "To-day the friendship between the two nations becomes, if possible, strengthened and reaffirmed. Co-operation continues between them which does not exclude the co-operation of any other power, but which tends, on the contrary, to the maintenance of European peace and establishes between Britain and France fraternal confidence and common good-will." This was the keynote of the eloquent speech which President Poincare delivered at Guild Hall on Wednesday. It further emphasized the stirring message which Poincare has given to the British nation. The President's visit to the city was a personal triumph. He received a great ovation as he drove through the densely crowded streets. Wednesday night he entertained the King at the French Embassy, the banquet being in every respect French, the valuable plate, decorations, and even the chefs coming from across the channel.

FIVE YEARS FOR SPY.

German Dentist Gets Stiff Sentence in England.

A despatch from Winchester, England, says: William Klare, a German dentist residing at Portsmouth, was found guilty at the Assizes here on Wednesday on the charge of espionage at Portsmouth, England's chief naval station. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Torpedoes and submarines, it developed at the trial, were the special subjects of Klare's research.

LOST AT SEA.

Steward Anderson of the Cairngowan Swept Overboard.

A despatch from Montreal says: With her flag at half-mast, the Cairngowan crept quietly into port. Her chief steward, Mr. Guthrie Anderson, was swept from the bridge at sea by the great wave on June 7, when the vessel was about three hundred miles from Scotland.

NAPOLEON'S FIRST VICTORY.

As a Boy the Great Soldier Fought a Battle.

It is a matter of history that at the Battle of Aspern-Essling in 1809, Archduke Charles of Austria, considered by many one of the greatest soldiers of his day, inflicted upon Napoleon the first serious defeat that he had ever suffered. Not so well known is the story of an earlier battle between these two soldiers. Mrs. Hugh Fraser tells it in "Reminiscences of a Diplomatist's Wife."

One day in 1778, the Archduke Charles and his brother Ferdinand, aged seven and nine respectively, were playing with a box of wooden soldiers in an anteroom of the grand-ducal palace at Florence. It happened that a gentleman, accompanied by his little son, called to pay his respects to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the father of the two brothers. After waiting for some minutes in the anteroom, the stranger was summoned to the grand duke's study.

The boy, whom he left waiting in the room, was a sallow, aggressive child, with fine grey eyes and a prematurely serious expression. In his father's absence he amused himself by joining the two small archdukes in their mimic warfare on the carpet. Gradually, to their displeasure, he began to get the better of them; his toy cannon—which he worked vigorously — mowed down their soldiers as fast as they could set them up. At last, when a quarrel was imminent, and the little archdukes were on the point of pommelling their adversary, they were restrained by the return of his father, accompanied by the kindly grand duke.

"Eh, but your youngster is beginning well, Monsieur de Bonaparte," he said, laughing. "I see he has been outmanoeuvring my sons while we have been talking. Well, good luck to him! I trust you will have no trouble in getting him into the establishment at Brienne."

It was indeed young Napoleon who, with the wooden soldiers and a toy cannon, had given evidence of the great military genius within him. Monsieur de Bonaparte had called with his son to ask for the grand duke's personal recommendation, which he hoped would be of service to him in getting his son admitted to the military school at Brienne.

All this time the little Archduke Charles was looking on, scowling and silent. He, too, had dreams of becoming a great soldier, and this defeat at the hands of a stranger hurt him deeply. However, when in later years he found himself pitted against his former opponent, he showed that he had learned well the lesson of the wooden soldiers.

Bound to Bargain.

"What's the price of this silk?" asked a deaf old lady of a young shopman.

"Seven shillings," was the reply.

"Seventeen shillings!" she exclaimed. "I'll give you thirteen."

"Only seven shillings, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest shopman.

"Oh, seven shillings!" rejoined the lady, sharply. "Well, I'll give you five."

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