

What is Pe-ru-na.

Are we claiming too much for Peru-na when we claim it to be an effective remedy for chronic catarrh? Have we abundant proof that Peru-na is in reality such a catarrh remedy? Let us see what the United States Dispensary says of the principal ingredients of Peru-na.

Take, for instance, the ingredient hydrastis canadensis, or golden seal. The United States Dispensary says of this herb, "it is largely employed in the treatment of depraved mucous membranes lining various organs of the human body."

Another ingredient of Peru-na, corydalis formosa, is classified in the United States Dispensary as a tonic. Cedron seeds are another ingredient of Peru-na. The United States Dispensary says of the action of cedron that it is used as a bitter tonic and in the treatment of dysentery, and in intermittent diseases as a substitute for quinine.

Send to us for a free book of testimonials of what the people think of Peru-na as a catarrh remedy. The best evidence is the testimony of those who have tried it.

BORAX IN THE DAIRY.

A Matter of Profitable Interest to the Farmer and Dairyman.

The problem of keeping sweet all the milk and cream in connection with milk and cream selling, and better making, has been a serious one with the farmer.

He has come to realize fully that the slightest taint or hint of staleness left in a can, tin or churn may ruin a whole output; that the taint which is left in the form of bacteria which grow and multiply in milk or butter, producing disastrous results.

The farmer has learned that hot water won't rise any the greasy residue in dairy utensils.

He has learned that soap leaves a residue of its own which is, if anything, worse than the milk or cream residue, and it is little wonder that there has been a constant clamor for a dairy cleanser and sweetener that will meet modern requirements.

A few of the largest creamery establishments have called experts in consultation on this problem, and have with this scientific aid hit upon a product of nature which exactly fills the bill—borax.

Scientists have long known borax as a cleanser, a sweetener and an antiseptic destroyer of bacteria and germ growth. Destroys all that is harmful and promotes and preserves freshness, sweetness and purity, relieving the dairyman and dairy housewife of drudgery and of needless work and worry.

Its cheapness and value should give it first place in the necessities of every dairy.

The cow's udder is kept in a clean, healthy and smooth condition by washing with borax and water, a tablespoonful of borax to two quarts of water.

This prevents roughness and soreness or cracking teats, which make milking time a dread to the cow and a worry to the milker.

The modern cleanser of all dairy utensils consists of one tablespoonful of borax to every quart of water needed. Remember—a tablespoonful equals four teaspoonfuls.

Be sure that you get pure borax. To be sure, you must get "25 Mule Team Borax."

All dealers. A dairy book in colors, called "Jingle Book," sent free to any mother sending name and address of her baby, and tops from two round cartons of "25 Mule Team" Package Borax, with 5c. in stamps.

Address Pacific Coast Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

Handwriting. As a rule, clear handwriting is more common with persons who do not write for a living than with those who do. Authors, for example, are creating something when they write; their mind is concentrated on this creative work; their thoughts are generally above that of their hand, sometimes a whole sentence, and they hurry to keep pace with them. The result is bad handwriting, but handwriting with individuality in it, if not character. There is a theory that plain writing is most easily forged. This is not true. Obscure signatures are most easily forged and the so-called "read" signatures, which nobody can read, easiest of all. The best signature and the safest for a man who signs checks is neither too prim nor too involved; just plain, everyday writing, done in the easiest way, according to his temperament. Such a signature expresses as much character as any handwriting can, but it doesn't tell you a thing about the man's moral makeup; not a thing—Boston Globe.

The Land of the Free. "There's eight nations represented in this war of ours," said Mr. Halloran to his wife on his return from a political meeting. He began to count them off on his fingers.

"There's Irish, French, Egyptians, Poles, Germans, Russians, Greeks and—"

Mr. Halloran stopped, and began again: "There's Irish, French, Egyptians, Poles, Germans, Russians, Greeks and—"

"Isn't it queer I disremember the other war? There's Irish, French—"

"Maybe 'twas Americans," suggested Mrs. Halloran.

"Sure, that's it," said her husband. "I couldn't think."

BREWED THE SAME.

Well Brewed Postum Always Palatable.

The flavor of Postum, when boiled according to directions, is always the same—mild, distinctive, and palatable. It contains no harmful substance like caffeine, the drug in coffee, and hence may be used with benefit at all times.

"Believing that coffee was the cause of my torpid liver, sick headache and misery in many ways," writes an lady, "I quit and bought a package of Postum about a year ago."

"My husband and I have been so well pleased that we have continued to drink Postum ever since. We no longer taste of Postum better than coffee, as it has always the same pleasant flavor, while coffee changes its taste with about every new combination or blend."

"Since using Postum I have had no more attacks of gall colic, the heaviness has left my chest, and the old, common, every-day headache is a thing unknown." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-being" in pigs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GOOD ROADS.

What is State Aid in Road Building?

As both political parties have put a State Aid Good Roads plank in their platform and the Democrats have added Federal Aid as well, the good roads question takes on an added interest.

Perhaps there is no question before the public about which there is more misinformation than State Aid. A good way to explain what it is, is to tell what it isn't.

It isn't a plan to force farmers to build good roads. Not a step can be taken, not a dollar expended until the residents of the respective townships (which are almost always farmers) vote to build roads. It is rather a plan that forces cities, towns and corporations to help pay the cost of such roads as the farmers decide by majority vote to build. As these farmers, under State Aid, will have to pay one-half the expense of the roads they vote to build, and also contribute a small amount to the State fund, the general public is protected against recklessness in expenditure.

State Aid does not take away any local control whatever over the roads. The only restriction is that the actual building of the roads must be done under State supervision. This means a capable engineer is furnished by the State to see a good job is done.

State Aid recognizes the highways as public property used by all and benefiting all, and that every one ought to help pay for them in proportion as they are benefited. The equitable division seems to be to place half the cost against the State and the other half against the township, leaving the township to decide what roads to build and when they shall be improved; the State having no voice in it. If all the townships in the State of Illinois, for instance, should improve their roads at the same time under the present law the farmers would pay one hundred per cent of the whole cost. If under State Aid they would pay fifty per cent, the local proportion, plus three-tenths of the other fifty per cent, or sixty-five per cent of the total, instead of one hundred per cent. This saving to farmers under State Aid would be thirty-five per cent, which amount would be paid by towns, cities, railway and other corporations.

In a nutshell State Aid is a plan to make cities, towns and corporations pay part of the cost of building such roads as the farmers decide to build. Sixteen states now build by State Aid and ten more are taking steps to do so.

Farmers Demand a "Square Deal." The farmers of the West are waking up to a very disagreeable fact, and that is that for a generation or more they have paid all the road taxes that have been paid, and yet the roads are public property—as much as the County Court House.

The farmers of every State east of Indiana have discovered that they have victimized themselves by paying all the road taxes. They demanded and secured State aid, so that from one-half to two-thirds of the cost of building and keeping the roads is paid by the State. That means that everybody pays road taxes.

Under State aid (that is now in force in sixteen States, with ten more about to adopt it) the farmers do not in any way lose control of the highways, and only such roads can be improved as the voters of the respective townships decide upon. As these voters are almost wholly farmers they control the situation completely. All the State can do is to render financial aid to build these roads. The State money comes from a bond issue or a State tax that covers all property in the State. In Illinois, for instance, farmers pay only thirty per cent of the State tax. The big taxpayer is the city of Chicago, which pays forty-two per cent of all taxes paid in the State.

Under State aid gravel and stone roads can be built with very little, if any, increase in farm taxes.

If Illinois, under State aid, were to expend \$5,000,000 a year for ten years upon building good roads the tax would be less than ten cents per acre per year on farm lands. The \$5,000,000 would be sufficient to gravel or macadamize all the main highways of the State and would give each township from fifteen to thirty miles.

Georgia Convicts and Illinois Roads. Whenever The Journal reports the employment of convict labor on public roads, as it has often done, somebody is sure to write asking if this newspaper would have the country believe the Georgia system of working convicts on the open, with all the attendant cruelty of which the papers have lately been full.

Just now one correspondent sends us a clipping to the effect that the lower house of the Georgia legislature has passed a bill ending the present system of convict labor on Jan. 1, 1911, and wants to know whether Illinois and other States should take up a system repudiated thus in the South.

This and other indignant queries are based upon misapprehensions of facts, for the Georgia system bears no resemblance to that suggested by The Journal.

In Georgia, it is true, convicts work in gangs in the forest and in mines, but the State has nothing to do with them after they have been leased to contractors, who are private citizens. These contractors, actuated by no other motive than greed, treat convicts shamefully, forcing them to work to the limit of human endurance and sometimes beyond it, using physical punishment to urge the unfortunate men on even after they are tired. All this is done by the contractors, who are private citizens.

But convicts worked on public roads by the State would have no more reason to fear abuse than they do now, when they are shut up in penitentiaries. They would be treated humanely, and would be vastly better off than now, confined in narrow cells of a great prison—Chicago Journal.

Good Roads and Politics.

The political managers always keep their ears to the ground and as soon as they find the people in large numbers are demanding a thing they get busy and advocate it. Good roads are having its inning. All three national conventions have declared for good roads and for State aid in building them.

The plan that came in vogue a hundred years ago, when trade and commerce was a mere barter and exchange between neighbors and when the roads were purely a local matter, and when practically all farm products were consumed within a few miles of where

they were produced, worked very well. Now a food product of the farm starts over these highways on a journey anywhere from 100 to 5,000 miles. The roads are part of a world-wide system of distribution. Their condition affects the market of the world. Thus they become of State and National interest.

One by one the States are waking up to the new condition and are demanding good roads and that the cost of them shall be fairly distributed and not practically all paid by the farmers. The roads are public property and we have no more right to expect the farmers to pay all the road taxes because he is the largest user of the roads than to ask the lawyers to build the Court House for the reason that they use the building more than others. The public owns the roads; let the public pay the bill on an equitable pro-rating of the expense. State aid does this.

Sixteen States have already adopted the new plan and find it works to a charm, and ten more States are taking steps to adopt it. It is strange that among the States most backward in road improvement are Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. No States need good roads more and none are better able to build them.

The problem of good roads must be met and solved and the solution is State and National aid. This should be the goal of every good roads advocate. When sufficient public interest is aroused relief will come through Congress and the several States. The farmer then will only have to pay his fair proportion.

Advantage of Good Roads to Farmers. The time has passed when any sane person will dispute the advantage of a road good every day in the year—one not put out of commission by rain or frost. Everybody is benefited, as these highways must be used in moving to market the food products upon which all depend. Bad roads make the delivery erratic and uncertain and increase the expense. Good roads make short miles; bad roads long ones. Distance is no longer measured by the yard stick, but by the clock's tick.

The farmers use the country roads more than anyone else, but they do not own them. They are public property and used for the benefit of everybody, hence a fair proportion of the cost to build and maintain ought to be a charge against the whole public. Throughout the Middle West the farmers are paying practically all the road taxes. This is unfair.

In the building of good roads the farmers at first usually overlook the fact that good roads always add to the value of the farms served by them. Farm lands worth \$75 to \$100 per acre with dirt roads will enhance in value from 15 to 25 per cent by building good stone or gravel roads. Under the State aid plan that has been adopted by all the States east of Indiana, hard roads can be built in the Mississippi Valley at an average cost not exceeding \$1.50 per acre. In Illinois the tax will not exceed 10 cents per acre per year for ten years. Every dollar put into good roads on the State aid plan will add from \$5.00 to \$20.00 to the actual selling value of the farm.

Sometimes farmers say, "You can't raise any more corn by building good roads, can you?" No, you can't raise more corn if you build a new house and barn, but these improvements make the farm worth just that much more. So do good roads.

State Aid in Road Building Recommended. Both great political parties strongly recommend State aid in road building for the first time in the history of the country. This shows "State Aid" is a live topic and that it is coming to the front.

The roads are public highways. They should not all the public instead of the farmers only be taxed to build them? Some might say the farmers use them most. Well, the lawyers use the Court House most. Is that any reason why they should pay all the taxes to build it?

Sixteen States have found out and more are finding out that the only way to get good roads is a State aid tax that puts the burden where it belongs, viz., upon every dollar of property in the State to cover at least one-half the expense. This means that farmers are relieved of from 20 to 40 per cent of the burden.

WAITING FOR A FORTUNE.

Mr. Blinky Will Not Worry Over It, but All Ready for It.

Like many another man, Mr. Blinky is always hoping that something will turn up, says the New York Sun. He's an intelligent man and he knows perfectly well that there isn't one chance in 718,000 million billion that he'll ever get a dollar that he doesn't work for and earn; and still he's always hoping and thinking that something might happen.

And so when he gets to the office in the morning he looks in the letter box there, not really with the expectation of finding a fortune, but nevertheless, thinking that there might be something; not disappointed if there isn't, but wishing that he might find there a check for \$1,000,000 from somebody or somewhere, or notice of some fortune that had been left to him that he was now come and claim.

It's just the same when he goes home at night. He's been away all day, long enough for forty things to happen, for forty fortunes to come, and still it is not an absolutely impossible thing, and so he's always kind of hoping that he'll hear some good news when he goes home.

He never does; he finds everything going along there placidly; there hasn't been any fortune sent in or brought in by Uncle Sam, and he knows that he'd speak of it if there had been; but sometimes he says to Mrs. Blinky jokingly: "Anybody leave us two million to-day?"

"No," says Mrs. Blinky smiling. "One million?"

"No," says Mrs. Blinky. "Half a million, maybe?" says Mr. Blinky.

"Perhaps it was a hundred thousand? We could do with that."

"No, not a hundred thousand."

"No, not a dollar?" says Mrs. Blinky.

"Well, then," says Mr. Blinky, "I guess I'll smoke my pipe, and be done this right cheerfully. But he's always hoping."

Something happens every day to convince a man that the fools are the only wise ones.

If you wait until you are called you may be too late for breakfast.



Charcoal is appreciated by the flock. Provide it for them.

Rape makes fine hog feed. They do not blot on it as sheep do.

Sow a little more clover and divide it up into hog pastures. It will pay big.

It is a good scheme to use kerosene liberally about the interior of the place the entire year.

A dairy cow shut up in a dark stable and fed on highly concentrated food quickly burns out.

Better to plant a little in the garden and plant well than to half plant a great quantity of stuff.

The community where the good dairy cow is in the majority is the community which is marked by contentment and prosperity.

Pie is good, but nobody wants it three times a day, and nothing else. No more does a hog want corn month in and month out without change.

The feeding out of the odds and ends of fodder before the cold and wet fall weather ruins it is important and means the saving of a snug sum every year.

Feed the cow all the hay or other roughness she will eat, even if she is running on good pasture. Her appetite tells her better what she needs than you can tell.

There are about twenty-five kinds of nut-bearing trees in the United States. The consumption of nuts is increasing rapidly, the demand evidently growing much faster than the home supply is increased.

Some genius of figures estimates that the corn crop of Missouri for 1907 would fill 8,000,000 farm wagons, which, if hitched close together, would make a chain that would reach around the world.

All good sheep feeders have good racks and feed boxes or troughs. A flock may live if fed on ground, but nothing less than keen hunger will prompt so delicate an animal to take its feed from the wet and filth of a yard.

The tax commissioners of some western states are now trying to find out whether they can tax land which is previously entirely worthless, but which through the expenditure of large sums of money for irrigation has been brought to large fertility.

In spite of the fact that Professor Milton Whitney says that there is enough land east of the Missouri river to sustain the population for the next fifty years, a Texas drainage system is expected to reclaim 10,000,000 acres which lie along the coast.

The first butterfly farm was established about ten years ago by William Watkins, a famous English entomologist, at Eastbourne, England. There are now many similar farms in France and other countries. The object of these farms is to rear silk worms.

At the University of Illinois nearly 100 students were last year enrolled in the course of elementary bird study. The object of this work is to prevent the needless destruction of birds and to teach farmers how to protect those which are useful to them.

The Holstein breeders in their recent national meeting appointed a committee to secure a federal law for the inspection of cattle for tuberculosis and to do away with inspection by the states. There is no question that such a law would prove advantageous.

A Kansas City man who went to a neighboring poultry farm to buy a trio picked out three good-looking birds and tendered a \$20 bill in payment, expecting about \$10 in change. He almost fainted when he was informed that the price of the rooster and two hens was \$250.

Unless the stock is fed an amount over and above that which is needed for body maintenance there will be no gain. A thousand-pound steer has been found by experiment to require daily 15 pounds of timothy hay, 12 pounds of clover hay and seven pounds of corn meal just to keep on an even keel. More must be fed if there is to be any gain.

If a neighbor asks us to do an errand or two while in town why be grumpy? We may want to ask a favor ourselves next day or next week. And, by the way, some men have a knack of doing a troublesome act for a neighbor in such a manner as to create the impression that it is the one thing that gives him great pleasure. That is a fine gift and we cannot cultivate it too much.

It seems at the present time that the graduates of the state agricultural schools of the country are finding no trouble in getting located. The young man who knows the science of good farming and how to apply it commands \$75 to \$100 a month, with his board and lodging, and lives easily, comfortably and wholesomely. The farmer, who can do so, should give his sons the education that will lift them to the heights of their occupation. Young men trained so they can command such financial returns for their services to others can use their scientific training to still greater profit for themselves. The scientific farmer, who is worth \$100 or \$150 a month to another man, is worth \$200 to \$300 to himself if he applies science to his own soil.

Feed and Sugar for Horses. Grain is not the only food on which the horse thrives. In Egypt, the Khedive's best mares are fed largely on currants, and these animals are noted for their endurance and speed.

Figs, during the fig harvest, form the food of the horses of Smyrna; they feed to it from oaks or hay.

In Tasmannia penches and in Arabia dates take the place of the usual hay and oats, corn and bran.

The green tops of the sugar cane are fed to the horses of the West Indies, and for long weeks, in many parts of Canada, windfall apples form the horse's food.

Medicinal Properties of Vegetables. Tomatoes act on the liver, spinach on the kidneys, so does asparagus; all kinds of greens purify the blood. Lettuce and cucumbers cool the system, and celery is excellent for both rheumatism and the nerves. A soup made with onions is regarded by the French as a restorative in cases of debility and weakness of the digestive organs. Leeks and garlic promote digestion, and it is said that beet root gives energy and cheerfulness.

Farming "No Snap." I often see wild yarns telling how a mechanic with \$200 to \$300 can make a good living on a few acres of land or a stenographer or school teacher can earn enough to support a family with chickens on a town lot.

People who are ignorant of the farming business are often induced by these silly stories to throw up their jobs and try it. Any kind of farming is serious business and requires a lot of technical knowledge, and it cannot be learned in a day or a year.

If a mechanic is so situated that he can get a piece of land near his job on which he can experiment, keeping close to the payroll at the factory meantime, he will be able to tell in a year or two whether it is a good thing or not.

Go very slow and when you venture on farming or chicken raising, stick to some other kind of a job that will keep the meat well supplied all you are sure you can succeed. Then go at it for all you are worth.—Exchange.

Practical Pigeon Hints. Pigeons must have grit. Don't forget that.

There should be one bath pan for every twelve pair of birds.

Hemp seed is one of the best stimulants known for pigeons.

Thomas Wright says a pigeon's prime of life is from 5 to 9 years of age.

Green food is a luxury, but not a necessity. It is advised not to feed lettuce to pigeons.

Never catch a bird in the daytime unless absolutely necessary. This alone will make tame birds wild.



This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN. For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration.

Why don't you try it? Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Excitement on "Change." "Hello, Graynes! I haven't seen you here for several days! Been out of the city?"

"Not particularly, Stox. I might have been farther away than that, however, for all you know. I might have been out of my mind."

"Huh! You might have been out of that without even leaving your house."

Involuntary Contributions. Ordinary Individual—I see President Roosevelt has been offered a dollar a word for the story of his hunting adventures in Africa next year. If he had been paid at that rate my message to Congress—go!

Predatory Trust Magnate—Huh! They cost a lot of us a good deal more than a dollar a word!

HER GOOD FORTUNE. After Years Spent in Vain Effort. "Hello, Graynes! I haven't seen you here for several days! Been out of the city?"

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CURED HER CHILDREN.

Girls Suffered with Itching Eczema—Baby Had a Tender Skin, Too—Relieved on Cuticura Remedies.

"Some years ago my three little girls had a very bad form of eczema. Itching eruptions formed on the backs of their heads which were simply covered. I tried almost everything, but failed. Then my mother recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I washed my children's heads with Cuticura Soap and then applied the wonderful ointment, Cuticura. I did this four or five times and I can say that they have been entirely cured. I have another baby who is so plump that the folds of skin on his neck were broken and even bled. I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and the next morning the trouble had disappeared. MRS. Napoleon Duceppe, 41 Duluth St., Montreal, Que., May 21, 1907."

ROYAL COMPOSERS. Henry VIII's Anthems Sung by Caesar.

"The first of the English sovereigns who won fame as a composer was Henry VIII. Many of his anthems are sung to-day by cathedral choirs. He also wrote a melodious effusion. 'Now Fayre, Fayrest off Every Fayre,' to quote the original title, for the marriage of his sister, Margaret, with James IV of Scotland," said Miss Alys Lorraine in the London Chronicle.

"Charles I was another composer, and I am including in my program his effective setting of Thomas Carew's poem 'Mark How the Blushful Morn.' 'I think everybody knows that Queen Victoria was a fine singer and a good pianist, and the late Prince Consort was most zealous in popularizing the art in this country. The majority of Prince Albert's compositions have been collected and published. Of the present members of the royal family the most distinguished as a composer is Princess Henry of Battenberg.

"Turning aside to foreign courts, the German emperor has won some fame for his 'Song of Aegir,' which is included in my program. The late Duke of Saxe-Weimar, a most riprapant brother of the prince consort, composed several operas.

"Marie Antoinette will be represented in the program by her setting of Florian's 'C'est Mon Ami,' and from the many works of the Saxon monarch Anthony the Good, who died in 1836, I have chosen a song he composed in celebration of the birth of his nephew, Prince Clement.

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