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REFORM OF THE LORDS.

Campaign Outlined by His Majesty in the Speech.

COMMONS TO HAVE UNDIVIDED AUTHORITY OVER FINANCES.

Requirements of Naval Defence Make Necessary a Substantial Increase in Cost of Navy.

London, Feb. 21.—The King this afternoon opened in state the third Parliament of his reign. In a momentous Speech from the Throne His Majesty outlined the plan of the ministerial campaign against the House of Lords as follows:

'Recent experiences have disclosed serious difficulties due to recurring differences of strong opinion between the two branches of the legislature. Proposals will be laid before you with all convenient speed, to define the relations between the Houses of Parliament so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance and its predominance in legislation. Those measures, in the opinion of my advisers, should provide that this House should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially in regard to proposed legislation the functions of initiation and revision, subject to proper safeguards of delay.'

London, Feb. 21—Parliament was opened formally this afternoon by the king who was accompanied by the Queen, and is now fully organized and ready for the work of the session. The state opening was marked by all the pomp, and pageantry associated with these occasions since the accession of Edward VII. The royal progress through the troop-lined streets from Buckingham Palace to Westminster drew the usual huge crowds, but widespread as has been always the interest in these brilliant functions, both among the public and those personally participating in them, to-day's ceremony had an attraction all its own. Uppermost in the minds of the thousands who witnessed the spectacle in the streets, and among the occupants of the red-clothed benches in the gilded chamber, was the thought of the forthcoming fight which threatens the very existence of the hereditary house of peers, and the conjecture whether they were spectators of acts preluding historic changes in centuries-old institutions of Great Britain.

The ceremony itself did no differ outwardly from scores of previous state openings excepting in the presence close to the Throne of the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. The former wore the uniform of an officer of the British Navy of which he was recently appointed admiral of the fleet. Every corner of the chamber was filled and the varied colorings of the peer's, bishops's and judges' robes, the court, diplomatic, naval and military uniforms with the beautiful gowns of richly jewelled women made a scene of brilliancy.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 21.—In the course of the Speech from the Throne the King said that the expenditure authorized by the last Parliament is being duly incurred, but, as the revenue required to meet it has not been provided for by the imposition of taxes, recourse has been had, under parliamentary sanction, to temporary borrowing, and arrangements must be made to deal with the financial situation thus created.

Continuing, His Majesty said the requirements of the naval defence of the Empire have made it necessary to propose a substantial increase in the cost of the Navy.

PROMINENT LIBERAL OPINION.

London, Feb. 21.—The opinion of some prominent Liberals is that if there is to be a general election the sooner the better. Some predict that the new government will last only six weeks. Mr. Winston Churchhill was overheard to remark: 'The situation certainly is serious, but I think we will beat the beggars out yet.'

Speaking at Longford, Mr. Farrell, M. P., said the issue must end, and the Nationalist party will demand that the question of the veto of the House of Lords and Home Rule must be taken up, and granted by the new government, otherwise the government must go out. The feeling of the Irish party, he said, was that these questions had reached a state of now or never.

London, Feb. 21.—The central pact in the political situation is that there has been no change in the attitude of Mr. Asquith, who still holds to the programme of the government—namely, the budget first, and then the anti-Lords resolution. The month's holiday at Easter will be followed by a fresh attack on the House of Lords with a general election probably in July. The Premier is still convinced that the finances of the country are the most urgent matter, and must be settled before the end of the financial year. The threats of Mr. John Redmond and the Labor party make no impression on him. It is said that he is quite ready for a dissolution if defeated by their votes in the House of Commons.

This is borne out by the remarkable and unusual call issued by the government whip on Saturday warning the Radical members that an 'important division is expected before the debate on the address has been reached' pleading with them to be in attendance to-day.

This would seem to indicate that the decisive question of the order of the government procedure, namely, whether the budget or the veto shall first be raised, will be settled without delay to-day.

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS.

London, Feb. 21.—A meeting of all the Irish Nationalists in the new House of Commons was held this morning to determine the party's attitude toward the governmental programme. Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, presided, and that he is in mood to fight, unless Mr. Asquith clears the way for Irish aspirations may be gathered from his appeal to the people of Ireland for party funds issued this morning.

'The appeal,' says Mr. Redmond, 'is vitally urgent by reason of the strong probability that another dissolution of parliament will be upon us immediately, perhaps before Easter.

To-day's meeting authorized Mr. Redmond to voice the already-expressed opinion of the party regarding the policy that should be pursued, but suspended direction on the final acuon to be taken until the King's speech had been read and the position of the government more fully disclosed.

London, Feb. 21.—Mr. Balfour is suffering from a cold. His followers are much worried lest he should be unable to attend the session of the House of Commons to-day, for which the ministry has sent out an urgent 'whip,' saying an important vote would be taken.

CABINET VACANCIES FILLED.

London, Feb. 20.—Mr. Asquith has filled the vacancies in the ministry, which is an indication that he at least expects the Government to pass safely through the crisis. The new ministers are: Wm. Wedgewood Benn and Ernest Jos. Soares, junior lords of the Treasury; Edwin Samuel Montague, under secretary for India, and Cecil Wm. Norton, assistant postmaster-general. Mr. Norton succeeds Sir Henry Norman, who failed of election. This completes the ministry. In the case of the junior lords, by-elections will be necessary, though they had good majorities last month, and there is little danger of their losing their seats.

London, Feb. 15.—The third Parliament of King Edward assembled this afternoon. The ceremony was of the simplest character. All the royal pageantry connected with the state opening was postponed to February 21st, and the interim devoted to the swearing in of members and the clearing away if possible of the difficulties confronting the Government.

Not for many years has such intense interest attached to the opening of the Parliament, and seldom have the problems involving the success or failure of the Government threatened to be so difficult of solution even to the most capable of the members of Parliament. The result of the recent elections is so confused that even the staunchest press supporters of the Government admit that proof that the Government will have a majority to act drastically upon the dominant issues can be established only after the House of Commons has settled down to work, and the Nationalists and Laborites show their hands in the course of the debate upon the Speech from the Throne.

The proceedings to-day were brief. The time-honored custom of searching the vaults under the two houses was observed this morning. Subsequently the members-elect of the House of Commons were summoned to the House of Lords, where Parliament was opened by the Royal Commission. This formality over, the members of the House of Commons returned to the House for organization.

The Lower Chamber re-elected the Right Hon. James William Lowther, member for the Penrith division of Cumberland, Speaker and forthwith the swearing in of its members was commenced.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone a Peer.

London, Feb. 15.—Mr. Herbert John Gladstone, Secretary of State, for Home Affairs, and who, through a recent appointment, is about to become Governor-General of British South Africa, was elevated to the peerage today.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain Again in the House.

London, Feb. 16.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Morpeth escorted Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to a seat on the front government benches in the House of Commons to-day, and there, resting on a stick, with his head bent towards the clerk, who administered the oath the apostle of Tariff Reform repeated the formula in a low voice as his name was added to the roll by his son. Mr. Chamberlain placed a cross against his name.

BOOM IN RUBBER

Former Shareholders in London Re-buying at Double Prices.

London, Feb. 17.—The boom in rubber shares, which has excited the Stock Exchange for some time, yesterday reached unexpected dimensions exceeding any in recent times. The demand is due to the public realizing that rubber can be profitably cultivated in parts of the world where it is not yet grown, such as in Ceylon and the Malay States. Each day sees riotous excitement in the section of the Exchange devoted to trading in rubber shares. Many persons who bought shares some time ago and sold out at a handsome profit are now rebuying shares at double the former price.

'TYPHOID MARY'

A Curious Menace to Public Health.

New York, Feb. 21.—'Typhoid Mary,' whose real name is withheld at the request of the New York health authorities, is a free woman again, after having been confined in charity hospitals, off and on, for three years, because physicians said that she was a living receptacle for typhoid germs, and a menace to public health. She was formerly a cook, and considered particularly dangerous in that capacity as likely to transmit disease. With the understanding that she is to cook no more, Mr. Lederle, the health commissioner, announced to-day that the department had decided to release her.

'Typhoid Mary' had of late been confined in a charity hospital on an island in the East River. Her case is unique in medical records. After repeated cases of typhoid were discovered in families for which she had cooked, the authorities made an investigation, resulted in her detention on the theory that she was a walking reservoir for typhoid germs, harmless to herself, but easily communicated to those whose food she cooked.

FOSTER VS. MACDONALD

Investments of Union Trust Company in the West Summarized.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—A stab in the back is how I. F. Hellmuth described the attack on the Hon. G. E. Foster at the opening of the action of Mr. Foster against Mr. J. A. Macdonald, managing editor of the Toronto 'Globe,' seeking to recover $50,000 damages for slander. The speech complained of was one delivered in 1908 at Orillia by Mr. Macdonald, wherein he challanged Mr. Foster to show that he did not receive a rake-off from the sale of wild lands in the North-West to the Union Trust Company while he was general manager of that company.

The defence made a spectacular win when the case was opened before Justice Magee and a jury, when defence counsel obtained after a hard fight leave to amend so that their defence statement now says that what was said, and what was next day printed in the 'Globe,' was a fair comment on a report of the Royal Commission on Insurance.

The magnitude of the amount of damages asked for, the political eminence of the plaintiff—a former finance minister of Canada— and the noteworthy post occupied by Mr. J. A. Macdonald, all tended to arouse popular curiosity. Even before it was certain that the fifty-thousand-dollar action would go on, spectators thronged in and grabbed the court seats.

Counsel for Mr. Foster were present in the persons of J. F. Hellmuth, C. A. Masten, E. G. Cattanach, with E. F. B. Johnston, N. W. Rowell and J. S. Fairley, for Mr. Macdonald.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 20.—With the conclusion late on Saturday afternoon of the evidence of Col. Elliott and Mr. G. Stevenson, supreme chief ranger, of the Independent Order of Foresters, the first stage in the libel suit of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster, against Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the 'Globe,' may be said to have closed. The day was not without incidents of a deeply interesting nature, and in the cross-examination of Mr. Stevenson by Mr. Hellmuth, for the plaintiff, the witness showed that in repartee and directness of answer he could easily hold his own. Perhaps the most striking feature of the evidence was that Mr. Foster did not personally risk a cent in all the deals carried out while he was manager of the Union Trust Company. The investments of the Union Trust Company in lands in the West were summarized by the witness and shown to be as follows: The Montague Loan Mortgages, $133,000; the Great Wsst Land Company, $958,000; Aird Land Agreement of June 1, 1903, $229,150; Aird Land Agreement of a later date, $94,080; Carrott River Lands, $204,800; Swan River lands, $52,080; Kamloops Lands, lumber, mills and other properties, $1,000,000. Total investments $2,671,110. It was also shown that from October, 1903, to the end of 1904 the Independent Orders of Foresters advance to the Union Trust Company $1,337,500, of which $340,000 was for investments, and $997,500 for stock in the company. The total advances were $1,582,217.27. For the investments outside of the stock the Foresters got no security. Mr. Stevenson said the investments were repaid, and he believed all the stock would be returned.

One of the amusing passages of the day occurred when Mr. Hellmuth, in cross-examination, was pressing Col. Stevenson as to the antagonistic attitude he had adopted in regard to the use of the Foresters' funds for speculative purposes. 'I may tell you, Mr. Hellmuth,' said Mr. Stevenson, 'that I did not look at it from a Sunday School point of view.'

'Oh, I am glad to hear you say so,' responded counsel for the plaintiff, with a touch of sarcasm.

'Well, I should have thought the son of a bishop would have looked at it from that point of view,' was Col. Stevenson's smiling retort, amid a burst of laughter, which was renewed when Mr. Hellmuth, in no way discomfited, replied, 'It is too bad to remind me of that.' I have been trying to live it down for years.' Mr. Hellmuth appeared to be anxious that Mr. Stevenson should know that bank directors could loan money of the bank to themselves, and that inferentially company directors or managers could do the same. Col. Stevenson, in answer to continual questioning, reiterated that in his opinion it was not legal or proper.

GALE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

All Shipping Driven to Shelter

London, Feb. 21.—A fierce gale has swept over the British Isles, doing an immense amount of damage. The harbors are crowded with shipping seeking shelter. Incoming vessels report extremely rough passages. The 'Adriatic' and 'Amerika,' which arrived today at Plymouth, experienced a succession of gales all the way across the Atlantic. The 'Mauretania,' after a long delay, succeeded in embarking the mails at Queenstown, but was unable to land her pilot who was taken on to New York. Reports received here tell of the wreck of a large number of small craft. The Italian ship 'F. S. Ciampa,' a freighter from Castellamere, Sicily, with all her crew, was lost in a gale off Dunwoody Bay, and reports tell of the wreck of a large number of small crafts.

Paris, Feb. 21.—A howling gale in the English Channel sweeping the French coast as far as Finisterre, has driven all shipping to shelter. Wire communication between England and France has been cut off. All steamers have been considerably delayed.

A COSTLY PRESENT.

Barkeepers, Take Warning.

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 17.—The bartender of the Windsor Hotel was fined $40 and costs in the Police Court this afternoon for presenting a friend with a bottle of whiskey after closing hours.

A PARIS INFAMY.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The disappearance of the young wife of a druggist named Parat was cleared up to-day when the police broke in and found the woman heavily chained between the bed and the wall, horribly scarred.

In addition to the chain, which was strongly padlocked around the neck, a cruel contrivance resembling a coat of mail, but strengthened by a belt of copper rings, enveloped the body. Both objects could be removed only by the use of keys. The woman told a pitiful tale of two years' imprisonment and martyrdom. Last November, while still in chains, she gave birth to her fifth child. The husband refused to call a doctor.

Parat, who was arrested, declared that he loved his wife, but was extremely jealous of her.

TURBULENT STRIKERS

City Passenger Traffic of Philadelphia Held Up.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19.—Coming suddenly when least expected, a strike was declared against the Philadelphia Railroad Transit Company by the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and to-night the police and firemen were busy handling turbulent crowds in several sections of the city. Two cars were burned, a score of cars were attacked, forcing their crews to abandon them, and numerous arrests were made. Except in the central part of the city, street car service was almost at a standstill to-night. Cars running through the central sections were heavily protected. The most serious disturbances were in Kensington, Philadelphia's great mill district in the north-eastern part of the city. Two cars in different parts of that district were attacked by boys and strike sympathizers, compelling the crews to abandon the cars. The cars were wrecked and both were then set on fire. The fire department was summoned, but the cars were damaged beyond repair before the firemen arrived. Great crowds collected in the vicinity of the burned cars and for a time it was feared a riot would follow. The firemen, however, were ordered to turn their hose on the crowd, and the mob scattered. Along Kensington avenue lumber and other obstructions were piled on the tracks. The usual big Saturday night crowd out for fun, was in evidence, but the street was heavily policed and no further general disorder occurred. The traction company withdrew all its cars in that section tonight, declaring they had men to run them, but had no desire to cause trouble. West Philadelphia, the southern section of the city, Germantown and other parts of the town reported attacks on the cars. Many persons were struck by missiles, but no one was seriously hurt.

To-day's strike is the second by trolley men within a year. The strike came so suddenly that thousands of persons were caught away from their homes and much inconvenience was caused by the curtailment of street car service. The leaders of the union declare the trouble was started by the company, but the corporation says the strike was pre-arranged. Since the threatened strike of a month ago, a committee from the union and Mr. Kruger, for the company had been endeavoring to reach an agreement to take the place of the one made after the strike of last summer, which expires on June 1. The men asked for an increase in wages and among other things wanted to bind the company not to recognize any other union by the Amalgamated Association. The union leaders charged that a rival organization, known as the United Carmen's Association, had been put in the field to defeat the efforts being made by the Amalgamated Association for better working conditions. The company declined to recognize the Amalgamated Association exclusively, but stated that its men were free to belong to any union they wanted to. The break in the negotiations came on Thursday, and last night and to-day about two hundred men were dismissed for 'the good of the service.' This aroused the indignation of the men.

RIOT ACT PROCLAIMED.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20.—Rioting in every section of the city followed the attempt of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to operate its lines here to-day. Passengers and crews were driven from the cars by infuriated mobs of strike sympathizers, and in nearly a score of instances the abandoned cars were burned or otherwise destroyed. At nightfall every car was withdrawn from service.

Stern measures were adopted by the police to quell the disorders, and nearly five hundred persons were arrested, charged with inciting to riot. Two women were shot by stray bullets, and many people were removed to the hospitals.

Mayor Reyburn to-night ordered Mr. Clay, the police director, to swear in three thousand additional police, and issued a proclamation putting in effect the riot act.

The executive committee of the Central Labor Union, at a meeting this afternoon, pledged both moral and financial support to the striking carmen. They also decided to call a sympathetic strike of every union man in the city in case the authorities put in effect their threat to operate the cars with policemen and firemen.

At 26th and Wharton streets, in the southern section of the city, a mob of boys drove the conductor and motorman from their posts, and after the four women passengers had left the car, set it on fire with waste taken from a nearby freight car. Thre following car was also stopped, and was being set on fire when a detachment of police and a chemical engine reached the scene.

In this section Mary Devlin, aged 16 years, was shot in the leg when the police fired their revolvers in an effort to check the mob.

In the usually quiet residential section of West Philadelphia mobs were formed which for a time baffled the police. Iron bars and stones were piled on the tracks and several cars were wrecked. Mounted police were powerless to disperse the mobs here and a fire hose was finally brought into play.

The importation of 175 men from New York led to the attack on the barns and the main officer of the company at Eighth and Dauphin streets this afternoon. Windows were broken by stones hurled by the mob, which was dispersed after twenty-five arrests had been made.

MUCH TOO ZEALOUS.

An Immigration Agent Who 'Delairs' Britons Receives a Lesson.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 20.—In the Supreme Court yesterday Judge Russell heard a habeas corpus motion. The applicants, John Roder and thirteen others, were detained by Mr. Annand, an immigration agent at Halifax, on the ground that Roder and the others did not comply with the immigration laws, inasmuch as they did not have the necessary twenty-five dollars required of all immigrants. It was shown that several of them did have the money nd the remainder had employment promised them. The men in question are going to Sydney to work, it is said, for the Dominion Coal Company.

The judge ordered their discharge and the men will be sent to their destination. If the motion had been refused the men would have been sent back to England. This is a similar case to that in which Governor Fraser and the North British Society recently intervened on behalf of a number of Scotsmen, but deportation in that case was prevented without the intervention of the courts.

SOCIALISTS ANGRY

The Prussian Suffrage Question Caused Heated Words in the Reichstag.

Berlin, Feb., 19.—To-day's session of Reichstag opened with a stirring scene, growing out of an interpellation by the Socialists asking Chancellor Von Bethman-Hollweg what had induced him, in his Prussian suffrage speech in the Diet, to attack universal suffrage as guaranteed by the Imperial constitution.

Dr. Frank, Socialist member, referring to the Chancellor's remark that a democratic franchise exercised an evil and degenerating influence upon political morals, inquired whether the Reichstag was willing to sustain a criticism of universal suffrage from the Chancellor. He asked what would happen to a Chancellor who asserted that in many speeches the Emperor had exercised an evil and degenerating influence.

Dr. Frank's comment caused an uproar on the right of the chamber, whence came many calls demanding that the speaker be brought to order. Vice-president Spahn finally called Frank to order, which aroused a counter demonstration of protest on the part of the Socialists.

Chancellor Von Bethman-Hollweg accepted the interpellation, assuring the House that the universal suffrage of the Empire was secure from any attacks by the Imperial Government or the Bundesrath. Herr Groer, Clerical member, pointed out the conflict between Dr. Vou Bethman-Hollweg's position as Chancellor of the Empire and as Prussian minister president. Deputy Lebehr, Socialist member, referred to the recent street demonstrations, and said that the Socialists mean to continue the protest and that they were not to blame for the rioting at Halle, Neumuenster,and Frankfort, but that the police were responsible because they had interfered with peaceable crowds. The police, he said, had used arms against unarmed people, wounding and massacring women, children and other persons. 'The fault' he added, 'is with the ruling powers and the bloodshed at Frankfort and Neumuenster clings to the fingers of the Chancellor. The Socialists will continue making demonstrations in the streets and perhaps, will use stronger methods. We shall bring it to pass that the Prussian people obtain universal suffrage against the opposition of the Government and the parties supporting it. If that result in violence, which is probable, a revolution of the people would be justifiable. The English Stuarts and French Bourbons perished in an attempt to use force against victorious and popular movements, and precisely so will any such attempt with us be crushed by the power of the people. If you let matters proceed so far the people will be ready.'

The speech caused a prolonged commotion. Vice-president Spahn, as Herr Lebehr ended, called him to order for his statement that the bloodshed in the rioting was upon the hands of the Chancellor.

BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS

Militant Tactics in Abeyance Merely to Give Liberals One More Chance.

London, Feb. 21. — The militant suffragists confidently expect that their case will be settled soon. While their militant tactics are in abeyance, they are trying to arouse the interest of the entire feminine community by means of a 'woman's mission.' This is a series of meetings for women only, which are to be held simultaneously all over the country. They are also making preparations for another general election, which they are sure will come within a few months. Their abandonment of the militant tactics, which is considered by the Liberal party as an acknowledgment of the futility of such methods, they declare to be merely a temporary measure. They wish to give the government one more chance to do the right thing, and are willing to wait a reasonable length of time ,but at the end of this probation, should the government refuse to consider their claim, they state that their former militant tactics will be mere child's play to what will happen in the future.

One effective result of the suffragette invasion of Holloway Jail and the constant complaint of the 'votes for women' prisoners there as to their treatment, is a new scheme which has just been framed by the Home Office. In future women prisoners between the ages of 16 and 23 will be separated from hardened criminals and will receive lessons in sewing and dressmaking. A committee of ladies will also assist them to obtain situations when their sentences have been served.

THE PREMIER OF EGYPT

Murdered by a Nationalist Student.

Cairo, Feb. 20.—Boutros Pacha Ghali, the Egyptian premier and minister of foreign affairs, was shot and seriously wounded to-day by a student, who was arrested. The student fired five shots, three of the bullets lodging in the Premier's body. Two of the bullets, however, inflicted only superficial wounds. The crime was entirely of a political nature, the assassin being a Nationalist. He declared that his motive was a desire to avenge various acts of the Government, which the Nationalists attribute personally to Boutros Pacha.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 21.—The premier died at six o'clock this morning.

THE 'YELLOW' FOOLS.

How Their Degenerate 'Artists' Turn the Boys Against the Farm.

Columbus, Feb. 19.—The newspapers' comic Sunday supplements that picture hayseeds and birds' nests in farmers' boards and make fun of the agriculturist are responsible for the high prices of food stuffs. So John A. Stewart, a New York manufacturer and founder of the State Agricultural School, Morrisville, N.J., testified before the legislative committee, investigating food prices. Mr. Stewart said the comic supplements ridicule the farmer and his work and so drive the farmer's sons to the cities. So few men are left to raise crops that many farms are being abandoned. Only the older people remain on the farms said Mr. Stewart, and little food in excess of what is needed there is being produced. So it is now comparatively easy to corner the market on many food commodities. He declared the situation is alarming and should be changed by making farm life more attractive.

RIOTOUS CAIRO

The Town Greatly Excited and Hatred of Negro Intensified.

Cairo, Ills., Feb. 18.—Thirty militiamen, members of company 'K,' of this city, this morning patrolled the sidewalk in the front of the Alexander County Court House, where shortly before one a.m. Alexander Halliday, leader of a mob attack on the jail, was shot by deputy sheriffs, several of whom are Negroes. Four other men, two of them not members of the mob, were wounded.

Halliday, son of a former mayor of Cairo, lay for three hours dying beside the Court House steps, with the temperature a few degrees above zero. During the entire time Sheriff Nellis, acting on orders, received by telephone from Governor Deneen, refused to permit any one to remove the wounded man, or to allow a physician to enter the enclosure. The sheriff says he believed the man was dead. Militiamen who removed his body at 4 a.m., say it was warm, indicating that death had come but a short time before.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 20—Police are searching the city to-night for a negro suspected of purse-snatching and another clash between the authorities and the citizens is feared if the man is caught.

Feeling is still running high against these negroes, and intensity was added to this sentiment this afternoon, when negroes, it is charged, made insulting gestures at the persons in the funeral procession following the body of Alexander Halliday, killed on Thursday night in an attack on the jail.

The bitter feeling against the negroes is manifested in threats and rumors of future demonstrations. Women generally are carrying revolvers, and are urged by their husbands and male relatives to shoot to kill if attacked.

The special grand jury which has been instructed to investigate the riot will probably be dissolved to-morrow morning, when it reconvenes. Judge W. M. Butler, who instructed the jury, conferred with Sheriff Nellis this afternoon and later announced that he would decide whether a new jury is necessary There are four negroes on the jury.

The home of Sheriff Nellis is guarded by the militia, and he is given a military escort, when he leaves the court house. Popular feeling is against him for using negroes as deputies, and allowing Halliday's body to lie in front of the jail for three hours.

Adjutant-General Dickson, Governor Deneen's personal representative, declared, this afternoon that Sheriff Nellis was not ordered by the Governor to let Halliday's body on the ground until the militia arrived. Mrs. Nellis, wife of the sheriff, collapsed this afternoon under the strain, and is now under a physician's care.

The ministers for the most part today united in urging the citizens to support the law, but the Rev. Frank Thompson, of the First Christian Church, said:

'No American whose heart is filled with passion for the commonwealth can approve mob law, yet things have occurred in Cairo, which, if they had not moved Cairo's brave men to deeds —daring and desperate deeds—and Cairo's fair women to tears, would have lowered them to the level of the unfeeling ox, which calmly feeds as his comrade suffers or dies.'

This is the feeling in Cairo among the masses.

Statements on Saturday by four negro deputy sheriffs to a coroner's jury that they fired several shots each Thursday night when Alexander Halliday was killed, while leading a mob attack on the county jail, resulted last night in a renewal of anti-negro agitation. The situation was acute, and 300 militiamen began patrolling the streets in anticipation of demonstrations against negroes or attacks on their property. Cairo is virtually under martial law, although Adjutant-General Dickson says the civil authorities will remain in control unless there is a new outbreak.

The coroner's inquest resolved itself into a general quiz by the jurors. The inquisitors are business men. They questioned the witnesses with such rapidity that the negro deputies became confused and showed alarm. The jurymen tried to learn which one of the deputies fired the steel-jacketed bullet that killed Halliday. The negro deputies admitted firing indiscriminately into the crowd with shotguns and revolvers, but none of them would admit having used a rifle, with which it is said, Halliday was killed.

The investigation was adjourned until Monday.

The negro deputiess who fired on the mob ae said to be marked men now that their names have been made public. The killing of one white man and the wounding of several othes by negroes, although legally deputized, has brought out protests from even those opposed to the mob.

Sheriff Nellis testified at the inquest that he used negro deputies because he could not find his regular deputies nor the local militia company officerss, nor white men who would answer his call for help. He declared that the Cairo militia company was ordered by the Governor before 10 o'clock Thursday night to help him to protect the jail. The militia did not appear until six hours later.

George Jackson, Charles Hudson, Henry Douglas and I. A. Head are the negro deputies who admitted firing into the mob. They testified that the leaders of the mob were gunny sacks over their heads, with holes cut through for their eyes.

AN AWFUL TOLL.

Over Two Hundred Railway Laborers Killed on N. T. R. Work.

Port Arthur, Ont., Feb. 18.—Coroner Brown returned to-day from Nepigon after holding an inquest into the death of two Italians who were killed on railway construction on the N. T. R. at Duck Lake on February 10. The jury returned a verdict of death from a cause unknown. No one saw the accident. The two men, Francisco Sido and Dominico Sanchi, had gone from the workings to the powder house, and, not returning, a man went to look for them. He found the powder house destroyed by an explosion and the men lying dead. Both were middleaged, and not known to have any relatives in this country. This, it is claimed, makes two more added to over two hundred railway laborers occupying graves from fatal accidents along the national railway.

DR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—The bulletin issued to-day regarding the condition of Dr. Goldwin Smith is not so favorable. He passed a restless night, and Dr. Cameron has been called into consult.

MISS M'PHERSON DEAD

Robert Henderson Will Now Have to Face the Charge of Murder.

Norwood, Ont., Feb., 21.—Margaret McPherson, the older of the two sisters who were so brutally assaulted by Robert Henderson at their home, two miles east of this village, at noon on Friday, January 29, died yesterday morning. Henderson, the perpetrator of the assault, will now have to face a charge of murder.

RUSSIAN JEWS

Vast Immigration to England and Canada Predicted.

London, Feb., 21.—A vast emigration of Jews from Russia to England and Canada is predicted by the 'Jewish Chronicle' in consequence of a circular issued by Premier Stolypin. The central police authorities of St. Petersburg are accused of having strained the instructions conveyed in this circular beyond their original interpretation.

They announce that all Jews who have lost their privileges to reside outside the pale of settlement since the issuance of the circular must either find residence within the pale or be banished from the country. There are 11,000 Jews at Kieff alone awaiting their fate. A large number have already been exiled, and many of those remaining are expecting banishment hourly.

ABDUL HAMID

Royal Prisoner and His Harem Returned to Constantinople.

Vienna, Feb. 21.— The condition of Abdul Hamil, former Sultan of Turkey, grows worse, according to a despatch from Salonika, which adds that the royal prisoner and his harem were to-day removed to Constantinople.

ROOSEVELT AT GONDOKORO

Will be Met by Mrs. Roosevelt and His Daughter at Khartoum.

Gondokoro, Egypt, Feb. 17.—Mr. Roosevelt and the others of the Smithsonian African Scientific Expedition, arrived here this morning. The ex-president was detained by a hunting expedition for elephants, and giant clands in the Congo side of the Bahr-el-Jebel. This river is the uppermost navigable reach of the Nile. Flowing out of the Albert Nyanza, it becomes navigable here. Until Mr. Roosevelt reaches Khartoum it will be impossible to outline with any degree of accuracy his plans for his visit to the European capitals. The trip down the Bahr-el-Jebel and the White Nile will be in the launch of General Sir Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian army. A short stop will be made at Khartoum, where Mrs. Roosevelt will meet her husband.

The date for Mr. Roosevelt's lecture in Berlin is uncertain, but it will probably be about May 15. Prior to that he will deliver his address at Christiania before the Nobel Prize Committee. His engagements also include an address at the Sorbonne, Paris, in April, a visit to Italy and hurried trips to Vienna and Buda-Pest. Mr. Roosevelt will reach England in the third week of May, and will sail for New York the middle of June. All dates for the present are provisional.

CONGO BUDGET

Looks as Though Leopold Was Not Alone to Blame for Treatment of Natives.

Brussels, Feb. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 79 to 40 to-day passed the Congo Budget. It provides for no change in the system of raising revenue by compulsory labor. M. Lorand refused to vote, explaining that the debate on the budget had proven that no effective control was exercised over the Belgian administration of Belgian Congo.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' MEETING.

Thursday, March 3, is the date fixed for the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Quebec branch. At the invitation of Dr. Harwood, the members will meet at Vaudreuil. Dr. Harwood has one of the best herds in the province, and a feature of the day's programme will be an inspection of Les Chevaux Farm and the herds.

LOST RELATIVES.

The following inquiries are from the Old Country. Readers having any information relating to these inquiries are requested to write the editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Alexander (Charles Henry), a plasterer, was living in St. Hubert street, St. Denis, Montreal, 14 months ago. Parents ask.

Bills (Thomas) left Aldington, Kent, in 1899, and is believed to have gone to Canada. Nephew, with whom he lived for seven years, asks.

Corton (Francis Edward Joseph) was living at St. Leonard's, Port Maurice, County Laval, Canada, in 1905. Mothers asks.

Ellis (George and Robert) were working at Lambton, County Kimball, Ontario, in 1901. Sister asks.

Finnegan (James, Cecilia, and Katherine), formerly of Bishop street, Tuam, County Galway, are sought by their brother Patrick. Katherine married a man named Flynn, and went to Ohio in 1863, and wrote home 20 years ago. Gandey (Arthur) was last heard of four years ago employed as steward on board the steamship 'Iona,' bound for Montreal. Sister Charlotte asks.

Hearley (Elizabeth and Anne) left Halifax, and emigrated to Montreal in 1890. Sister Catherine asks.

Johnson (Benjamin), for many years a farmer in Dorsham, is supposed to have gone to Toronto in 1896. Sister Kate asks.

Rist (William) left London for Montreal 23 years ago. Brother Frank asks.

Emily Holding Arnoll, who was employed as a domestic in St. Famille street, Montreal, is requested to communicate with her mother, 5 Edinburgh Road, Ladbrooke Grove Road, North Kensington, London, England.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Points in the Naval Proposals Are Again Argued—The Georgian Bay Canal Scheme Discussed.

MR. LEMIEUX DEFENDS THE CLOSING OF POST OFFICES ON SUNDAY IN THE WEST.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—When the House met yesterday Mr. O. S. Crocket, as a matter of privilege, objected to a statement made in the Toronto 'Globe' in its report of the discussion of the item in the estimates for a wharf at Pink Rock, New Brunswick. The 'Globe' reported the Hon. Mr. Pugsley as saying that the wharf which was constructed by the Albert Manufacturing Company, had been taken over by the Government. He asserted that the wharf was still the property of the company, subject to an agreement to give the public the right of way, and to allow the Government to charge wharfage fees, except on Government vessels.

Mr. Pugsley defended the accuracy of the statement. He said the proceedings in the public accounts committee would show that it was correct.

Mr. Crocket asserted that the agreement with the company was a sham and that the minister knew it.

Mr. Pugsley did not offer any further comment and the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Foster said that it appeared from a statement made by Sir Frederick Borden in his speech in the House that the Government had actually purchased the cruiser 'Niobe' at a cost of over one million dollars without consulting Parliament, which had been in session for three months. He did not think the Government should spend the money of the people without consulting the House.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply that when the correspondence was laid on the table, which might be to-day, it would be seen that the purchase was made subject to the approval of Parliament.

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

Mr. Gerald White, Conservative member for North Renfrew, moved:

'For a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers, not already brought down, relating to the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, or any portion thereof, or relating to the surveys thereof, and all offers, proposals and written negotiations not already brought down, with respect to the construction of the said canal or any portion thereof by any company, corporation or syndicate, or with respect to the guarantee by the Government of bonds or debentures for the purpose of raising the necessary capital for the construction of the said canal.'

Mr. White said Canada was not keeping up with Europe in the matter of water transport, and cited Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir William Van Horne and Mr. J. J. Hill as authorities for the statement that the development of navigation would not militate against the railways. The report of the engineers had stated that the canal could be built for $100,000,000 in ten years, and could be operated for $900,000 annually. Replying to criticisms that the canal season would be short, he said it would be as long as as the St. Lawrence season at Montreal. As years went on there would be more and more traffic, as only 8.5 percent of the arable land or the West was at present under cultivation.

Mr. James Arthur, Perry Sound, met the argument that grain-carrying vessels would have no cargo on their return trips by saying that they could be loaded with Nova Scotia coal. There was no reason, he said, why Ontario and the West should not use Nova Scotia coal if they could get it.

Mr. T. A. Low, South Renfrew, thought the day was coming, and coming shortly, when Canada would cease to export wheat, but the canal would transport the wheat to manufacturing centres, which would grow up all along the route.

Dr. Reed, of Grenville, urged the Government to proceed as fast as possible with the Welland Canal first, and when it was finished then the work of the Georgian Bay Canal could be entered upon. He said that vessels would have to run very slowly on this long canal, that they would not make the time which some had mentioned, whereas if the Welland Canal was completed vessels of large capacity would have only twelve miles of canal, and would be able to make good speed.

Mr. F. D. Monk declared that until the Georgian Bay Canal is constructed Canada would stand infinitely inferior to the United States in transportation facilities. Canadian ports were far inferior. It was true that Montreal harbor was admirably equipped, but 18 millions would have to be spent if they wanted it to be on the same footing as American or European ports. Between Montreal and Quebec the waterway had been well lighted, but he was informed that a number of the lighthouses had tumbled down into the water, as most government works did.

He considered this far more important than many other works undertaken—the navy, for instance. Would something be done? Were they going to allow Americans to take away the vast commerce of the west from Canada? Expropriation costs around Montreal were increasing fearfully every year. Was the question to be shelved again, and the expense thereby made the greater?

Mr. Rivet, Hochelaga, expressed himself as strongly in favor of the nationalizing of all Canadian ports as soon as the country could afford to take the important step of making them free. At the present moment the finances of the Dominion would not warrant such action.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who followed, prefaced his remarks with the statement that the views he was about to express were his own, and not those of the government. The question, he said, was one of finance, for all would agree that it was desirable to build the Georgian Bay Canal. Much care had been taken in the preparation of the surveys and the engineering staff had done its work well. He repudiated the idea that there had been unnecessary delay, as it was highly important that the feasibility of the project should be established before construction was commenced. In doing this not a day had consideration to the question of when and how the work would be constructbeen wasted. It was now the duty of the government to give all reasonable ed. Mr. Pugsley stated that the government had not received any proposal from a company which was ready to build the canal without government assistance. As a matter of fact assistance to a large extent was asked, so that whether the government builds the canal or assists a private company the outlay will be heavy.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding said the project of a deep waterway to the sea, all British, all Canadian, had always been an attractive and fascinating proposition to him, and as a matter of military and naval defence it was important. But while he gave it his cordial support he did not think it should be pressed forward immediately. It was not good finance, not good politics, and not wise at present. No harm would come if they had to go a little slowly.

The motion was then adopted, and the House rose shortly before midnight.

MORE ABOUT THE NAVY POLICY.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The continuation of the debate on the Naval Defence Bill was the only matter to engage the attention of the House to-day. As a preliminary to the speech making, Mr. F. D. Monk tabled a number of petitions from his constituents asking that definite action in respect to the naval question be postponed until an expression as to the will of the people is secured.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, the Liberal stalwart from Pictou, N.S., resumed the debate, and for two hours and a half spoke vigorously in behalf of the government's policy of a Canadian-built navy. He pointed out that in Canada is to be found all the materials which go into the construction of warships, and that more important even than the building up of a new Canadian industry, the construction of a navy would develop a naval and maritime spirit, which would be a fine thing for the Dominion.

Mr. Macdonald devoted a considerable portion of his speech to the changed attitude of Mr. R. L. Borden. The leader of the Opposition, he said, was last year, and even until quite lately, a warm advocate of a Canadian navy, but to-day he was opposed to the whole scheme, including the proposal to build a naval college in his own constituency of Halifax. Mr. Macdonald suggested that Mr. Borden might resign his seat as a means of taking a plebiscite of the people of his own constituency on the matter.

On a couple occasions during the course of Mr. Macdonald's remarks there was cross firing between the speaker and Mr. F. D. Monk. It commenced when he charged Mr. Monk with endeavoring to stir up race prejudices. This, Mr. Monk denied. Mr. Macdonald stuck to his contention, however, and said that the Conservative party was at its old game. In 1900 in connection with the South African War, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been charged in the English provinces with being adverse to the sending of troops to South Africa, while in Quebec he was held to be too British. Now, in one part of Canada he was charged with being disloyal, while in another it was being said that he was giveing away all the rights we possess. It was only right and proper, he thought, that these tactics should be disclosed.

Dr. Roche (Marquette) in opening, described Mr. Macdonald as a good actor, speaking to the gallery. He had been incubating for the last five days to reply to Mr. Foster, but two-thirds of his speech was made up of a distortion of fact. He had put words into the mouth of the Opposition leader which he had never uttered. As to the unanimity in the Liberal party which Mr. Macdonald claimed to exist, he could only say that outside of the House the Liberals were far from unanimous. Inside the House there was cohesian of course, for cement was not in it with the spoils of office.

Dr. Roche gave some instances of Liberals, who, in their public utterances had declined to be committed to the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding the navy: Senator Domville, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Mr. Warburton, of Queen's, P.E.I.; Mr. Roy, of Dorchester; Mr. Turcotte, of Nicolet, and Mr. Congdon, of the Yukon. Many more had expressed themselves, he said, in similar but unpublished terms.

Mr. W. O. Sealey, of Wentworth, contended that British shipyards were already taxed to their utmost, so that Canada was justified in building her own ships. He would like to see the first Canadian cruiser named 'The St. Lawrence,' and christened by Lady Laurier.

CLOSING POST-OFFICES ON SUNDAY.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—In the Commons yesterday the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux in a statement made in reply to questions put by Mr. Haggart, of Winnipeg, made it clear that the department does not intend to depart from its new policy of closing post offices in western cities on the Sabbath.

Mr. Haggart's questions related more particularly to the Winnipeg post office, but Mr. Lemieux, in his reply, dealt with all the post offices concerned.

'The post offices,' he said, 'have been closed in the West on Sundays, in accordance with what is believed to be the spirit of the people of Canada—that Sunday should be observed as a day of rest and cessation from business. The principle of keeping the post offices open in the West was given, or rather taken, in the early days when the train service was scarce and irregular, and the arrival of trains uncertain: when great numbers of people coming into the country as settlers, or prospective settlers, had their mail directed to certain points, where they expected to be at certain dates, and when it was important that they should obtain their mail so that their progress in travelling should not be obstructed. Moreover the offices were a great distance apart, and settlers only went for their mail on the days when they were least busy, and when the exigencies of their business permitted them. This usually occurred on Sundays, as even then the settlers, moved by the spirit of their early training, did not usually devote themselves to business and labor for financial gain, and a great majority went into the towns where the post offices were situated for purposes of public worship. Now the situation is entirely different. The country is becoming settled, is intersected in all directions by lines of railway, and mails are received as regularly and frequently in all centres of the West as in the older parts of Canada, and the necessity which existed for keeping the offices open in the large towns and cities of Western Canada has entirely disappeared. Furthermore it has been reported to the department by its officers, by many leading citizens and men in religious and commercial life that the result of business men obtaining their mails on Sunday has led to the transaction of business at these western points, and the forcing of employees to labor on Sunday almost as much as on week days, at all events to a sufficient extent to interfere with their enjoying any advantage which might accrue by Sunday being a day of rest. The statement that conditions in the West differ from those in the East is due to the fact that, not the mass of the Western people, but a great number of business men have imported into Canada the practice of carrying on business on Sunday the same as on other days, notwithstanding that it is absolutely opposed to the best interests of labor and the laws and spirit of the Canadian people, viz.: That every man may enjoy, when possible, the benefit of Sunday as a day of rest.

In reply to other questions, Mr. Lemieux stated that numerous commercial bodies, local branches of the Lord's Day Alliance and business men, have asked that the post-offices be closed on Sundays; that the order applies to all the chief cities and towns in the West; that the action of the Department is not an experiment, but has been taken as the result of careful consideration; that the post-offices are allowed to receive letters on Sundays, because if outgoing trains were not caught there would be serious delay; that the Department is not aware that a large number of commercial men are said to pass Sundays in Winnipeg with their families to receive and answer their mail on that day; that it is difficult to say just how many officials of the post-office will be relieved from work by the new order and that action was taken as a result of a general circular sent by the Department to the postmasters of the West.

WESTERN WATER POWERS.

An important bill was introduced by C. A. Magrath, Medicine Hat. Its object is to surround western water powers with greater safety than already exists. Mr. Magrath desires that the period of license should be fixed by law, not longer than 25 years in organized territory, and not longer than ten years in unorganized territory. Also no license should be issued unless by order-in-council.

Mr. F. D. Monk, Jacques Cartier, remarked that this was legislation in the right direction. The Conservation Commission, he said, was at present preparing a bill much on the same lines. Much information on the subject was being got, and just as soon as the bill was finally adopted by the Commission, it was the intention to lay it before the House.

The naval debate was continued by Mr Beauparlart, St. Hyacinthe, who supported the Government policy. Dr. Chisholm, of East Huron, and Mr. Congdon, of the Yukon.

STILL ON THE NAVY.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—During question time, in the Commons yesterday, Major Sharpe (North Ontario) asked if it was the intention of the government to so amend the Volunteer Bounty's Act as to enable the Canadian civil surgeons who served in the South African war to receive grants.

The Hon. Frank Oliver replied that it was not considered advisable to do so.

Mr. R. L. Borden was told that the training ship 'Rainbow' will cost Canada approximately fifty thousand pounds sterling, and that the estimated cost of the new navy, given to the House, did not include interest on the cost of construction or provide for a sinking fund.

Continuing his speech, which was not concluded at the previous adjournment, Mr. F. T. Congdon declared that the point in this debate was which was best for Canada—to build ships here or to send money to England? He could see no justification for sending money over to England. It was absurd, and not in the interests of Canada or the Empire.

Great Britain never occupied a position of greater naval superiority than to-day, and to say that these stout-hearted old Britons were afraid of Germany was enough to make us despise those who said it.

Colonel Sam. Hughes described Mr. Congdon's speech as a magnificent essay. It was philosophy, but bad history, and condemned everything that had gone to make Britain great. Dreamers such as Robespierre were dangerous. As to the German surtax, it was in the interest of Germany that the surtax had been removed; it was not in the interest of the Empire. The attitude of the government was simply that Britain would help Canada in her time of trouble, and Canada would help Britain at his own sweet will. If Canada found herself at war they would have nothing to strike with. The Opposition wanted to give Great Britain something to strike with in the interests of Canada and the Empire. 'Autonomy,' and talking of 'nations' he described as the forerunner of independence.

Colonel Hughes met some opposition on the part of French-Canadian members when he described Papineau and William Lyon Mackenzie as men who had been erroneously styled heroes. They had deluded the people of Ontario and Quebec, and had 'skipped' whenever danger came.

The debate was continued by Colonel McLean, of Queens-Sudbury, and Mr. Brodeur (Dundas), the former in a carefully-prepared speech giving illuminative details as to the comparative naval strength of Great Britain and Germany, showing that at the present rate of construction there was no need for alarm at the German peril. He believed that the Canadian navy, as proposed, would soon be developed into a complete fleet unit with two Canadian Indomitables of the very latest type.

GERMAN TARIFF.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—There will be no more private members' days in the Commons this session. Mr. Fielding, in the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is confined to his residence with a slight cold, on Friday moved that all subsequent Mondays, after questions, be given over to Government business. There was no protest from the Opposition benches and the motion was adopted without discussion.

Mr. R. L. Borden put a number of questions to the Hon. W. S. Fielding in respect to Canada's new trade agreement with Germany.

Mr. Fielding explained that other British colonies share in the trade favors which Germany extends to Great Britain and get Germany's full conventional tariff for which they gave Germany favored nation treatment in return. Canada could get the same treatment on the same terms, but this would mean that Canada would be obliged to allow German goods to come into the country at the same tariff rates as have been extended to France, under the Franco-Canadian Treaty. Mr. Fielding added that Canada, by the attitude adopted by the Government, had beaten Germany in her contention that she should get the same trade privileges from the colonies as are extended to the Mother Country.

Mr. Pugsley informed the House that a portion of the 'Sawdust' wharf of Richibuctou, which the Government has been criticised for buying for $5,000 will be sold to A. & R. Loggie for $3,500. This firm made an offer of $5,500 for the wharf, but the Government is willing to sell only a part of it.

Before the adjournment Quebec votes totalling $323,000, were voted.

By Our Formula

We produce in Hood's Sarsaparilla a medicine that has an unapproached record of cures of Scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, loss of appetite, etc.

The combination and proportions of the more than twenty different remedial agents contained in Hood's Sarsaparilla are known only to ourselves, so there can be no substitute.

This medicine makes healthy and strong the "Little Soldiers" in your blood,—those corpuscles that fight the disease germs constantly attacking you.

IN THE SENATE

Name of Conductor Reynolds Sent to the King.

Ottawa, Feb. 17—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Sir Richard Cartwright tabled a copy of the new trade agreement with Germany, and made the same statements in regard thereto as were made by the Hon. W. S. Fielding in the Commons.

Referring to the Spanish River wreck Sir Richard Cartwright said that the Hon. Charles Murphy had sent to the Imperial authorities details of Conductor Reynolds's gallant conduct at the Spanish River, and no doubt in due time His Majesty would be heard from. As to Mrs. Lindell, of Winnipeg, while her courage, coolness and useful conduct on that occasion were recognized, it was doubtful if hers was a case which came within the scope of the regulations governing the distribution of the Edward and Albert medals. However, that would be investigated.

Senator Cloran said that if the Imperial authorities did not recognize her conduct he hoped some society would.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Replying to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir Richard Cartwright said he thought Sir Mackenzie was correct in supposing that Germany's concessions to Canada, were confined to the list in the agreement. It should be remembered that Germany had not imposed a surtax on Canadian goods, but had made them subject to the German general tariff rate. The articles on the list were now being admitted to the benefit of the German favored nation tariff. Canada was not in return admitting any German goods to the favored nation rate but was admitting all German goods to the Canedian general rate.

It was a mistake to say, as had been declared in some quarters, that Canada would lose two million a year revenue as the result of doing away with the German surtax. Provided the imports do not increase Canada would only loose one-third of two million dollars or six thousand dollars. As of the two millions annually collected on imports from Germany two-thirds was for the Canadian general tariff and only one-third on account of surtax.

EXCITED LEGISLATORS

Mr. Carvell Calls Mr. Blain a Nuisance and Mr. Blain Threatens to Slap Mr. Carvell's Face.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—There was a lively scrap in the Public Accounts Committee this morning over the contracts with the Maritime Dredging and Construction Company and the Dominion Dredging Company. The discussion was of a technical nature. It seemed that the Maritime Dredging and Construction Company had contracted to do dredging for 50 cents per cubic yard at Courtenay Bay, New Brunswick, and at thirty-five cents elsewhere. The total for the tenders was $4,102,300. The Dominion Dredging Company tendered for 39 1-2 cents flat, the former company undertaking to do the work if they got it at the latter rate. However, the Maritime Dredging and Construction Company undertook to do the work, the Public Works Department agreeing to pay the higher price, thus getting an advantage of $156,195.

During the proceedings, Mr. F. B. Carvell accused Mr. O. S. Crocket of trying to mislead the committee.

Mr. Crocket and Mr. Blain both jumped to their feet and the latter demanded that Mr. Carvell withdraw the remark.

Mr. Carvell, turning to Mr. Blain, said: 'You are a common nuisance.'

Mr. Blain—'Now, my hon. friend, you don't want me to slap your face, do you? As soon as I get you outside I'll force you to apologize.'

Mr. Crocket protested to the chairman against 'the ruffianly conduct of Mr. Carvell.'

The incident ended somewhat amicably by Mr. Carvell admitting that there had been a misunderstanding and apologizing to Mr. Blain.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE

Objects to New Railway Evading Provincial Laws Respecting Sunday Cars.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—A deputation from the Lord's Day Alliance appeared before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning in objection to one of the clauses in the bill, incorporating the London and Lake Erie Railway and Transportation Company. The bill proposes to run Sunday cars to Port Stanley in connection with boats which are to run between Port Stanley and Cleveland, Ohio.

Evasion of the provincial law was claimed by the Rev. J. Rollins, of London, who said the Province of Ontario would not sanction the running of electric cars within the province on Sunday, except in cities of over 50,000. He also objected to evasion of the Sunday law by making this an international railway simply by putting on a couple of boats between Port Stanley and Cleveland. He did not think it fair that it should be called an international company, because boats ran for two or three months.

Mr. Rollins contended that recent Ontario legislation would be rendered null and void unless this company was curtailed in some reasonable way.

A. Darsch, St. Thomas, who said he was a Liberal, wanted to know whether a crowd of speculators who were dealing in a charter, had a right to come to Parliament, and get the Ontario Sunday law evaded.

The bill was reported without any amendment of the clause relating to Sunday cars.

IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA.

Calgary, Feb. 17.—Prof. Elliott, who was in charge of the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, in speaking before Calgary Horticultural Society, on value of irrigation, said in part: 'Irrigation leads to intensive cultivation, and dense population. In certain sections of Montana, 40 acres is the maximum area in any farm. I know of scores of men on such holdings who are, however, securing from two to three thousand dollars per year. Irrigation increases the value of land. In my state from $100 to $150 per acre is being secured for irrigated tracts, and the prices of Bow Valley land must rapidly advance until somewhere near the price now being received for land south of the line is secured. Prof. Elliott said that the Canadian Pacific Railway thought that the Bow Valley country would shortly be planted with large numbers of trees as was their Strathmore farm. The company now has some 300,000 young trees ready for distribution among settlers.

SHERBROOKE HOSPITAL.

Sherbrooke, Que., Feb. 15.—The annual meeting of the Corporation of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital was held last night. Plans for extension of the building to twice its present capacity were submitted. The cost of the proposed extension will be thirty thousand dollars, eleven thousand dollars now being available for this purpose. The plans were referred to the medical board and the executive for report. If the report is favorable work will be started at once.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Debate on the Hydro-Electric Power Scheme.

Legislative Buildings, Toronto, Feb. 14.—Monday and nothing doing as usual. This makes Sir James chafe. Not an item on the order paper could be touched. Prayers by the Speaker and notices of three or four bills occupied the fifteen minutes the House sat.

The Hon. J. J. Foy had two bills. One gives a judge of the High Court, when promoted to the Court of Appeal, eight weeks in which to give judgment in the case he has heard in the court from which he has been promoted.

The other amendment of the Attorney-General permits religious institutions to convey property to similar institutions. This empowers the trustees of a church to convey property to a mission of that church that is organizing itself into an independent body.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—The Budget debate in the Legislature concluded to-night. The Opposition programme was not carried out, and the Hon. Adam Beck began at 9.30 p.m. to reply to the attacks made on the Hydro-Electric Commission, of which he is chairman.

Mr Charles McKeown, of Orangeville, returned to the fray on behalf of the government. The Dufferin member, with his usual eloquence, answered the criticisms of expenditure. His housing speech brought much pounding of desks and many 'Hear, hears!' from Sir James Whitney.

Mr. McKeown referred to the taunt that government supporters were suspiciously anxious to proclaim the honesty of the ministers of the Cabinet.

'Call it honesty, call it courage, or what you like, but, standing with their backs to the wall, they have stood up against corporations behind the Electrical Development Company, and to the corporations behind the Canadian Northern Railway, and all the other corporations that held the past administration at bay. They have kept their trust for the people. Call it courage or what you will, but it is different from what we got under the past administration,' declared Mr. McKeown, amid Conservative applause.

That the Hydro-Electric power would only profit the manufacturer, as alleged by James McEwing, the radical Liberal, was disputed by Mr. McKeown. He said it would be a source of future profit to everybody, and the farmer in particular.

Eight Opposition members were in their seats to applaud Mr. T. R. Mayberry, of South Oxford, who followed Mr. McKeown. The Oxford member proceeded to assure the House that the Whitney Government's declarations on provincial rights were unnecessary and insincere.

'We have no fear on this side of the House that provincial rights will be violated,' he asserted, as he proceeded to state that he and his followers relied on Mr. Aylesworth's recent declaration.

Mr. Mayberry alleged inequality of treatment of land-owners by the purchasing agents of the Commission. He quoted cases where different owners were given different prices for various blocks of land. The Hon. Adam Beck asked for particulars. The Oxford member gave him the necessary particulars and sat him down.

Norfolk and its apple orchards was a theme that made Mr. Pratt eloquent. Under the educational campaign of the Department of Agriculture, and with the assistance of the Ontario Agricultural College, Norfolk orchards promised crops worth a million dollars a year.

In that country, tracts of sand were being reforested and already pineries were flourishing. Mr. Pratt claimed that Norfolk was the first place on the continent where reforestation of such a practical nature was begun.

Mr. Reed censured the government for not acting on the recommendations of the Railway Taxation Commission of the Ross Government, recommendations that the Ross Government received with not any too much satisfaction. He criticsed the actions of the right-of-way agents of the Hydro-Electric Commission in securing easements on farm lands for towers for the power transmission lines. Farmers were 'bullied' and 'frightened,' Mr. Reed alleged.

'I don't think there is any man in the municipality where I reside that was fairly recompensed for the inconvenience to which he was put,' claimed the Wentworth man. 'I am not opposed to cheap power, but I have no faith in this scheme to work it out,' he further declared

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Cheers and pounding of desks from government and opposition in the Legislature this afternoon greeted Col. Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer, at his unexpected appearance in the House, carrying his left arm heavily bandaged and in a sling and with his coat laid over his shoulder. A bouquet of white roses decorated his desk. Next to it stood a bouquet of red roses, to greet Dr. Pyne, the Minister of Education, who has returned after a week's illness from rheumatism.

Mr. Sam Clark, of West Northumberland, who was said to be sulking in his tent during the debate last week, was in his place this afternoon. He took the floor which the party whip, Mr. C. M. Bowman, of North Bruce, had reserved for him the night before. Applause greeted his expression of satisfaction on seeing Col. Matheson back in his place. 'I only hope,' he said, 'that his suffering has been as light as we wished it to have been.'

But dry figures had no prominent place in the member's constribution to the budget discussion. Muzzling the dog, man's faithful servant, was a subject weighing heavier on the member's mind. 'Why don't they muzzle the whiskey dog? How many people has he bitten?' asked Samuel, speaking in parables.

By selling the Gillies limit the West Northumberlander alleged the Premier had broken a specific promise that this mineral land was to be held by and for the people of Ontario. Give the Minister of Agriculture a million a year, the House was urged. Advertising was the motive of the departmental store that was publishing the new series of Ontario Readers.

Mr. A. E. Donovan, of Brockville, regarded the West Northumberland member as his opportunity, and followed him. Mr. Donovan recalled that Mr. Clark had a reputation for humor, but on the present occasion it could not be said that his humor never lagged and his wit never hurt.

The management of the various departments presided over by Ministers of the Cabinet was commented upon at length. Enough campaign material was contained in the effort to provide speeches for two or three elections. In addition to giving the country cheap school books, the Education Department had increased the expenditure $650 000 in the cause of education.

Not one word had been said by either side during the entire debate regarding the wage earners, the class I represent,' was Mr. Allan Studholme's complaint as he rose amid guarded Opposition applause.

'I have told you on this floor that your colonization system was a farce,' declared the East Hamilton member in addressing the government.

The government arrangement with the Salvation Army was denounced by the Labor member. He alleged that there was no selection under this system, and that the ostensible rural immigrant generally left the land, drifted to the towns, and glutted the labor market.

Mr. Studholme had the floor when the House adjourned.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Mr. Whitney and Mr. Mackay crossed swords to the delight of the Legislature this afternoon. To cries of 'withdraw,' led by Mr. D. J. Macdougall, of Ottawa, when the Premier accused the leader of the Opposition and his following of being in direct collusion with the electric ring and of assisting it in its attempts to wreck the Hydro-Electric power scheme and wreck the government, Sir James said:

'I have been in this House twenty-one years, and I have never yet had to withdraw a statement that I made, (government cheers), for I have never put myself in a position to have to withdraw. I make sure of my facts first.'

When Mr. Mackay sat down, Sir James began by remarking: 'I am not aware that we have listened to the valedictory utterance of a leader in politics in the province.' He went on taking it for granted that in a few short weeks a new leader would be chosen, and if the new man was wise he would put a prompt stop to the policy of the Liberals as shown by their tactics during the budget debate.

Sir James took exception to Mr. Mackay's attack on the T. Eaton Co. because that concern had secured the contract to publish the new series of Ontario Readers. 'Mr. John C. Eaton is quite capable of looking after himself,' declared the Premier, 'but if I were Mr. Eaton I do not think it would be well for the hon. gentleman if I were to meet him on a dark street some evening.'

Mr. Eaton's munificent gift to the General Hospital was announced to the House by Sir James, who made the comment that it would take a long time before some of the Opposition critics, or those of their ilk, would contribute $250, let alone $250.000 to the institution.

Whereat Mr. Mackay laughed. But he soon got serious when the leader of the government charged him with being in collusion with the Electric Development Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company and the interests of the electric ring, and with having Mr. Henry O'Brien, K.C., for his guide, counsellor and friend, and all for the avowed purpose of wrecking the scheme of the government. Just this week the leader of the Opposition had been in consultation in his room in the lobby with the solicitor for Mrs. Fleker, in her suit against the Hydro-Electric Commission.

To these the indignant Mr. Mackay gave forceful, sweeping and angry denials.

But Sir James went on regardless. I can show that the hon. gentleman opposite has been in close companionship with the ambassadors of those interests.'

The Hon. A. C. Mackay, the leader of the Opposition, as he rose to close the debate for the Liberals, was received with applause, as he always is. The galleries were all crowded, and these he surveyed curiously, as though in an effort to determine whether they were friends or just spectators who dropped in to hear Mr. Whitney.

Taking up the statement of the treasurer, he directed attention to items that aggregated $1,177,715 charged as current revenue that had been robbed from capital account, while in an effort to justify it, some expenditures that should have been charged up to capital account were charged up against it. After an analysis of several minutes Mr. MacKay discovered a deficit of at least $250,000 all told.

Other statements that were tuneful to the Liberal ears were those regarding the works of the 'Old Government.' Through efforts of Liberals these fine sums had sailed down financial canals into the treasury.

From corporation, $5,440,636; from succession duties, $7,983,000; from brewers and distillers, $740,819.

All of these things had been opposed by the Conservatives, who now claimed credit for them. 'When I see these things and the way they have worked out, proud am I to be called a Liberal.'

Mr. Musgrove, North Huron, in his contribution to the Budget debate, spoke from 30 years' experience as a school teacher, and came to the assistance of the Minister of Education, whose various efforts have been severely criticized by the Liberal opposition. He reviewed the whole question of education in Ontario.

Mr. Allan Studholme resumed his speech when the House began in the afternoon. Mr. Studholme, who stands alone, clear of government and of opposition alike, has seldom been more earnest. More than once he had to clear his eyes as he told the House what was due the workingman, and of the burden the artisan had to bear, in the light of his own experience.

To his mind all the criticism by the Opposition of the Hydro-Electric power scheme amounted to very little. Grit politicians and Grit lawyers had ben accused of being the chief opponents of the project in western Ontario. This might be the case in Welland and Monck, but in Hamilton the chief opponent of cheap power were members of the Conservative party. No city in Ontario was there that had a more bitter struggle against monopolies than had Hamilton, yet there were men there who would oppose cheap power, not the least among them was an editor, who found that this project of the people hit his own pocket.

TORONTO TRAGEDY

Finding of the Coroner's Jury.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—That three bullets were put into the head of Mrs. Matilda Withers by her husband, William Withers, at 27 Elliott street, last Monday afternoon, was brought out in the evidence at the inquest into the woman's death, held this afternoon by Mr. Johnson, the chief coroner.

After hearing the evidence the jury brought in the following verdict:

'We find that Mrs. Matilda Washington (Withers) came to her death in the city of Toronto on Feb. 14 as the result of gunshot wounds in the head and face from a weapon in the hands of William Withers, and that the said William Withers did wilfully and feloniously and with malice aforethought, kill, slay and murder the said Matilda Washington. We further recommend that all policemen should be armed with revolvers in the daytime as well as at night.'

The woman was commonly known by the name of her first husband 'Washington,' hence the jury's use of it.

County Crown Attorney Jas. Baird, K.C., represented the Crown.

That it was a bullet from his own revolver, and not that of the police which killed Withers has been finally established by a post mortem examination of the body, and that of Mrs. Davis, made by Dr. G. Silverthorn, and Dr. A. J. Harrington.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 18.—The Public Accounts of the province were presented to the legislature to-day. The Provincial Treasury balance sheet shows that the total expenditure for the year amounted to $392,665.01, and the revenue to $375,374.43, a difference between revenue and expenditure of $17,490.58. The total liabilities of the province for debentures, loans and bank balances amount to $863,206.05. If the capital account is excluded there has been a surplus on the transactions of the year. The principal item in capital account is the final payments for the new infirmary, which amounted to $15,941, and this accounts for more than the deficit.

REV. ROBERT EMBERSON DEAD.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The Rev. Robert Emberson, the Methodist Missionar, who was recently brought home from West China, suffering from cancer of the liver, passed away last night at a private hospital on Bloor street.

DOMINION ALLIANCE

Congratulates Ontario License Department on Enforcement of License Act

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Over three hundred delegates from all parts of Ontario gathered in the Auditorium of Elm Street Methodist Church to-day for the annual provincial convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance. The president, Mr. Jos. Gibson, of Ingersoll, was in the chair, and many addresses were delivered by temperance leaders.

In their report the executive committee showed that in the past year 250 licenses had been voted out in Ontario, 208 municipalities remaining under licenses, while 108 supported reduction and 405 are not under prohibition. There are now less than two thousand licenses remaining in Ontario, of which three hundred and ninety seven have been saved by the three-fifths clause.

Toronto Feb. 17.—By a unanimous standing vote the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance at the morning session in Elm Street Methodist Church, decided to request the Ontario Government to repeal the three-fifths clause for a majority vote. The resolution embodied several other amendments and a deputation was sent to wait on the Government. The deputation consists of the Rev. J. G. Potter Peterboro; Mr. Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll, president of the Ontario branch; the Rev. B. Spence, secretary; Mr. Miles Vokes, and the Rev. T. Beverley Smith.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—The committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance to-day joined the executive in a resolution congratulating the Provincial License Department on the efficient work of the special officers charged with prosecuting violators of the license act. The resolution calls on all local option communities to show their appreciation of these officers.

With regard to the complaint of the executive committee that conditions are unsatisfactory in the administration of the act, through the present government system of appointing commissioners and inspectors, it is urged that the present system be changed so that the government can fulfill its pledge and carry out the law. It recommends also that section 125a, which applies to interdicts, be made to apply to any person who is in a local option community is convicted of being drunk. The convention placed itself on record as approving the government policy of no licenses in Cobalt.

The officers for the ensuing year are: Hon. president, Controller F. S. Spence, Toronto; president, Mr. Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll; treasurer, Mr. Theron Gibson, Toronto; secretary, the Rev. Ben H. Spence, of Toronto. All the vice-presidents and executive committeemen of last year were unanimously re-elected. The last resolution to be passed by the convention was one protesting against the insertion of liquor advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, and asking publishers to purge their columns of all such advertisements.

COST OF LIVING

Results of Special Investigation to be Published.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—With the current issue of the 'Labor Gazette' the department begins the publication of the results of the special investigation, which has been in progress for some months into the increase during the past few years in the cost of living. In subsequent issues there will be given statistical reviews of the trend of wholesale and retail prices during the past twenty years in Canada, with comparisons as to the trend of prices with other countries. The investigation will cover some 225 commodities in general use. This month a statistical statement is given as to the wholesale prices of animals and meats from 1890 to 1909. Averaging the prices for all meats included in the investigation the statement shows that during the year 1909 wholesale prices were approximately 48 percent higher than during the ten years' period from 1890 to 1899, and that compared with 1906 they were fully 77 percent higher. The issue also contains a table showing the prices of 34 commodities which enter into cost of living at the more important centres of the population throughout Canada. It is the intention of the department to publish quotations for a similar list of commodities from month to month in the 'Labor Gazette, thus making it possible to ascertain by comparison the changes in retail prices and the cost of living in the various parts of the Dominion from time to time.

UNITED STATES TARIFF

President Taft Anxious to Avoid Hostilities With Canada.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The Washington despatches stating that President Taft seeks a new tariff arrangement with Canada are here understood to refer to the consideration which the Washington Government is known to be giving to Canada's tariff policy in the light of the new American tariff law. This provides that after March 31 the general, or maximum tariff rates which are twenty-five percent ad valorem higher than the minimum rates now in force shall be applied to all countries 'unduly discriminating' against the United States. The President, on March 31, will issue proclamations extending the minimum rates to all nations which do not unduly discriminate against the United States. The maximum will be applied to the others. Unofficial advices have reached the Dominion Government that Mr. Taft is disposed to do everything within his power to avoid tariff hostilities with Canada. The Dominion ministers are confident that the Canadian tariff policy, including the 'Franco-Canadian Treaty, cannot be considered 'unduly discriminatory' against the United States when the large trade balance in favor of that country is considered. All indications are that the United States is maintaining a most conciliatory attitude, but apparently is disposed to conduct certain negotiations with Canada before regarding the matter as wholly settled. There is reason to believe that the United States, without attempting to use its maximum tariff as a club, will request certain concessions of Canada, but whether the Ottawa Government will be able to grant them without any reciprocal benefit being extended by the United States appears doubtful.

GALICIAN KILLS GALICIAN.

Woman the Slayer This Time.

Fort William, Ont., Feb. 17.—Mary Mateviou, a comely Galician woman, twenty years of age, this afternoon shot and almost instantly killed a Galician. The shooting occurred at 521 McLaughlin street, in the coal docks district. The woman cannot speak English. The man was Paul Fimbolisky. The woman emptied a revolver into him, but the first shot was enough to have proven fatal. The woman, who has been married only three months, says the man entered her home and tried to assault her.

WISER TARIFF RELATIONS.

Canada Removes the Surtax on German Goods in Exchange for Lower Rates on Many Canadian Products.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT WHICH MAY LEAD TO A PERMANENT TREATY.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding presented to parliament late to-night the result of recent negotiations between Germany and Canada respecting tariff relations, which shows that a big breach in the surtax wall has been made. The papers give a list of articles to be admitted into Germany at conventional (or lower) tariff rates, which will be found appended below.

A certified copy of a report of the committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on February 14, sets forth that a memorandum was received from Mr. Fielding on February 12 last, 'reporting the result of certain informal negotiations which have from time to time taken place respecting the tariff relations between Germany and Canada.' After setting forth the facts of the 'unfortunate difference between the two countries since 1898,' Mr. Fielding reports: 'The moment seems to have arrived when, although a full settlement of tariff questions may not be reached, an understanding may be come to which will, to a considerable extent, remove causes of friction and pave the way for a more comprehensive arrangement in the future.

Mr. Fielding's report then deals with the relations with Germany before the surtax trouble:

From that date up to the present the products of Germany imported into Canada have been subject to the duties of the general tariff and of such surtax, and Canadian products imported into Germany have not received the benefits in case of the conventional tariff rate.

Representations have been made to the minister from time to time by the Imperial German consul at Montreal as to the desirability of reaching a better understanding between the two countries. In these informal negotiations the German representative has abandoned the contention which was the chief cause of difference between the two countries, namely, that the products of Germany should receive in Canada the same treatment as the products of the United Kingdom. In the meantime the commercial relations of Canada with foreign countries have assumed a new phase owing to the making of the Franco-Canadian commercial convention, which has now gone into operation. Germany naturally desires to be admitted to the benefits of this convention on the same terms as France. The moment appears to be an unfavorable one for entering upon negotiations for a comprehensive commercial treaty with Germany. It has, however, been deemed expedient to conduct negotiations with a view to a partial arrangement which would bring about a better understanding between the two countries. The minister, being of the opinion that it is in the interests of both countries that such an arrangement be made, has endeavored to come to an agreement whereby the surtax of which Germany complains might be suspended, thus leaving German products to be admitted under the terms of the general tariff, and Canada receive in return for this concession the benefits of the German conventional tariff upon a list of products to be specified. After considerable negotiations between the Imperial German consul and the minister, a list of Canadian products to which the benefits of the German conventional tariff may be applied has been agreed upon.

The minister submits a draft of a proposed agreement to be entered into between the Imperial German consul, on behalf of the German Government, and the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and recommends that he be authorized to sign such an agreement.

The following is the agreement entered into this fifteenth day of February, 1910, between Dr. Karl Lang, Imperial German consul for Canada, representing herein the Imperial German Government, party of the one part:

And the Honorable William Stevens Fielding, Minister of Finance of Canada, representing His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, acting in conjunction with the King's Privy Council for Canada, party of the other part:

It is hereby respectively agreed, on behalf of the Imperial German Government and His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada acting as aforesaid that—

1. The Imperial German Government shall concede to articles the produce or manufacture of Canada, enumerated in the schedule hereto attached, upon their importation into Germany on or after the first day of March, 1910, the conventional tariff rates of duty;

2. The Governor-General of Canada acting as aforesaid shall, under the authority of section 7 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 'the customs tariff, 1907,' suspend the surtax imposed under regulatons made by the Governor-in-Council of date the 28th day of November, 1903, from application to articles the produce of manufacture of Germany imported into Canada on or after the 1st day of March, 1910, and, in consequence, during the continuation of this agreement, articles the produce or manufacture of Germany shall be admitted on their importation into Canada on or after the said 1st day of March, 1910, at the rates of duty imposed by the general tariff.

3. The agreement is a provisional one, and the question of a general convention for the regulation of commercial relations between Germany and Canada shall be deferred for consideration at a time that may be found mutually convenient.

4. If after a reasonable time, a commercial convention such as is contemplated by the next preceding clause, has not been entered into, then either of the principals herein represented may, if it is deemed desirable, terminate or cancel the respective concessions granted in pursuance hereof on giving to the other two months' notice of intention so to terminate or cancel.

THE SCHEDULE.

The following are the schedules: Canadian products to be admitted into Germany at conventional (or lower) tariff rates

Article.

Wheat and spelt. Barley; oats; red clover seed, white clover seed and other clover seed.

Grass seeds of all kinds.

Other fruits—Fresh apples, pears, quinces, unpacked; packed, apricots, peaches; plums of all kinds; cherries, mazards, meldars, strawberries; raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, myrtles, elder berries, juniper berries, and other edible berries.

Dried or kiln dried (cut up and peeled or not), apples and pears, including waste capable of use; apricots and peaches, plums of all kinds, loose or in casks or sacks, weighing at least 80 kilogs, gross weight.

Packed in other ways—Other dried or kiln dried fruit.

Timber.

Sawn longitudinally or prepared in some other way, not planed—hard, soft wood for casks (staves and heading), also pieces of wood roughly shaped, recognizable as these articles, not painted nor planed; of oak, other hard wood, or soft wood.

Horses.

Horned cattle (live weight). Sheep (live weight).

Meat, excluding bacon.

Fresh, even frozen, simply prepared, prepared more delicately for the table.

Marine crustaceans, living or not, including those merely boiled, or salted, whereby shelled or not.

Lobsters and crayfish (gross weight).

Greases and grease-like fats (hog's lard, goose grease, beef marrow, oleomargarine and other analogous).

Meat, baked or roasted or not.

Meal of grain excepting oats, meal, malt (with the exception of baked or roasted malt meal), meal of rice or pulse

Condensed milk, with or without addition of sugar.

Alimentary and consumable articles of all kinds (except beverages) in airtight receptacles so far as they are not subject to higher rates of duty as such.

Calcium carbide, carbide of aluminum, carbide of silicon, carborundum and carbides of metals not otherwise mentioned.

Wood spirit (methylic alcohol) crude; aceton, crude.

Wood spirits, refined aceton, formaldehyde in aqueous solution.

Leather, half or entirely dressed, whether prepared or not, unenumerated elsewhere.

Of a net weight of more than 3 kilograms, each piece.

Entire hides or half hides with the heads, necks, bellies and hoofs unseparated; head, neck and belly pieces and hoofs, as well as horse hides and pig leather without regard to the weight of the piece.

Backs (bend leather).

Footwear of leather of all kinds, including that made from hides with the hair still on, and those made from fish or reptiles' skins.

With soles of other materials than wood:

Weighing more than 1,200 grammes per pair.

Weighing more than 600 grammes and up to 1,200 grammes per pair, also boot uppers of leathers of all kinds, with elastics, without regard to weight.

Weighing 600 grammes or less per pair.

Semi-pulp (semi-paste for the manufacture of paper or cardboard), soft or solid, whether bleached or dyed or mixed with mineral materials, glue, etc., or not;

Of wood, straw, and parts of other vegetable fibres;

Of mechanical woodpulp;

Of chemical wood pulp (celluloid);

Pulp of straw and part of other fibres.

Mill board (pasteboard), moulded or pressed cardboard, also pasteboard formed by gluing together sheets of cardboard.

Cardboard glazed (press board) and other highly smoothed cardboard, leather board and other fine cardboard, whether dyed in the paste or not; vulcanized fibre.

Chemical or mechanical wood pulp bardboard, even of steamer wood, solidified by rolling (brown wood cardboard, called leather board), strawboard, grey straw cardboard (schrenzpappe), turf cardboard, any other coarse cardboard not elsewhere enumerated whether dyed in the pulp or not.

(Signed) DR. KARL LANG,
W. S. FIELDING.

A COMPARISON.

This is how the changes work out when compared with the old tariff:

Wheat and spelt, reduction from 7.50 to 5.50 marks per 100 kilos net weight.

Barley: Malting, from 7 to 4 marks per hundred kilos. Other barley from 7 to 1.30 marks.

Oats from 7 to 4 marks.

Cloverseed from 5 marks to free.

Grass seed of all kinds from 2 marks to free.

Fresh apples, pears and quinces unpacked: From December 1st to August 31st. From 2.50 marks to 2. Packed in single coverings from 10 marks to 3.20; packed in more than one covering from 10 to 5 marks.

Apricots from 8 marks to free.

Peaches from 8 marks to 2.

Plums from 6 marks to 2. Cherries from 6 marks to free.

Medlars from 6 marks to free. Strawberries from 20 to 10 marks.

Raspberries, currants, etc., from 5 to free.

Dried apples and pears from 10 to 4 marks.

Dried apricots and peaches from 10 to 4.

Dried plums, loose, from 10 to 4.

Dried plums, packed in other ways, from 15 to 5 marks.

Other dried fruit from 8 to 4.

Timber sawn longitudinally or prepared in some other way not planed: Hard from 1.25 to 72 marks and from 10 to 5.76 marks per cubic metre. Soft from 1.25 to 72 and from 7.50 to 4.32 per cubic metre.

Wood for casks, etc.: Of oak, from 30 to 20 and from 2.40 to 1.60 per cubic metre. Of other hardwood, from 40 to 30 or from 3.20 to 2.40 per cubic metre. Of soft wood, from 2.40 to 1.80.

Horses up to 1,000 marks each, from 90 to 72 marks per head.

From 1,000 to 2,500 marks each, from 180 to 72 marks varying 120.

Horned cattle, from 18 to 8 marks per hundred kilos.

Sheep from 18 to 8 marks per 100 kilos, live weight.

Meat, excluding bacon, fresh, even frozen, from 45 to 35 marks.

Simply prepared, from 60 to 35 marks,

Prepared more delicately for the table, from 120 to 75 marks.

Marine crustaceous—Lobsters and cray fish, from 100 per kilos to 65.

Lard, etc., from 12.50 to 10 marks per 100 kilos.

Flour of grain, excepting oats, from 18.75 to 10.20.

Flour of malt, from 18.75 to 12.

Condensed milk, from 60 marks to rates varying from 15 to 25.

Alimentary and consumable articles of all kinds, except beverages in airtight receptacles, from 75 marks to rates varying from 5 to 60 marks.

Calcium carbide, from 4 marks to free.

Wood spirit, methylic alcohol, crude and acetoneride, from 5 marks to free.

Wood spirit, refined, from 20 to 8 marks.

Acetone, refined, from 20 to blank.

Leather, half or entirely dressed—Entire hides, no change, the rate remaining at 30 marks. Backs (bend leather), from 36 to 33 marks.

Footwear of leather of all kinds, with soles of other material than wood, weighing more than 1,200 grams per pair, from 85 to 60 marks; weighing more than 600 up to 1,200 grams per pair, from 120 to 20 marks; 600 grams or less per pair, from 180 to 90 marks.

Semi-pulp (semi-paste for the manufacture of paper or cardboard), soft or solid, whether bleached or dyed, of wood straw, esparto or other vegetable fibres, mechanical or chemical, from 3 to 1.25.

Mill board (pasteboard), moulded or pressed cardboard, etc., cardboard, glazed, vulcanized fibre, etc., remains for present at 6 marks.

Chemical or mechanical wood pulp cardboard, etc., from 5 to 1.50 marks.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL

Witness Has List of Fifty Men Ruined Through Race Track Gambling.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—H. H. Miller, M.P. for South Grey, chairman of the committee of the Commons, which has under consideration the anti-Race Track Gambling Bill, read at the opening of the sitting this morning, a number of communications on the subject, which he had received. Four of these expressed the hope that the committee would do nothing which would militate against the breeding of horses in Canada; the Hackney Horse Association, the Canadian Shire Association, the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association and the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding.

A large number supported the bill, including the Ontario Sunday School Association, the official board of the Alford Circuit of the Methodist Church, the Presbytery of Quebec, Moral and Social Reform Association of Midland, ex-Mayor Urquhart, of Toronto; West Simcoe Women's Institute, the Police Magistrate of Vancouver, the Presbytery of Sarnia.

Mr. Raney asked that the books of the Windsor Association be produced. In answer to Mr. F. D. Monk, he said the Windsor and Fort Erie Racing associations were purely and simply gambling institutions, which brought at the end of every season to the shareholders between ten and fifty thousand dollars each. These men were for the most part refugees from the United States.

Chief of Police Sleeman, of Brantford, formerly of the Toronto force, described his experiences at the Woodbine track and declared that the effect on the community was bad. He thought that if the American bookmaker could be kept out of the country, a great deal of the evil would be eliminated. He considered that good racing and good sport could be had without the bookmaker at all.

Answering Counsel, Mr. Sleeman said he could not say whether the undesirable element which followed the bookmakers was in any way connected with the bookmakers themselves. He could not express an opinion on the subject. Neither could he say, one way or the other, whether the bookmakers were all respectable men.

Mr. Blain, M.P.—If there were no bookmakers do you think there would be this undesirable element at the race-tracks?

Mr. Sleeman—I do not think there would be.

Pressed by counsel to give an instance where, to his own personal knowledge hardship or ruin had resulted from persons betting on the trace track, Mr. Sleeman cited a case which occurred in 1899, but being further questioned by Mr. Counsell, the witness admitted that he was unable to say whether the betting in the case in question took place on the race track itself or with handbook men.

Mr. F. W. Lyons, a sergeant at the Central Prison for thirty years, was called by Mr. Raney.

After several protests from some of the legal gentlemen engaged in the case, Mr. Raney read the statements of several inmates of the Central Prison, who attributed their downfall to playing the races.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. Moss, K.C., witness testified that these statements were taken down at Mr. Raney's dictation, after Mr. Raney had questioned the prisoners. The latter were brought from the workshops to the library, and Mr. Raney questioned them. Their statements were then dictated to Mr. Raney's clerk and signed by the prisoners.

Mr. Moss and otaers objected to the statements read by Lyons being put in as evidence, and the chairman announced that the committee would give their decision on the point later on.

A Toronto butcher whose name, at the suggestion of Mr. Raney, the chairman requested the members of the press to suppress, was next called.

The press were also requested not to mention the names of any people disclosed in the course of the witness's evidence.

The witness, who said he was 33 years of age, and a married man, with five children, admitted that he was a man of little education. He said he had been betting on the race tracks for ten years and when he was frequenting the race courses he did not trouble at all about the butcher business. His first experience with betting on horses was at the Dufferin Race Track, and during his experience he had made thousands of bets. He had spent a thousand dollars a year on racing and gambling, and some days lost as much as $150. He quit betting January 1st last. He said he had in his pocket a list of fifty people who he knew had been ruined through race track gambling. He mentioned two cases of suicide, which he said had been brought about through betting at the Woodbine, Fort Erie, Hamilton and Windsor. One of these men came into a fortune of $50,000, but lost it on the races. He knew of another man who went very nearly crazy through losing money at the races.

'I had to stay with that man,' said the witness, 'to prevent him beating his wife. Of course, he had a little whiskey between times.'

This particular man, the witness said had drawn his savings of $500 and lost it on the races.

The witness gave other instances of men who had been ruined through betting. There was a fascination about the race track and gambling said the witness, and the victims he had mentioned would be glad to see the bookmakers put out of business so as to do away with the temptation. He had tried to resist the temptation of going to the race track himself.

Although he had only a list of fifty people whom he knew to have been ruined by betting, he knew of hundreds of similar cases.

Mr. Raney—Have you spoken to these men about their opinions on this subject?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Raney—And what is their opinion.

Witness—They have wished that horse racing, book-making, and the whole business was in hell.

Mr. Moss, in cross-examination, called for the production by the witness of the list of fifty names to which he had alluded.

The witness handed in the list, but declined to give the addresses of the men mentioned, and said that some of the men named on the list were dead.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Moss, the witness said when he first started in the butcher business he was able to save about a thousand dollars a year, and saved up three thousand dollars. At the present time he was three thousand dollars in debt.

Mr. Moss— What do you owe the money for?

Witness—For meat.

The witness admitted that he was still in business in Toronto, doing good business.

Replying to a question by Mr. Leighton McCarthy, witness said that the friend to whom he referred as having lost $50,000, was engaged as a tout when he first met him. He was not sure what his occupation was at present. Witness said that he thought that abolishing the bookmaker would have a tendency to decrease betting, because there would be no certainty that you would get your money unless you bet with some responsible party. There were no bookmakers for football, marathons and the like. These wagers, his experience was, were usually made through a hotelkeeper.

Further answering Mr. Moss, the witness said in regard to the cases of suicide he had mentioned, he knew little about them beyond what he had seen in the newspapers. One of the suicides was a man who 'liked his glass of beer,' but was not a heavy drinker. The other man was a drinking man, but he could not say whether he gambled on the Stock Exchange. The betting men he had talked to were 'squealing' because of their losses, but they went on betting just the same. 'That's where the bookmakers have them,' said the witness.

In the opinion of the witness it was at the race track that a man usually began his betting career. The man who bet with a handbook man bet his $5 or whatever it might be and stopped there, but the man who went to the race track went there with a wad of bills and possibly lost all he took with him.

Annesley Jaeger, a well-known horse breeder of Simcoe, said that in his own county in the last seven years he had spent $78,643 for the progeny of one thoroughbred sire—Goldfellow. He sold last spring four half-bred mares for eleven thousand dollars. He was of the opinion that if horse racing died out it would lead to the elimination of the thoroughbred. He considered the abolition of betting from the race tracks would be disastrous to the encouragement of the thoroughbred. He thought that betting on the race track, where everything was done openly and above board, was preferable to the secret betting with the handbookmen. The thoroughbred was essential for all the light breeds of horses which were so much in demand.

Mr. Blain, M.P.—Are you in favor of abolishing bookmaking from the tracks?

Mr. Jaeger—No; I am in favor of having the bookmaking just as public as you can, but stop the great big long meetings. Give us two weeks at a place, but make the bet as open as you can.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—A letter from Mr. E. C. Drury, president of the Dominion Grange, was read by Mr. Raney at the opening of the anti-Gambling Race Track Committee this morning, which said that he as a farmer, was convinced that race track betting was no help to the horse industry.

J. E. Smith, of Cooper, Smith & Company, of Toronto, gave evidence. He said he had had a large experience of horse racing and horse breeding, of which he had made a study all his life. In answer to Mr. Raney he was emphatic that bookmaking had nothing to do with either horse racing or horse breeding. Racing did not depend upon bookmaking, and racing a horse did not make him a better sire. None of the prominent racers and breeders he knew depended upon bookmaking. To take away horse racing from the control of breeders and men who raced for sport and place it in the hands of commercial men, who ran race meetings only for gain, would ruin the sport.

The race for the King's Plate, which formerly helped small breeders, had not done so during the last few years, and was now a rich man's game. He could see no difference between bookmaking on the race track and handbook men.

Replying to Mr. McCarthy, the witness said the climatic conditions in Canada were against the race horse. Notwithstanding this some great trotters had been produced in Canada.

Mr. W. German, M.P., the next witness, said he was one of the original constructors of the Fort Erie track. The company had not enough money, and they leased the track to Mr Geo. Hendry, of Hamilton, and Mr. George Parmer, of Kentucky. Since these gentlemen had the track it had been conducted as honestly, properly and morally as any track in Canada. The sources of revenue were the gate receipts, the bar receipts and the bookmakers. For twelve years the bookmakers paid $100 per day each, and now they pay $150 per day. The number would average fifteen. The present owners had acquired the track for $80,000, and to-day the value of it as a going concern was $150,000. The attendance, he said, was not usually very large, the bulk of it coming from Buffalo.

At the afternoon siting the examination of Mr. William Manly German, M.P. for Welland, was resumed.

Mr. German said that from his long association with those connected with the Fort Erie race track he could say with authority that the bookmakers were a gentlemanly lot, in fact, he saw less evil on the Fort Erie track than at the meetings of the Ontario Jockey Club. The Fort Erie and Windsor tracks were managed upon the same principle as the best in Canada or Great Britain. Could anybody say, he asked, that the late Mr. William Hendrie, Mr. Seagram, and the Hon. Adam Beck made money out of their racing stables? Certainly not. The maintenance of a racing stable was a rich man's obsession. Moreover, the racing at Fort Erie and Windsor resulted in an expenditure of $30,000 a year, which went to the farmer, the butcher and the grocer.

'I can get,' declared Mr. German, 'every minister, every clergyman and every priest in and about that section to sign a petition against the closing up of the Fort Erie race track.'

'I wish you would try and get it,' interrupted Mr. Raney.

'Yes,' rejoined Mr. German, 'I can get it, and also the signatures of everybody thereabouts. They do not want to see the track closed.'

Mr. Blain—Would the passage of this bill close that track?

'It would,' Mr. German replied, explaining that without bookmaking there would be no betting, and without betting there would be no races.

Speaking as a lawyer, Mr. German went on to express his views as to the statements of people who attributed their downfall to betting.

'Ninety-nine out of a hundred of these people,' he said, 'instead of admitting that they are thieves from the cradle to the grave will attribute their crimes to something else. If brought up in the neighborhood of a race track these people will say, when they get into trouble, that they were led astray through betting.'

Chairman Miller—Why should they all lie about it?

Mr. German—Because criminals are born liars. They will not even tell the truth to the lawyer who is defending them and who is trying to save them from the penitentiary. They will say they were led astray by a woman or will give any other excuse except the fact that they are born thieves.'

As to the evidence given by the anonymous Toronto butcher yesterday, Mr. German said: 'I do not believe a word of it.'

Mr. German admitted that the handbook man was 'a crying evil.' He, however, insisted that the Fort Erie track had been managed from the start to the present time in a most high class way. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred in his constituency, he asserted, wanted to see the Fort Erie race track continued.

In answer to Mr. Raney, Mr. German said he had not a pennyworth of interest in the Fort Erie race track. He was connected with the original company, which founded the track, but when it was sold to another company he received forty-five thousand dollars for his share in the holding. He had previously paid between four and five thousand dollars, so that in return for this investment he received forty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Raney referred to betting as a vice.

'I want to tell you,' said Mr. German, 'that the Fort Erie track is no vice.'

'No,' responded Mr. Raney, 'because it has no morals.'

Mr. German—Yes, it has; it has very high morals.

Mr. Raney—Is bookmaking a vice in your view?

Mr. German—I suppose any kind of betting is a vice.

Dealing with the operation of the Hughes law in New York State, Mr. German said he visited the New York track after the passing of the legislation in question, and saw a bookmaker within thre feet of a notice 'No betting allowed here.'

Mr. Alex. Smith put in a number of letters and resolutions from people in the west. They were not read, but simply handed in.

The Rev. Dr. Shearer, secretary of the Social and Moral Reform Association, said the council of the association had passed a resolution in favor of legislation to prohibit race-track betting. Various units of the council had also passed similar resolutions.

The witness said he thought that public opinion would resent any further legalising of the gambling evil. He did not think that the reduction of spring and fall meetings to two weeks would minimize the gambling evil. Mr. Orpen's charter, he pointed out, entitled him to establish tracks throughout the Dominion, so that he might establish say a dozen tracks in various places, and thereby continue racing during all the period of the year when climatic conditions make it possible.

At the evening session Dr. Shearer was cross-examined by Mr. Moss, K.C. He said that continual betting was a vice.

Asked by Mr. Moss to explain the point further, Dr. Shearer said that he considered habitual betting a vice, and being a vice, it was, therefore, a sin. He thought it was a sin to bet from time to time in moderation.

'Do you think it is a sin to bet once?' asked Mr. Moss.

'I do not say that' replied Dr. Shearer. 'I would like to know the facts first.'

Further questioned, Dr. Shearer said he would not like to say it would be a sin in some other person to make a bet though he would consider it a sin to do it himself.

Asked as to his experience of race tracks, Dr. Shearer said the only time he visited one was during the recent ice racing in Ottawa since the committee first met, when he went with Mr. Raney.

'You were there too,' said Dr. Shearer, addressing Mr. Moss.

'I am not apologizing for being there,' retorted Mr. Moss. 'I am apologizing that I went with Dr. Shearer. I don't want to be responsible for his downfall' (laughter).

Mr. Blain, M.P.—Do you see any moral distinction between betting with a bookmaker and private betting on the track?

Dr. Shearer—I don't think so. No.

Mr. McColl, M.P.—Would you be inclined to prohibit private betting if the law could be enforced?

Dr. Shearer—I think so. Yes. But I do not think the law could be enforced, therefore I am not in favor of it.

Dr. Shearer said he thought the passing of this bill would cause an immense reduction in the promotion of betting with professionals.

Answering further questions the witness said his council represented practically all the Protestant churches of Canada.

Answering Mr. McColl, M.P., Dr. Shearer said he was not opposed to racing, for he considered it a commendable sport. He was opposed to racing, however, in the way it has been described to the committee.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, counsel for the Ontario Jockey Club, read the following telegram he had received from Mr. A. Orpen: 'The evidence given by a Toronto butcher before the committee yesterday, and reported in the Toronto 'Star' to-day, respecting myself, is unqualifiedly and absolutely untrue. I ask to be recalled to give my denial upon oath. If balance of his evidence is equally unreliable you can well judge of its value. (Signed), A. M. Orpen.'

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The taking of evidence was proceeded with by the committee on the Anti-Gambling Bill.

Dr. Routledge, of Middlesex, was called by Mr. Beaton and said he had been connected with the standard bred horse for over thirty years.

The witness considered that racing was important in the development of horse breeding, and 'you do away with the track and you do away with the development. If you do away with the development you do away with an industry which is very beneficial to the farmers of the country.'

The witness said that to do away with the track did away with the development of the horse. 'The progeny of the undeveloped animal,' he said, cannot compare with the progeny of the developed animal.'

As to the behavior at race meetings, Dr. Routledge said he had never seen anything at race meetings which was more degrading there than he had seen at other large gatherings. He was satisfied that there was betting at every horse race and at every foot race. It was human nature. He was in favor of open betting on the track, rather than the more secret betting away from the track.

Mr. Frank Nelson, sporting editor of the Toronto 'Globe,' told the committee that race meetings in Canada were well conducted. He averred that people who went to the race tracks were no worse than people who attend other large gatherings, and that if the bill were passed horse racing would disappear in Canada.

Describing the good effects which racing had had upon the breed of horses, Mr. Nelson mentioned that Mr. Raymond Dale, of Qu'Appelle, was sending a Saskatchewan-bred horse to England to compete in next year's Derby.

Asked by Mr. Raney as to whether he could suggest anything where there could be any improvement in the race tracks, Mr. Nelson said he thought book-makers should be put in a place by themselves and should be located in some obscure portion of the grounds.

Mr. John E. Ryan, director of the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, testified that the work of the bureau was done largely under the auspices of the British War Office. The Territorial Army was underhorsed and Great Britain was totally unprepared for war from a cavalry standpoint.

The British army would buy remounts in Canada to the extent of $3,000,000 a year, if they were available. He said that to destroy racing would be to destroy the work of the bureau.

It was agreed that instead of the committee meeting next week to hear the arguments of counsel, written arguments should be filed instead. These arguments will be considered before the committee reports to the House.

DEGRADED LAWBREAKERS.

Illegal Liquor Selling of Alarming Proportions.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Illicit liquor selling in the country north of Fort William has reached such proportions that constables of the provincial force are giving it their special attention. Constable J. H. Cooper has reported to headquarters a unique chase, which he has not yet concluded, of a party of men and women who, he believes, have been engaged in the traffic for weeks. Lumbermen, miners and navvies have been their customers. The constable impounded a consignment of liquor at a railway station and awaited the arrival of the owners. When they found this was a scheme to trap them the party hurried away, but their attempt to escape was impeded by a dog sleigh. The party was traced by the dogs to a cabin on Lake Kashabowie. When the constable arrived the only occupant of the place was a woman in bed, who claimed to be ill. While the officer went to get her medical aid she disappeared and the cabin was deserted. Furniture, a cow, poultry and hogs were left behind. The trail of the fugitive led across the lake. After a day's tramping the officer came upon the camp of the fleeing party, but the women on the lookout gave the alarm, and all hands disappeared, leaving the camp and everything in it. The officer burned the outfit and is still in pursuit.

The Annual Convention
OF THE
DOMINION ALLIANCE
(QUEBEC BRANCH,)
WILL BE HELD IN THE ROOMS OF
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
MONTREAL, MARCH 10, 1910, at 10 a.m.

THE ANNIVERSARY MASS MEETING

will be held at 8 o'clock the same evening, when addresses will be given by noted speakers.

Every Temperance organization, and every church in this province, is entitled to send a delegate, and is requested to appoint such representatives at once. Persons wishing to submit resolutions, or amendments to the License Law should send draft of same, and address all inquiries to the Secretary,

R. L. WERRY, 385 Mitcheson street, Montreal.

NINE INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK

Central Vermont Train Went Over Embankment Near West Shefford.

INJURED.

Horace Hill, Waterloo, right arm lacerated.

L. L. Brown, Waterloo, bruises on head.

Miss Hanna, Waterloo, bruised head.

L. L. Chagnon, Waterloo, left arm wrenched.

J. E. Chagnon, Waterloo, arm bruised.

C. W. Candlish, Waterloo, mail clerk, leg crushed and contusions on head.

L. L. Bernard, Montreal, arm wrenched.

D. Desforges, section foreman, West Shefford, leg bruised.

Pos. Dionne, express messenger, Montreal, leg and arm wrenched.

The above is a list of people injured in an accident which occurred shortly before eight o'clock on Wednesday night to the train which leaves Montreal at five o'clock in the afternoon for Waterloo, on the Central Vermont Railway.

The accident took place about a mile and a half north of West Shefford. The train was proceeding at a fair rate of speed. Suddenly there was a series of bumps. The third car from the engine, a combination mail car and smoker, leaped into the air, travelled for about 40 yards along the ties, carrying the first-class car with it, and then both toppled over and rolled down the embankment, a distance of 15 feet.

Upon examination it was found that none of the passengers were seriously injured. A relief train from Waterloo hastened to the scene with doctors, and the passengers were attended to and then taken to Waterloo. The engine, and first cars on the train were uninjured, and were able to proceed. A wrecking train was sent out from Waterloo, and on Thursday the workmen had the cars back on the track and were repairing the line, which was torn up for about 40 yards.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY

'No, there is no one seriously injured,' said the conductor of the train which went down the embankment, when he arrived on the Central Vermont train at 11.45 a.m.

'What about the Montreal people who were in the smash-up?'

'Oh, nothing serious,' said he. 'Mr. L. L. Bernard said at first that he was not injured, but afterwards complained of a sore arm, and shoulder, having wrenched them slightly. Pos. Dionne, the express messenger, was bruised a little about one arm, but otherwise I think he was all right.'

The conductor stated that the wreck had been cleaned up, and the track was now intact. When asked regarding the cause of the disaster, he said he did not have the faintest idea what could have caused it. The only injury sustained by the conductor was a bruised finger.

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN N.S.

Prohibitionists Work Against the Liberal Candidate.

Liverpool, N.S., Feb. 16.—The by-election in Queen's to fill the vacancy in the Legislature caused by the appointment of Speaker E. M. Farrell to the Senate, resulted in the return of W. L. Hall by a majority of 236 over A. W. Hendrick, Liberal, and to-night the joy of those who voted for the endorser of the Queen's County Temperance Alliance platform is unbounded. For over a quarter of a century Queen's has not sent an opposition member to the local house, and the belief that good government requires a strong, sharp band of critics has been working in the minds of the people and has materially helped to bring about to-day's triumph. In W. L. Hall the Legislature has gained an efficient member. He is a sound and able lawyer, a good debater and of eminent common sense. A comparison of the vote shows Liverpool turned a majority for Farrell in the last general election into a majority of 124 for Hall. Milton, which gave a Conservative majority of 51, increases this to 110; Eaglehead turns the Farrell majority of 16, into 41 majority for Hall. The victory is due to four things: The work of the Temperance Alliance, the popularity of Mr. Hall, the desire for a stronger Opposition in the local House, and the organization of the Liberal-Conservative party in this county.

DR. WORKMAN'S LAWSUIT

Action for Damages Against the Montreal Wesleyan College.

Proceedings in the action of damages takes by the Rev. Dr. Workman against the Montreal Wesleyan College have been resumed. On Saturday the Rev. Principal Shaw was called up for examination on discovery, but his evidence was continued to a further date pending the production of certain documents, which was produced in court later by the Rev. Dr. Young, secretary of the Board.

THE MAD MULLAH

Again on the Warpath.

Aden, Arabia, Feb. 17.—Mohammed Abdullah, of Somaliland, the 'Mad Mullah,' is again on the warpath. A big force of dervishes has raided the Sultanate of the Mijertins, killing and burning in all directions. The slaughter of the tribesmen was very heavy. One whole town was gutted by fire and 14,000 camels taken by the dervishes. The administration of the Sultanate of the Mijertins is entrusted to the Government of Italian Somaliland.

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COAL CONSPIRACY

Officials on Trial in Halifax.

Halifax, N.S., Feb., 15.—J. R. Cowans, general manager of the Cumberland Coal and Railway company, and Alexander Dick, general sales agent, of the Dominion Coal company, were put on trial in the Supreme Court by Stipendiary Magistrate Fielding today. The charge is that they did amongst themselves conspire, combine, confederate, agree and arrange together unduly to limit the facilities for producing and supplying coal in the province of Nova Scotia, coal being an article of commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce, and unduly to prevent or lessen competition in the production and sale of coal in the province of Nova Scotia, and unreasonably to enhance the price thereof in 1900, and continue in succeeding years to do the same. The Magistrate was asked by Mr. Mellish .K.C., on behalf of the Coal Company, not to read reasons for the decision, as through the press every juryman would have an opportunity to learn them, being, perhaps, influenced by them. He asked that the reasons be handed to counsel. The magistrate said that he shared this opinion. He would file the reasons with the official reporter. The magistrate further stated that he did not wish to make an apology for his decision, but he might state publicly that he had not treated the case as political economy; that he dealt solely and exclusively with it as a matter of law; he had not gone into the matter of trusts or rights, or as to what inspired the prosecution. The information charged not only conspiracy but also with a continuance of the same. One of the parties mentioned was Mr. James Ross, but he had not been summoned and he eliminated his name. The magistrate then put the defendants on trial and fixed the bail at $1,000 each, with one surety for $1,000. The defendants each went bail for the other. His Honor intimated that the application to have the defendants sent up on other charges was not granted, the reasons being stated in his review.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Speech on Opening the Session.

Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 17.—The third session of the fifth Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick was opened this afternoon by the Lieutenant-Governor with the usual ceremonies. The guard of honor was furnished by the Royal Canadian Regiment, and the 12th Field Battery of Newcastle fired a salute of fifteen guns at the appointed hour for the opening of the proceedings.

One new member, Mr. Bentley, of St. John county, who was elected a member of the Opposition, succeeding the Hon. H. A. McKeown, elevated to the Supreme Court Bench, was introduced.

The address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech was moved by Mr. Woods, Queen's, while the seconder was Mr. Allan, of Northumberland.

The speech gave an idea of the government's intentions with regard to the St. John Valley Railway project in promising the introduction of a bill, which it is hoped will result in the successful accomplishment of the project at no distant date.

Gratification was expressed at the honors won abroad by New Brunswick fruit at the London Horticultural Show. The development, by the government's assistance, of the Cuban market for potatoes will also receive some attention. The likelihood of a settlement of the fishery matters dispute this year was expressed, and the saving which has been made for the people of the province through the increasing number of school books sold through agents was referred to as gratifying.

Regarding the legislation of the session, the enactment of a bill for the appointment of a Public Utilities Commission was foreshadowed, as also a bill to provide for pensions for teachers.

Fredericton, N.B., Feb. 18.—In the legislature to-day Mr. Hazen introduced a bill to establish a board of public utility commissioners. The purpose of the bill is to safeguard the public interest and enable those not satisfied with the rates and services of any public utility to appeal to some tribunal along the same lines as the Railway Commission of Canada. Under the bill public utilities include corporations or municipalities operating telephone, heat, light, water, and other public services. The board would consist of three commissioners, one of whom would be chairman, and also a clerk, and their salaries and expenses would not come out of the revenues of the province, but would be borne by the utilities on an assessment made on the basis of their gross earnings. It would give the board power to regulate the charges as well as the services given and would make it necessary for all public utilities to make annual returns, and would make it impossible for tolls to be increased from those in force at the time of the passage of the act without thirty days' notice being given to the board. Provision would be made for hearing of complaints made to the board, which would also have power to prevent discrimination in rates.

MANITOBA FINANCES.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—Manitoba during 1909 spent nearly five million dollars. Of this amount, according to the public accounts submitted to the Legislature to-day, $2,169,595 was extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital. Upon telephones $1,450,176 was expended. Towards meeting these outlays, the province raised by ordinary revenue $3,376,982; the balance was met by borrowings, representing an addition to the debt of the province, which now amounts to $11,730,846.

From this it will be seen that the total receipts for the year on consolidated revenue were $3,376,892, of which $1,004,303 was received from the Dominion funds raised by province amounting to $2,372,588. Expenditures were $2,924,757 or $452,134.94 less than receipts. Receipts and expenditures on telephones are included in these figures, however, and if these be eliminated, a balance is left of $161,479 in excess of receipts over expenditures.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

A deputation representing the corn raisers of Essex and Kent counties has waited on the Minister of Agriculture to ask for an increase in the government grant toward experimental work from $250 to $300.

The Rev. Dr. Chown, secretary of the Moral and Social Reform Committee of the Methodist Church, has interviewed Sir James Whitney and asked that steps be taken by the Legislature to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give municipalities the right to prohibit as well as regulate pool rooms.

Several medical men have suggested to the Provincial Cabinet that a Pasteur Institute should be established in Toronto. At present all patients have to be sent to New York.

"God in heaven, help me!" After writing these words on the back of an envelope, containing a letter he had received from a young lady in Toronto, who is thought to have been his sweetheart, Alva McLean, aged 21, of Hensall, Ont., stood in front of the mirror in his room at 131 O'Connor street, and deliberately blew his brains out. Deceased was a Science graduate of Toronto University, in the 1907 class.

At London, Magistrate Love has given judgment in a much disputed rabbit case. The cotton-tail, according to statute, he decides, is a hare, and close season must be observed. Dealers may, therefore, not have them in possession between January 16 and October 1. Defendant, F. S. Onn, was fined $1 and $2 costs, but counsel announced case will be appealed.

By a vote of twelve to seven, the Hamilton Council has decided to make no reduction in the number of liquor licenses.

At a meeting of the Legislative Committee on Agriculture, at Toronto, Mr. Valentine Stock suggested that the committee should do something to grapple with the wholesale advent of injurious weeds. This was, he submitted, affecting the agricultural lands of both the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. It arose, he maintained, from the importation by the farmers of cheap grain and feed stuff from the west and resulted in the farms becoming overrun with weeds. The Hon. Mr. Duff said that the matter had already been under the consideration of the department for some time, and he expected to apprise the chairman in a few days as to what the government proposed doing. He added that the government had some other agricultural bills of importance in preparation, upon which they desired to consult the committee.

Lady Laurier was one of three local automobile owners fined in the Ottawa Police Court on Wednesday, for exceeding the speed limit. Pleas of guilty were entered in all the cases, and the fine was $22.

A report from Kingston states that George Green, of Sharbot Lake, aged 23 years, while despondent as the result of an interruption in his love affairs, took a dose of carbolic acid and his life is despaired of. It seems that the young man had been keeping company with a young woman and that his family had strongly objected to the courtship.

According to the annual report of the Minister of Public Works, issued at Toronto, during the year there were 260 miles of new railway opened for traffic, of which 188 miles were for the National Transcontinental Railway. The Algoma Central has 100 miles under construction, all of which has been started since the reorganization of the Lake Superior Corporation. During the year, 146 miles of colonization roads were opened in Northern Ontario.

Asking for a Royal Commission to look into the whole question of fruit growing in Ontario, a deputation of fruit growers and several members of the Legislature waited on the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, on Wednesday. Mr. Samuel Nesbitt headed the body of visitors, and was chief spokesman, and Mr. J. P. Downey also spoke for the callers. What can be done by spraying and scientific methods would be shown by a careful examination of the question by a commission, the deputation urged. The Minister was of the opinion that considerably more could be done by agricultural bulletins than by a commission, but promised to lay the matter before the Government.

That the government extend the T. & N. O. Railway from North Bay to Parry Sound on the Georgian Bay, a distance of seventy-two to seventy-five miles, was the request of a deputation of one hundred citizens of Parry Sound, North Bay, Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard, and other T. & N. O. towns, that waited upon the Hon. Frank Cochrane, the Hon. Mr. Reaume and the Hon. Mr. Hendrie, on Wednesday. The extension would cost about $3,750,000, and it is to be considered.

Prohibition prohibits in the Haileybury region much better than license regulations. Constable Rowell, of Mathewson, reports that he has forwarded to Inspector Blackwell, at Haileybury, 231 bottles of whiskey and eight gallons of unbottled liquor, the result of one week's clean up at Matheson station. The majority of seizures were made, the officer reports, from suit cases, hat boxes, bales of old clothing, and almost every conceivable receptacle. The unbottled liquor was discovered in kegs labelled catsup. Floating in the catsup were little sealed tins containing whiskey.

Charles M. Elliridge, whose wife died on the train on her way to her mother in London, Ont., and who later disappeared, following charges of forgery and swindling, has, it appears, served nearly three years in the Yukon for obtaining money under false pretences, being released in 1902. He is believed by Mr. Charles F. Spence, of the Mining Lands and Yukon branch of the Department of the Interior, to be a bigamist also, and disappeared from Britannia last summer when he found himself recognized by that official.

'Not proved' was the finding of Judge Mactavish in Ottawa in connection with the charges made against Mr. Frank Leamy, street foreman. The judge states that if the charges were true, not only the street foreman, but those offering a bribe would be guilty of a criminal offence. The finding is based on lack of corroborative evidence. In the only case where there was corroboration, and where the money was returned, the report states that the fact of identical, the same gold piece and bill being returned favors the supposition that Mr. Leamy did not intend to convert the money to his own use. On the other hand, in connection with this case, Mr. Leamy is blamed for lack of judgment. The investigation was held January 29 and February 4.

The new Consumptives Home in Ottawa was opened by His Excellency Tuesday. Tea was served by the Daughters of the Empire, and a beautiful bouquet presented to Lady Evenlyn Grey by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Grand Trunk express No. 12 collided with a light engine near York station shortly after leaving the Union station Tuesday afternoon. The two engines were badly injured, but none of the coaches left the track. The passengers, with a few exceptions, were not injured. J. Yeomans, a traveller for the Commercial Realty Company, of Toronto, sustained a broken ankle. A. Gowans, (also a Toronto traveller) had his back sprained, and P. Bury, also of Toronto, received a scalp wound. None of the train hands were injured. The cause of the wreck has not yet been determined.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded a bronze medal to Hugh Kippen, the well-known Cornwall lacrosse player and musician, who on September 26, 1909, saved the life of Miss Mary McIntosh at the peril of his own. The girl had been pushed, by a wedding throng on the platform, on to the track in front of the incoming train, and but for Mr. Kippen's cool daring in springing after her and literally throwing her back on the platform, she must have been killed. He jumped back himself just in time to escape the locomotive.

Mr. J. C. Eaton, president of the T. Eaton Company, has undertaken to construct the entire surgical wing of the new Toronto General Hospital in memory of his father, the late Mr. T. Eaton. The cost will not be less than $250,000.

The musical judge in the Earl Grey competitions to be held in Toronto in the week commencing April 4th is Mr. Howard Brockway, composer and pianist.

Major Moodie, superintendent of the Royal North-West Mounted Police at Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay, who arrived at Ottawa Friday on a short furlough, is not glad to return to civilization, but aching to get back to Churchill again. The Ottawa civilization does not suit him at all, he wants more room. Major Moodie will remain in Ottawa only for a few days, finishing up some necessary reports with Col. White, controller of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, and expects to hit the trail for Fort Churchill again in the course of a week or ten days.

QUEBEC.

Almost a centenarian, Mrs. Marie Anne Proteau, widow of Pierre Trudel, is dead in St. Sauveur, Quebec. She was 98 years and some months old, and possessed all her faculties up to a few hours before her death.

At Sherbrooke E. Lazue, found guilty of appropriating money, the property of the Crompton Creamery, has been allowed to go on suspended sentence. Petitions were presented in his favor, and the jury recommended him to the clemency of the court.

By the assistance of two men who broke into jail at Joliette, Alexandre Rondeau, who was awaiting his trial on a charge of horse stealing, was able to escape. The men climbed the jail wall with the aid of a ladder, and got into the building by sawing the iron bars out of one of the windows. Once inside it did not take them long to saw the lock of Rondeau's cell door, when the trio fled from the jail and escaped in the darkness. It was from Camille Landry, a prisoner who occupied a cell on the same floor as Rondeau, that the jailer learned how Rondeau's escape had been effected. He had also been offered a chance to escape, but refused it. Landry said that when he informed Rondeau and his companions that he did not want to take any chance of escaping, as it would be worse for him if he was re-arrested, they threatened him with revolvers if he gave alarm. On Thursday Rondeau was captured at Cote St. Paul.

The threatened strike of the printers of Quebec has been averted, the typos having decided to accept the offer of the master printers. Their wages will be increased to $13.50 a week for two years, after which time they will receive an additional $1.50 per week, or $15. This agreement was accepted by the men on a division of 51 against 50.

It is stated that at a meeting of the Quebec Diocesan Synod, to be held in May next, His Lordship Bishop Dunn will ask to have a coadjutor appointed. In the connection several names are mentioned, including that of the Very Rev. Dean Williams.

At the last meeting of the Federated Council of Trades and Labor, Quebec, strong resolutions were adopted in regard to the manner in which the interests of the working classes are treated by the government at Ottawa and the advisability of voting only for labor representatives was adopted.

On Thursday the by-election in Gaspe County, for the Provincial Legislature resulted in the return of Mr. J. L. Perron, the government candidate, by a majority of over five hundred.

WESTERN CANADA.

The second annual reunion of the Lord Selkirk Association of Rupert's Land has been held at Winnipeg. Archbishop Matheson presided. The royal toast, the only one of the evening, was drunk with coffee, and responded to by Sir Daniel McMillan. The Archbishop, as president of the Lord Selkirk Association, gave an address of welcome. An essay on 'Some Characteristics of Our Forefathers,' prepared by the Rev. Alexander Matheson, who has the distinction of being the oldest member of the society, was read by his son. The Rev. H. G. Gunn, the secretary, spoke on the aims of the association.

On behalf of an English syndicate ten thousand acres of coal lands in Alberta have been purchased by a St. Paul firm. The price is $1,100,000.

British Columbia's local option league at its session at Victoria passed unanimously a resolution urging the Dominion Government to make the Canada Temperance Act (otherwise known as the Scott Act) applicable to the province, in view of the McBride Government's decision to abide by the result of the recent plebiscite, and not introduce local option legislation during the present session.

A despatch from New Westminster, B.C., says that William Brewer has given himself up at a police station. Brewer, along with Louie Kelley, escaped from the penal station on Wright Island, Pitt Lake, in August, 1907, about the same time that Bill Miner made his sensational escape from the penitentiary. At the time of Brewer's escape there were thirteen guards on the island, but two convicts succeeded in breaking open the boathouse and stealing the boat. They rowed to the mainland and found their way through the bush to the international boundary line.

A provisional committee has been formed in Vancouver with the object of promoting the first Canadian national apple show. The project is supported by the agricultural bodies of the province.

The Manitoba Government announces that a municipal cattle market and abattoir will be soon established in Winnipeg, to compete directly with the trusts. This announcement is in response to the demand of farmers.

Last year, according to the Provincial Secretary's report, Manitoba granted $450,000 to schools in the province.

The little six-year-old child of M. Ruska, a foreign homesteader living near Sheho, Sask., wandered away from her home and got lost in the bush close by, and was frozen to death before she was found.

The Winnipeg City Council will ask power from the legislature to create a debt of half a million dollars to increase the hospital accommodation; they also propose to institute a pension system for police force.

Word received in Winnipeg from Mr. Roblin, who left there for Arkansas some days ago for his health, reports that the Premier of Manitoba is now resting for a few days at Chicago. The Premier's condition is little changed, and he suffered somewhat from the train journey from Winnipeg to Chicago.

The Hon. Colin H. Campbell was unanimously nominated for Morris, Manitoba, constituency yesterday at a large convention of supporters of the Roblin Government, held at Morris. Mr. Campbell's name was the only one presented.

The latest announcement from the Grand Trunk Pacific terminal town is that Prince Rupert is to have a smelter with a two hundred and fifty ton capacity, and that the building is to be started almost immediately.

Despatches from the west announce the arrival of the first Grand Trunk Pacific train at Camrose, a comparatively new town, twenty-six miles south of Tofield, on the Edmonton-Calgary line. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific to this point gives Camrose three railways. Already there are six hundred people at Camrose, general stores, lumber yards, elevators and other substantial signs of a prosperous place.

The Methodist church at Regina has decided to erect a college there at a cost of half a million dollars, half to be spent on buildings this year.

A freight rate fight of much interest to the west is being waged before the Railway Commission by eastern and western manufacturers of roofing and ceiling supplies for elevators and warehouses. The Railway Commission recently decided that in future the finished article in this trade shall be subject to the same freight as the raw material. This enables the manufacturer in Winnipeg to compete with his eastern rivals for the prairie trade and gives him an advantage on freight charges in the tussle for trade at points between this city and the Pacific. Eastern manufacturers are doing their utmost to have the recent decree rescinded.

Chief Rabbi Ashinsky, of Pittsburg, has been called to Winnipeg to decide meat prices to Hebrew people, owing to the boycott against the local abattoir and the city rabbis.

An amendment to the Manitoba Automobile Act makes the minimum fine for exceeding the speed limit a hundred dollars.

Archbishop Langevin, of Winnipeg has ordered his clergy to notify their flocks that henceforth no more dispensations for mixed marriages will be given for the ordinary reasons, such as: 'Strong attachment, a material interest at stake or the threat to go before a Protestant minister.' It is necessary, he says, to warn parents to be particularly watchful against the company-keeping of young Catholic girls with non-Catholic young men. 'We have no need to add that the priests should, from the pulpit, in the confessional, and in their private conversation, strive to turn Catholic young girls from the thoughts of mixed marriages, and they will be good enough to remember that we never dispense the Protestant party from the obligation of signing the promises exacted by the Church. We grant the dispensation rarely, almost never, when the young woman is a Protestant, because the first instruction belongs to the woman, and how can she bring up her children in the Catholic faith if she herself is a Protestant?'

MARITIME PROVINCES.

After falling seventy-three feet from the top of the new span of the Fredericton-St. Mary's highway bridge, John Kenny was taken to the hospital, where he died. The accident was due to the collapse of a stringer.

The Union of New Brunswick Municipalities has adopted a resolution asking that the Provincial Government establish a chemical and bacteriological station at the University of New Brunswick, in order that it may not be necessary to send samples of water, milk or other substance to Ottawa for analysis.

At Sydney, on Wednesday evening, Mayor Richardson, on behalf of the Royal Humane Society of London, presented Henry Hodder, a native of Newfoundland, with the Society's medal in recognition of a particularly brave attempt to save the life of a comrade, James Costelle, asphyxiated last fall while working at the blast furnaces of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

A scheme is being promoted by a Montreal syndicate to take over a large portion of the fresh fish trade of Nova Scotia. It is planned to make extensive improvements in the plants to be purchased, with a view to making the Maritime fresh fish supply the supply of the west, and to do so on a heavily paying basis by means of amalgamation, enlargement, and improved methods.

Mr. G. A. Mackenzie, connected with the sugar refining industry at Halifax, has made a tour of the West Indies, and declares that Canada should at once take steps to bring those islands into confederation. He says Canada's public men could not concern themselves with a more important problem.

Boards of Trade in New Brunswick are asked to solicit the government to call a good roads convention during the session of the legislature, if possible.

The new Judiciary Act of New Brunswick will go into effect on May 1 next. It will bring about a completely new method of procedure and practice in the courts of the province. It will also create changes in connection with the Supreme Court, making it so that a judge will not sit in appeal on a case that he has tried, as at present, the new act being modelled after that in force in Nova Scotia in that respect and otherwise. Four judges will handle the law side of the court, and two the equity side.

Wm. Doyle, 17 years old, son of John Doyle, an I. C. R. conductor, was struck by a shunter as he stepped from the car repair shops at Moncton, on Wednesday. He was instantly killed.

Official returns show that during the past season 405 moose were killed in Nova Scotia. Of these, 107 were taken in Halifax County, and the first fourteen days of the season—the latter part of September—made the best showing as to shooting in this county, though on the whole, throughout the province, the second fortnight yielded the largest total, 134. The last month of the season yielded only 142 moose to sportsmen, as against 263 the first month. Halifax led the other counties in the number of killings every week during the season.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal's civic affairs are now in the hands of the reformers' council. Ex-Mayor Payette has handed over the gold chain of office to Mayor Guerin, and the new aldermen and controllers are busy at work. Dr. Guerin's programme contains a number of urgent and drastic reforms, all of which will make for a cleaner and better city. The mayoral inaugural ceremony was a brilliant function.

The death has occurred of David Maher, of the firm of D. Maher & Co., one of the largest and best known of the wholesale fish firms in the Dominion. Mr. Hatton, who was a middle-aged man, was taken ill and removed to the hospital, but had not been there long when he succumbed to heart failure.

At the urgent request of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, the retirement of the Rev. Dr. Barclay has been deferred until October next.

A girl aged fourteen named Albertine Clement, stole some money from her mistress, a lady at Westmount, then tied herself in a chair, and on her mistress's return told a story of how a man had tied her up and stole some money. She subsequently confessed to the theft, and on Friday was let go on suspended sentence.

It was currently stated in Court House circles, on Wednesday, that an action for $200,000 damages was to be entered at once against one of the local French dailies by the proprietor of another city journal, on the ground of statements published in a recent issue of the paper which the plaintiff alleges to be of a most libellous nature.

Something serious and sudden is likely to happen to a man who tells a judge from the prisoner's dock that he himself should be in the penitentiary. Arthur, otherwise known as Antonio Paquette, was rash enough to try it on Thursday, and he has gone into retirement till the spring of 1914. 'There are others who ought to be there besides me,' quoth the thief. 'Name them, and we will send them there,' replied the judge. The answer, 'Well, people like yourself,' caused something of a sensation. His Honor very considerately explained that he did not take the prisoner's impudence as a personal offence, but as contempt of the court, and turning to Paquette said, 'You will be sentenced to four years.'

The prosecution of 147 of the noted 500 cases brought before the notice of the Provincial License Department by the Western Temperance Union, only two of which were successful, cost the Provincial Department in the neighborhood of $2,000. At the local Inland Revenue office the officials are busy paying off debts to witnesses, stenographers, etc., who were employed during the prosecution.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Sackville peerage romance came to a prosaic end with the dismissal of Ernest Henry Sackville West, who sought to establish a legal claim to the title and estates of his father, the late Lord Lionel Sackville West, former British minister at Washington. Sir John Bigham, president of the English Probate Court, condemned the petitioner to pay the costs, which must have been very large. The petition was opposed by the present Lord Sackville, a nephew of the late lord, on the ground that his uncle had never married Josefa Duran, the mother of the petitioner.

Brooklyn's main entrance into Manhattan—the Brooklyn Bridge—became chocked by a wreck of an 'L' train Tuesday, which completely shut off the morning rush from Brooklyn, and caused thousands to be late for business. The first car of a train, entering the bridge, jumped the track, caused the second car to partly turn turtle, and created a mild panic among passengers. None were hurt, but it was several hours before traffic conditions were restored.

Sever persons were injured, three of them probably fatally, in two fires in crowded dwelling in New York Tuesday. Both fires were marked by heroice rescues by the police and firemen.

President Taft has told the aeroplane enthusiasts who have been urging him to secure from Congress appropriations for aeroplanes for the army that there is no money this year, but that there may be next.

The vessel which the American Antarctic expedition desires to purchase for its proposed quest of the South Pole is the Newfoundland sealing steamer 'Neptune.' The 'Neptune' is a wooden vessel, and is one of the most powerful ships of the sealing fleet. The vessel is the same one on which the Canadian Government expedition was conveyed to Hudson Bay a few years ago. The 'Neptune' was built at Dundee in 1872. She is 190.5 feet long, 45.9 feet beam and registers 2,154 tons net.

To caution passengers against 'tipping' customs officers, several of whom were recently dismissed by Inspector Loeb for accepting tips from incoming passengers, the following notice is to be distributed on shipboard at New York: 'Passengers are advised that to offer or give gratuities is a violation of law, and customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service, and all parties guilty of such offences are liable to criminal prosecution.'

United States customs officers at New York are doing their best to encourage smoking among girls and youths by allowing such transatlantic passengers to bring in each fifty cigars or three hundred cigarettes, duty free.

A despatch to Paris from the Governor of Dakar, Senegal, says a French detachment has suffered heavy losses through an ambuscade in the Ouadair region. A whole company, consisting of five French officers and 110 native soldiers were massacred.

The Socialist boycott and increased taxes have reduced considerably the consumption of brandy in Germany. Since October 1 the production of alcohol in all forms has declined by 6,380,00 gallons. The Socialists are maintaining the boycott to prevent the Empire from securing the intended revenue from the alcohol tax, and to rob the agrarians of the benefits which they would secure through the special discrimination in their favor contained in the law.

Lazare Weiller has presented to the French Ministry of War the machine with which Wilbur Wright made his notable flights at Le Mans.

Representatives of numerous Boards of Trade are at Washington protesting against the McCumber bill providing for the federal inspection of grain which seeks to establish uniform grades in every market. They say the local grain markets have each their own system of grading. They accuse the bill of paternalism and question its constitutionality.

Fifty persons have been made violently ill in Laurel, Md., this week by eating doughnuts fried in machine oil. Investigation brought out the fact that the machine oil had been ordered by a hardware dealer, who received instead the barrel intended for the baker.

A spark from a miner's lamp, falling into a box of a hundred dynamite cartridges, caused a terrific explosion in the tunnel of the Dunkleberger Coal Co., near Trevorten, Pa., on Thursday, and badly injured three men. A. F. Leader, of Baker, aged forty years, lost his left arm, several fingers of the right hand were blown off and one eye was destroyed. He will probably die. Frank Kerstetter and Allan Derk, of West Cameron, were cut and burned and are in a critical condition.

The Khedive of Egypt, Abbas II., according to native gossip, is shortly to marry a second wife, an Austrian countess well known in Egypt. The ceremony of her conversion to Mohammedanism took place a few days ago.

The National Packing Company, of New Jersey, is to be indicted. The Grand Jury is said to have evidence that they have kept food in storage for several years.

Citizens of Cleveland Friday ended at the polls a fifteen-year night for low street car fares by approving, by a majority of 8,100, the franchise proposed by Judge Taylor, of the Federal Court. The majority is the largest ever given for a public measure in that city. Under the new franchise street car service must be furnished by the Cleveland Railway Company at cost, plus six per cent profits to the stockholders. For the first eight months fares will be three cents, with a charge of one cent for a transfer. The maximum fare under the grant, which is for twenty-five years, is four cents cash, or seven tickets for a quarter.

A severe earthquake was felt throughout Crete at 6.38 o'clock Friday morning. It was accompanied by violent subterranean explosions. In Canea a number of buildings were damaged and a minaret of the mosque crashed through the dome. In the village of Varipetro a house collapsed burying six persons in the ruins.

The friends of Senor Moret, former Premier of Spain, have united in opposition to Premier Canalajays, claiming that he is not the leader of the Liberal party, and insisting that he resign and permit Captain-General Weyler, the former Minister of War, to form a cabinet. The Premier has refused to retire, declaring that the forthcoming elections will decide the issue.

The Dowager Empress, on her return to Russia, has taken up her residence in the Anichkoff Palace, in St. Petersburg itself, instead of in her palace at Gatchina, thirty miles out, where she has lived since the outbreak of the revolution. This is the first evidence of the Imperial plans to return to the Capital.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook Saturday, in Santiago, Chili, admitted his identity. He visited his old comrade, the Belgian engineer Bysselbergh, and the two were together for some hours. The two were members of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897-98, and the engineer recognized Cook when they were fellow passengers on the steamer from Valdivia. Until now, however, Cook had refused to recognize his former companion.

General Kuropatkin, who since the end of the Russo-Japanese war, has devoted himself almost exclusively to literary labors, is now working on a new book, 'Russia's military problems.' In it he discusses the programme of army re-organization, defects in the upper strata of the army, the question of the defence of the western frontier, and the protection of what is left of Russia's far eastern empire.

DISASTROUS FIRE

Two Lives Lost and Many Persons Injured in Hamilton.

Hamilton, Feb. 17.—Two men are dead, three are seriously injured and a score or more are painfully bruised as the result of a fire which broke out about 5.30 this afternoon at the big plant of the Gurney Tilden Company, stove manufacturers, Hughson and Rebecca streets. Henry Bawden, 505 King street west, and Albert McCully, 287 Catherine street north, were suffocated to death, their bodies being found half an hour after the fire broke out. It is supposed that some electric light wires became crossed, causing a spark, which ignited a quantity of chemicals in the lacquer room, which is situated on the ground floor of the foundry. A burst of flame, and a cloud of dense, suffocating smoke followed. The fire spread on the ground floor, while the smoke ascended in clouds to the three upper floors of the factory, being aided in its ascent by the elevator shaft and a flight of stairs, which offered it practically unimpeded progress. Bawden along with six other men, was working in the grinding room, which, without a minute's warning, became filled with overpowering smoke. Some of the men made a rush to the windows and S. Hobson jumped, landing in a life net held by the firemen. His wrist was broken. Others reached safety by ladders hastily planted against the wall. Bawden tried to escape into another room, but was overcome by the smoke and got but a few feet outside the door of the grinding room.

McCully tried the same tactics and was also overcome. When discovered later they were dead.

There was a panic among the three hundred employees in that section of the foundry. The smoke spread through the upper floors with amazing rapidity, caused by burning chemicals. It was unbreathable and the panic-stricken men, taken altogether by surprise, made a wild dash for safety. At least seventy-five of them rushed for the elevator shaft and slid down the greasy cable. Some of them managed to go down hand over hand, but the majority of them just slid, causing painful bruises with their feet to the heads of those below them. About a hundred men got to safety either by jumping from the windows into life nets or by crawling down the ladders. Frederick Wildes was taken to the city hospital, his hands and arms being painfully burned. Percy Woodbridge was overcome by the smoke and was taken home.

The loss on the foundry is estimated at between five and seven thousand dollars.

A NEWFOUNDLAND TERCENTENARY.

Celebration of John Guy's Enterprise Will Take Place This Year.

In the year of Grace, 1610, John Guy, a man of name unknown to many Canadians, but dear to the hearts of all citizens of the independent little island of Newfoundland, arrived at the shores of Conception Bay with a company of Pioneers and Colonizers of the London and Bristol Company, to carry into practical effect a scheme for the colonization of the least part of the island—the first of Great Britain's possessions beyond the seas, and the keystone of the North American Continent.

In the year of Grace, 1910, the inhabitants of Harbor Grace (the Bristol's Hope of John Guy's day), and Mosquito, according to reports of the 'Harbor Grace Standard,' are preparing a memorial to the Newfoundland House of Assembly, asking for a liberal apportionment of money to be expended on a proposed tercentenary celebration in memory of John Guy's landing, and making some suggestions in regard to the celebration.

In their memorial they state that they intend soliciting financial aid from Newfoundlanders at home and abroad. The incoming of tourists and visitors will be a good thing in giving publicity to the island as a whole. It is held that the town of Harbor Grace has a right to play a prominent part in such a celebration, as it was a settlement opened up and established by the enterprise of John Guy, under whose direction the London and Bristol Company brought about the opening up of the island's marine resources and laid the foundations of the trade commerce and wealth of the country.'

It is suggested that in honor of the tercentenary a special issue of stamp be made up as follows: 1-cent—picture of John Guy; 2-cent—view of Harbor Grace; 3-cent—view of Cupids; 4-cent, view of Mosquito and Carbonear Island; 5-cent—view of some part of the city of Bristol; 10-cent—picture of ship of John Guy's time; 15-cent—picture of King James; 20-cent—picture of John Mason; 25-cent—picture of John Mason; 30-cent—Seal of 'The London and Bristol Co.'

Citizens of Harbor Grace and Mosquito promised to undertake such a pageant in the event of the Government supporting it, in a way that will ensure a successful and creditable celebration of the event

FACILITATING MARRIAGE.

Important Manitoba Measure.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18.—Notice has been given of an important change to the marriage act of the province. An amendment is being introduced so that any catechist missionary or theological student duly appointed or commissioned by the Church with special authority may solemnize marriages. This is for the benefit of isolated communities miles from a regularly ordained minister and served only by unordained missionaries or students.

BAN ON TOBACCO.

Pennsylvania Railway Giving Preference to Non-Users.

Pittsburg, Feb. 17.—Employees of the Pennsylvania Railway at Pittsburg have been ordered to refrain from the use of tobacco while on duty, and also have been requested to break themselves of the habit. Applicants for positions are questioned closely regarding tobacco, and scores who admitted themselves confirmed tobacco users have failed to get positions. As yet the order has been applied only to office forces and to those handling passenger trains.

FRENCH SEAMSTRESSES.

Night Work to be Stopped.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Night work by French seamstresses and other working girls will cease on June 30, by decree of the Ministry of Labor. The sweating system in France, especially in Paris, has resulted in great abuses.

Special Bargain Offer.

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Address: THE PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO., "WITNESS" BUILDING, MONTREAL

BI-LINGUAL SCHOOLS

Premier of Ontario Promises Serious Consideration of a Request for Them.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—A large delegation of French-Canadians waited upon the Premier, Sir James Whitney, asking that bi-lingual separate schools be recognized, that is that all primary schools where the majority of the pupils were from French homes should be declared officially to be French schools, and that in classes where 25 percent of the pupils were French the trustee should require instruction to be given in French reading, spelling, composition and literature.

The authorization of a series of French readers and text books was also urged. In the High Schools, also, it was submitted that in entrance examinations in which pupils from bi-lingual schools participated, there should be questions on French subjects, and that the standard on English subjects should be less for these pupils than for English pupils.

Opposition to these requests, Mr. Vincent, of Ottawa, stated, resulted from misunderstanding. 'We in Ontario,' he said, 'are anxious to learn English. We recognize that it is a necessity.'

Sir James Whitney said the whole subject was a serious one, and should be considered from all standpoints. 'We will,' said he, 'go into it thoroughly, honestly and carefully; that is all I can say at present.'

KNOWLTON CONFERENCE.

Missionary Institute Will Be Held on Shores of Brome Lake in July.

A summer conference for the study of missions will be held at Knowlton early in July next, under the auspices of the Young People's Missionary Movement. The sessions will cover nine or ten days.

This was decided at a meeting of the trustees and directors of the Knowlton conference, held at the Edinburgh Cafe Friday afternoon, when the Rev. Canon Tucker, president of the Canadian Missionary Council, and Mr. H. W. Hicks, general secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement, were present.

The Rev. Dr. Hill, president of the Missionary Institute, said that the main object of the conference would be the training of leaders for missionary work.

Mr. Hicks being called on, put before the gathering the desirability of holding such a conference. He expected that the registration fee would almost pay the expenses of the conference, but at the same time he advocated the raising of a guarantee fund of about three hundred dollars, which he thought it would be easy to do. He offered to take one or two ten dollar shares in the fund, and at the close of the meeting about half of the proposed guarantee had been subscribed.

Dr. Tucker spoke of the great interest everywhere taken in missionary study and effort, the outstanding feature of which was the desire for information on the subject of missions. He referred to the Silver Bay, N.Y., and Whitby, Ontario, conferences, where large numbers of students of missions assembled periodically to get the latest news and learn the most effective methods of carrying on missionary enterprise on the home and foreign fields.

The Canadian Council of the Young People's Missionary Movement will place at the disposal of the Knowlton convention all the material it has in the shape of text-books and other educative and illustrative media. The conference officials will be prepared to take care of seventy-five students on the grounds at reasonable rates. A committee has been appointed to draft a programme for the Knowlton convention, which will be published as soon as possible.

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSION STUDY.

Subject Discussed at Union Convention of Sunday School and Missionary Workers.

During three days of the week a joint conference of the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec and the Interdenominational Missionary Institute of Montreal took place, the sessions and public meetings being held in Knox and the American Presbyterian Churches, alternately. The Rev. Principal Hill presided over the missionary meetings, and Mr. J. H. Cayford over the Sunday School meetings, being the presidents of the respective organizations. At the close of the Sunday School Union's programme, the Rev. G. O. Gates, pastor of the Westmount Baptist Church, was elected president in place of Mr. Cayford.

The main object of the meetings was to educate the young people of the churches of all denominations in the best methods of carrying on Sunday School work. The study of missionary literature was strongly advocated as illustrative of the work of the apostles and of the power of the Gospel, which was the same to-day as in the first years of the Christian era. The special features of the public meetings were illustrated lectures by Mr. H. W. Hicks, on conditions in the mission fields before and after the arrival of the missionary; a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Tyndall on 'Radium.' Other speakers were: The Rev. S. G. Barnes, D.D.; Mr. Hugh Cork, Mr. Justice McLaren, Mr. John H. Roberts, the Rev. Canon Tucker, the Rev. Prof. Howard, and Miss Alice B. Hamlin, all specialists in Sunday School and missionary methods.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Execution of Hainer at Regina.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 17.—Hainer, the murderer, was hanged here this morning. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded in the history of the West. Because of a small debt owing by a homesteader named Fraser, near Margo, Hainer lay by the roadside and shot Fraser without a warning. He confessed and admitted all details of the deed, but hoped for executive clemency to the last. This is the first execution at Regina since 1901, and is the fourth in the history of the city, the first being the execution of Louis Riel.

ORATORS' ODDITIES

Mannerisms and Platform Habits of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour and Other Famous British Statesmen.

(From 'M. A. P.')

During the past few weeks a perfect flood of oratory has been let loose over Britain, and all those who are fond of listening to political speeches have been thoroughly enjoying themselves. Many will doubtless have been amused by the strange little tricks of mannner and speech possessed by many of our foremost politicians, although to those people who have heard a public speaker for the first time, these will not have been so obvious. This one always stands in a certain way and uses the same gestures again and again; that one punctuates his speech with odd little coughs, as if he were nervous, while another will fumble with his watch chain for most of the time.

There is a certain speaker who is said to carry a little reading desk with him wherever he goes, as he never feels at ease unless this is just the right height for his notes.

Mr. Winston Churchill usually takes with him a despatch-box which contains his speech. He carefully opens it and arranges his notes in order before commencing.

SLAPS HIS NOTES

The late Duke of Devonshire always put one hand in his pocket while speaking; while Lord Donoughmore has a habit of slapping a file of notes on the table before him when he wishes to emphasize any point.

Mr. Chamberlain was a model of coolness when arising to speak. He would carefully lay his notes on the table before him, adjust his eyeglasses, and then begin, now and again bending right down to the paper to remind himself of the next point. After a particular hard thrust at his opponents, he would turn to those around him, as a storm of cheers burst from his audience, as if to say, 'That shot went home.'

ENJOYS HIS OWN SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour is another speaker who seems to enjoy his own points. He will beam with pleasure when a favorite point is taken up by those to whom he is speaking, grasping the lapel of his coat with an obvious smile of satisfaction.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has a peculiar habit of twirling his pince-nez round his fingers as he talks, while the Duke of Marlborough speaks with deadly seriousness, and usually lays his hand on his breast. Towards the end of his life the late Marquis of Salisbury would drop his voice almost to a whisper at the end of his sentences, his head falling forward, so that the words were spoken in his beard.

A SMILING CANADIAN.

One of the most effective speakers among the Unionists is Mr. Bonar Law. He speaks quietly and to the point, and he punctuates nearly every sentence with a smile. He will say the deadliest things about his opponents in the most silky of voices, accompanied by the seraphic smile of a child. He will reel off a string of figures with hardly a reference to a note. Then, when a heckler questions a statement, he will dive among his papers or even thrust a hand into a pocket, and at once the authority for the figure is given.

THE 'PENGUIN'

One parliamentary writer has described the attitude of Mr. Haldane when speaking as that of a penguin, but he has no very striking mannerisms beyond his rapid utterance. He is the despair of the reporters, although more recently Mr. Birrell beat him by uttering 3,200 words in twenty minutes.

Lord St. Aldwyn is very free with his gestures, and when he was in the House of Commons has fiercely shaken his fist in the face of his opponents when thoroughly warmed to his work.

HARD TO KNOW.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood tells a capital story of one of his many elections. A friend of his, arriving late at a meeting which Sir Alexander was addressing, met at the door a disconsolate-looking artisan.

'Dou you know who is talking now?' asked the friend, 'or are you just going in?'

'No, I've just come out,' was the emphatic reply. 'Acland-Hood is speaking.'

'What about?'

Passing a grimy hand across his forehead, the artisan languidly replied, 'I dun-no.'

WHEN STANLEY BEGGED.

Pathetic Letter of the Explorer's Boyhood.

When Sir Henry M. Stanley, the great explorer, left the workhouse where he was brought up, he found himself destitute and in despair. His name was then John Rowlands, and he was an orphan without friends. A letter showing the measure of his despair has just come to light, and a facsimile will be published in the next edition of his 'Autobiography.' The letter is as follows:

Flynnan Benno, June 2, 1858.

Dear Uncle,—My aunt and I have waited with much anxiety every day to receive an answer from you. Is there a chance or no for me to have that place now having past the month of May? Dear uncle, I hope sincerely that I have not displeased you in anything, as my aunt thinks I have done. Dear uncle, also I hope that you have not taken it unkind of me in plaguing. It's a hard case on me, and would be harder still if I could not procure a situation.

Dearest uncle, I sue to you for kindness. I have nowhere to go unless I can procure a place. I am quite well, thank Providence for it, so also my aunt's health is better, and we hope that you are all the same. Our sincerest love to you all, and also the blessing of God be with you. We have no particular news to inform you at the present time. They have not succeeded in finding me a situation at Mold railway station as the master was a very bad scholar and his health was very imperfect, and he was very unlikely to stay there long. Hoping sincerely you will return me an answer by return of post, I shall feel extremely obliged to you, so I remain your very humble nephew.

JOHN ROWLANDS.

To my esteemed uncle and aunt, Thomas and Maria Morris, good-by.

My character, if wanted, may be procured of the curate, Mr. W. Williams. My aunt inquires much of you to know how my aunt is.

RHODES SCHOLARS' PROGRESS.

A statement regarding the operation of the Rhodes scholarship for the year 1908-1909 has been issued from the office of the Rhodes trust. The total number of Rhodes scholars attending Oxford University at the beginning of the academic year 1909-1910 was 178. 'Of 78 colonial students, including those from Canada,' the report says, 'twelve are still engaged in courses of study at the university, 51 have returned to their own countries; four are teaching in England, but looking for colonial appointments in the future; one is engaged in parochial work in England, with a view to service, ultimately in his own colony; two have returned to colonies other than their own; three have accepted appointments in India; two business positions in foreign countries, and three have decided to follow their professions in England.'

'The qualifying examinations for candidates for the scholarships of 1910 were held in October, 1909. One hundred and ninety-six candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 67 passed in all subjects, 34 passed in all subjects except Greek, and 95 failed to pass. No candidates presented themselves in four States of the American Union, and in seven States no candidates passed this preliminary examination. In most of these, however, there are eligible candidates from past years. The next qualifying examination for the scholarships of 1911 will be held about the middle of October, 1910, throughout the United States and in those colonies where qualification is not obtained through the affiliation of the local universities with the University of Oxford. The election of scholars is to be completed by the 1st of January, 1911, unless special permission is given by the trustees for an extension of time.'

TENNYSON'S SIMPLICITY.

Summing up the impressions of that first meeting, I may say that three things especially struck me: his kindliness, his humor and his simplicity. The prominence of the second characteristic, humor, was, I confess, something of a surprise to me. It was extremely marked in his whole manner, bearing and conversation.

Then as to his simplicity—childlikeness is perhaps a better name for the quality—one can but say as is this characteristic also in genius of the highest order. I should think that in Tennyson it was present in a degree rarely if ever equalled. In talking with him, the impression was that he was giving utterance to whatever passed through his mind, precisely as a child does, with the same candor—naivete almost — the same engaging freedom from self-consciousness the same reckless indifference to the effect which he might produce upon his hearers. He did not as we most of us do in conversation, give his interlocutor half himself, the other half being engaged in speculating as to how far our companion will understand and sympathize with our drift—in withholding this remark for fear it might fall flat, or watering down the other for fear it might offend. He was himself, unreservedly, unconditionally, in everything that he said, whether he was bandying jests with an intimate, or discoursing solemnly on the secrets of nature or the deepest mysteries of being.—Elizabeth R. Chapman, in 'Putnam's for February.'

NUTS AS FOOD.

(From 'Good Health.')

Nuts are distinguished by the large quantity of both proteid and fat that they contain. As a class they contain more fat than any plant food. Hence nuts possess a very large nutritional value, and when well masticated, and particularly if cooked thoroughly, they make a wholesome and nourishing food.

All nuts contain a varying amount of fibrous or wood, material which is known as cellulose. Some nuts, such as cocoanuts, contain a considerable amount, making them difficult of digestion unless great care is taken to chew them thoroughly.

Walnuts are among the finest and best nuts which come to our table. The juicy fresh walnut makes a very toothsome as well as wholesome article of diet, but the skins are tough and difficult of mastication. It is necessary for those who have a weak digestion to peel the skins from the fresh nuts, and even then the nuts must be masticated most assiduously in order to prevent gastric disturbance. Dried walnuts are usually regarded as more digestible than the fresh nut, but they also require the efficient mastication which we are emphasizing so much.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CANADIAN CLUB

The Canadian man has developed a combination of food and talk between one and two that sound indigestive, says the London 'Daily Chronicle.' It is twenty minutes' eating at the club, and then—at once—forty minutes to spare. Cards—dominoes—sleep? Not a bit of it. There comes a lecture. Having eaten for twenty minutes the Canadian clubman is ready for thought. 'Forty minutes on the grass without a stop, boys!'

Those remaining forty minutes in the midday he gives to listening to the man who knows something. The man comes from anywhere, but he is invited to eat for twenty minutes and get up and say what he knows for the remaining forty. It is a square deal. It doesn't matter what you are ignorant of; the point is, What you know. And the Canadian Club will sit back in its chairs and ask you only to say what you know about trade, literature, finance, poetry or conjuring—for a bit of the forty minutes.

THE 'KING'S' HEAD.

A Paris correspondent of the Manchester 'Guardian' writes: I heard a curious thing the other day. Young people among the French Royalists have been amusing themselves by making postage stamps bearing the head of the Duc d'Orleans. For mere fun letters were written by these enthusiastic young Royalists and posted by them to one another stamped with their own particular postage stamps. And all these letters were duly delivered. They were passed through the post-office undetected, no doubt among the thousands posted at this busy season. The Royalist youth, however, believe firmly in connivance due to Royalist sentiments among the clerks.

To Be DYSPEPTIC Is To Be MISERABLE.

Dyspepsia is the prevailing malady of civilized life. It is largely due to gross errors in diet, over-eating, too free indulgence in stimulants and over-taxing the stomach with indigestible food, eating too rapidly without chewing the food sufficiently, indulging in hot biscuits, pastry, pickles, confectionery, etc.

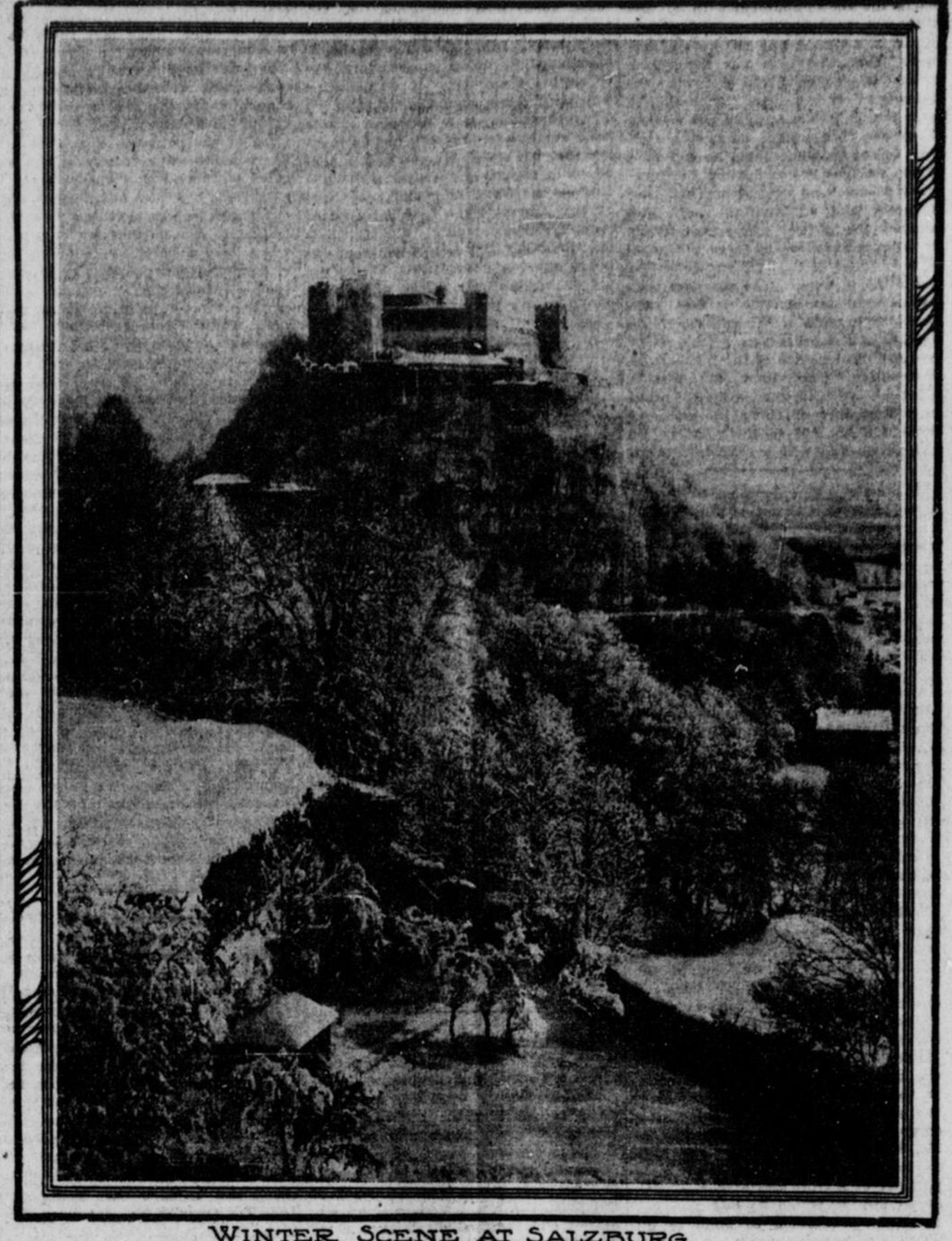
Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over thirty-four years, as a positive cure for dyspepsia in all its forms, and from all diseases arising from it.

Can Eat Anything Now.

Mrs. Herman Dickenson, Benton, N.B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

For sale by all dealers.

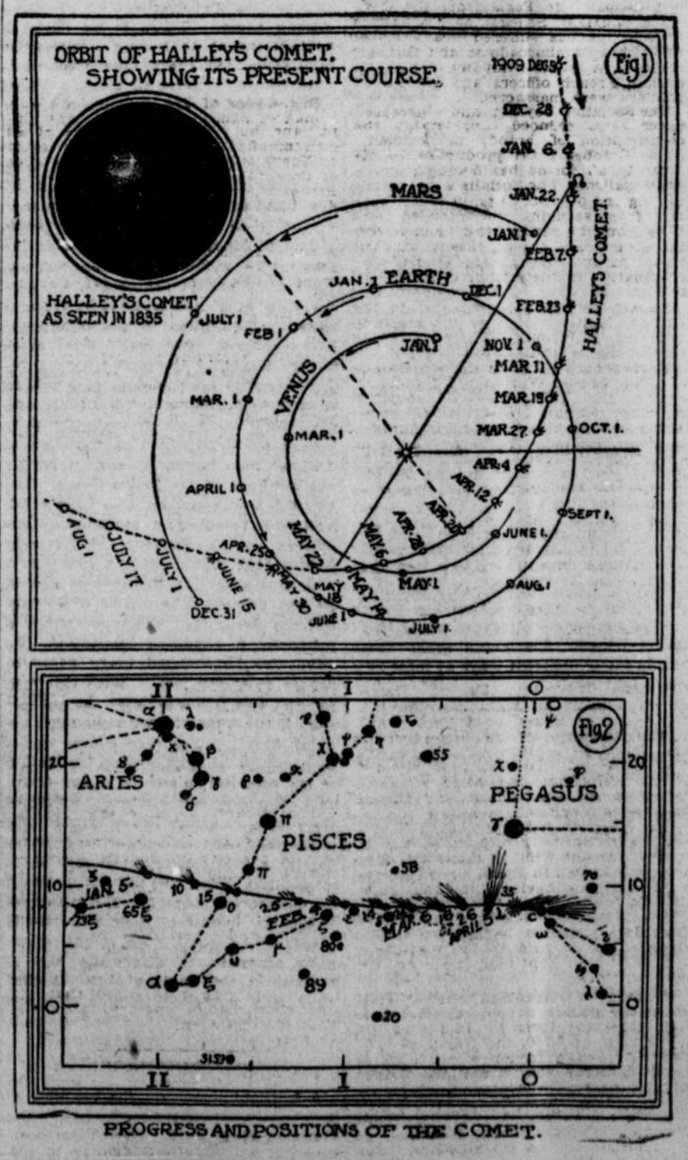
Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



WINTER SCENE AT SALZBURG.
—THE SPHERE

WHEN SNOW CROWNS MONKS' HILL AT SALZBURG.

At the summit of the Monchsberg, or Monks' Hill, at Salzburg, on the borderland of Tyrol, stands an ancient citadel dating back to Roman times. The buildings shown herewith are mediaeval structures of the time of the bishops who exercised the power of secular princes. When the snows of the neighboring Tauern Alps fall on this isolated rock the scene presents a vision of great beauty.



Mons. Camille Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, writes as follows from the Observatory at Juvisy:—

The meeting of Halley's comet and the earth in the month of May next begins perceptibly to occupy people's minds. It is important that we should give exactly an account of the astronomical conditions of this event, and I now make it my duty to put before the eyes of our readers a plan of the progress of the hairy star in space, showing its relation to the earth's orbit.

At the time of its discovery by Herr Max Wolf at the Observatory of Heidelberg, on September 12th last, the comet was wandering between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, at a distance of about 552,000,000 kilometres. Since that date and up to the middle of December, it continued to advance toward both the sun and the earth with a speed always increasing.

But then our globe, carried about in its movement of annual rotation around the sun centre, has departed further and further from the route followed by the cometary nebulosity, which it will later again approach, while the comet naturally pursued its course toward the sun. On January 5th it was separated from the sun by a distance of 259,000,000 kilometres; the day after to-morrow it will be 258,000,000 kilometres, and on January 25th it will be 254,000,000 kilometres away. On February 4 it will be 230,000,000 kilometres from the sun and will cross the orbit of Mars, as one may see by examining the above figure. But, let us add, it will cut this orbit at a point where the red planet was in December, and, as this globe traverses an average of 2,000,000 kilometres a day in its orbit, it will be already far from this point when the comet reaches the orbit which Mars traverses in its year of 687 days. No meeting is, therefore, to be feared for our neighbors the Martians.

Rushing on the course, the comet will approach nearer and nearer to the sun; at 208,000,000 kilometres on February 14, at 185,000,000 on February 24th, and at 162,000,000 on February 6th. About March 12th it will cross the earth's orbit at a point which we will pass at the end of the month of October next. On March 16th it will be only 139,000,000 kilometres from the solar centre, on March 26th at 118,000,000, on April 5th at 100,000,000, and so on, advancing further each day up to April 20th, date of its perihelion. Then it will begin to go away again from the blazing sun centre, at first with a prodigious speed, but constantly slackening in its course, as if out of regret at quitting these brilliant sunlit regions, to which it will only come back at the end of the twentieth century, about the year 1985.

In its return flight it will cross the orbits of Mercury and Venus, and will meet this last planet in the first days of May.

ALFONSO AT SHORT RANGE

INTELLIGENCE, ENERGY, COURAGE AND SENTIMENT OF THE AND SENTIMENT OF THE SPANISH KING.

In spite of his continued need of movement, his love of sport in all its forms, especially of motoring—his expansive, rather eccentric but very attractive youthfulness, Alfonso XIII., according to M. Xavier Paoli, never loses the occasion to improve his mind.

He is very quick at seizing a point, possesses a remarkable power of assimilation, and although he does not read much, for he has no patience, he is remarkably well informed regarding the smallest details in matters that interest him.

'One day, for instance,' writes M. Paoli in 'McClure's,' 'he asked me, point blank, "Do you know how many gendarmes there are in France?"

'I confess that I was greatly puzzled what to reply, for I have never cared much about statistics. I ventured to say offhand:

'"Ten thousand."

'"Ten thousand! Come, M. Paoli, what are you thinking of? That's the number we have in Spain. It's more like twenty thousand."

'This figure, as I afterward learned, was strictly accurate.

'As for business of state, I also noticed that the King devoted more time to it than his restless life would lead one to believe. Rising winter and summer at 6 o'clock, he stays indoors and works regularly during the early part of the morning and often again at night. In this connection one of his ministers said to me:

'"He never shows a sign of either weariness or boredom. The King's 'frivolity' is a popular fallacy. On the contrary, he is terribly painstaking. Just like the Queen Mother, he insists upon clear and detailed explanations before he will sign the least document, and he knows quite well how to make his will felt. Besides he is fond of work, and he can work anywhere—in a motor car, in a boat, in a train, as well as in his study."

'Every morning of his life Alfonso XIII. has a good rump steak and potatoes for his first breakfast, often preceded by eggs and sometimes followed by salad and fruit. On the other hand, the King never drinks wine and generally confines himself to a tumbler of water and zucharillos, the national beverage, composed of white of egg beaten up with sugar.'

To M. Paoli was assigned the duty of guarding the young King during a visit to Paris, and while there he had to examine a great many anonymous letters containing threats against Alfonso's life. One of these, received as he was about to go to the gala performance at the opera, given in the King's honor, struck him particularly, because, he says, 'it conveyed a warning devoid of any of the insults that usually accompany this sort of communication.

'"In spite of all the precautions that have been taken," it read, "the King had better be careful when he leaves the opera to-night."

'This note, written in rough, disguised hand, was of course unsigned. I at once passed it on to the right quarter. The very strict supervision that was being exercised no doubt excluded the possibility of a successful plot.

'Haunted by a baneful presentiment, I nevertheless decided on leaving the opera to remain near the King's carriage as a mere passerby of course) until he had stepped into it with M. Loubet and driven off surrounded by his squadron of cavalry. The attempt on his life took place at the corner of the Rue de Rohan and the Rue de Rivoli and both the King and M. Loubet had a miraculous escape from death. My presentiment therefore had not been at fault.

'I need not here recall the coolness the young monarch displayed in these circumstances, for it is still present in every memory, nor the magnificent indifference with which he looked upon the tragic incident.

'"I have received my baptism of fire," he said to me a couple of days later, "and upon my word it was much less exciting than I expected."'

Edison Talent making Records for you

In what other way can you hear so cheaply and so comfortably such an array of talent as that engaged in making Amberol and Standard Records for the Edison Phonograph.

To mention only a few of these star entertainers, whose records are the joy of thousands, there are:

Mabel McKinley	Grace Cameron
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There are several good records from each of these and a hundred others that you can hear at the dealers and own and hear in your own home for a trifle.

Edison Standard Records - - - 40c.
Edison Amberol Records (twice as long) 65c.
Edison Grand Opera Records - - 85c.
Edison Phonographs - $16.50 to $162.50

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Amberol Records and get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

National Phonograph Co., 100 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N.J., U.S.A.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Mr. John Ryan, the Grand Trunk Astronomer, Gives His Views.

Mr. John Ryan, a former Grand Trunk Railway engineer, and a well-known astronomer, who has lectured frequently on astronomical subjects at the Grand Trunk Literary and Scientific Institute at Point St. Charles, has the following to say regarding Halley's comet:

If astronomers were obliged to depend upon a uniform physical appearance of comets at their successive return to determine their identity, there would scarcely be the slightest chance of ever recognizing even a single one among the many thousands which are sweeping through the regions of space.

At its last return, 1835 and 1836, when its passage occurred November 15, 93546, mean astronomical time at Greenwich, the most wonderful changes in the magnitude and figure of the comet were observed to take place from night to night and almost preceptible from hour to hour under the eye of the observer. The nucleus was sometimes sharp and strongly condensed with more or less nebulous light around it. Sometimes a luminous crescent became distinctly visible near the nucleus, giving to the comet a most extraordinary appearance. At one time Mr. Struve saw the comet attended by two delicately shaped appendages of light of a most graceful form, the one preceding the other following the nucleus of the comet. At other times it was seen to be surrounded by a sort of semi-circular veil, which extending backwards, was lost in a double train of light, which flung itself out to a vast distance from the body of the comet.

For the expected return in 1910 not only is the perhilion passage computed, but the exact route of the comet among the fixed stars is brought out with surprising accuracy, and the precious point towards which the telescope must be directed at the time when the comet would first attain the limits of visability. Strange as this may appear, guided by these predictions, Prof. S. W. Burnham Yorks, who early in October, 1909, adjusted his large refracting telescope in the place indicated by computation, and on placing his eye to the tube, lo the comet appeared as a faint and almost invisible stain of light on the deep blue of the heavens. As the comet when near the sun moves with increased velocity it occupies in general only a short period in passing through the limits of distance from the sun within which any train of light is developed. It may happen that at one return of the same comet the earth may occupy a point in her orbit during its perihilion passage which may be very near to the comet and thus afford an opportunity of witnessing its appearance at a short distance.

The position of the comet at present is approximately five hours from the sun, that is it will set five hours later than the sun if the night is clear, and if you have a telescope you can look for it at from 7 p.m. to 8, close to where the sun sits on the ecliptic.

WNTER SPORTS IN THE ALPS.

Sir Martin Conway, in the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' refers to the rapid development of winter sports in the Alps, which has been a very marked feature in recent years. Not long ago Swiss hotels closed their doors in September or October; the proprietors went away; the buildings were locked up; and only a caretaker or two entered till the following May or June. Now an increasing number of Alpine centres are almost as full at Christmas as at midsummer. Every year new centres are opened, and the crowd of holiday-makers in search of sunshine and good exercise in the splendid air of the high regions grows in volume with marked rapidity. Indeed, the Alps in winter, though they do not yet equal, seem, according to Sir Martin Conway, destined to surpass the Alps in summer in attractiveness to the sporting world.

REDUCING THE SOMBRERO.

Tepic correspondence 'Mexican Herald.')

The charro hat is doomed in the Territory of Tepic, and orders have been given by the refecture of police that after January 31st all sombreros must not be larger than a certain prescribed size. This disposition of the authorities is due to the fact that the sombrero charro has become a veritable nuisance, some of them being almost three feet i width, and when three or four rancheros sit down in a restaurant there is scarcely room for any one else. The edict therefore has gone forth that the sombrero is soon to be a memory of the past, and any one caught wearing one larger than the prescribed size will be punished by the authorities.

ROMAN ARENA UNEARTHED.

Excavations at Maunbury Rings, Dorchester, last summer in continuation of those made in 1908, have revealed more completely the outlines of an arena where Roman sports and combats were held and a den whence the beasts engaged in them entered the arena.

A trench in the solid chalk was unearthed which appeared to mark the outline of an inner barrier to the arena, over which those who took part in the sports could jump and secrete themselves without disturbing the spectators.

The attention of the Department of Lands having been directed to the fact that certain persons are advertising British Columbia Government lands in such a manner as to create the impression that they are the authorized selling agents of the Government for such lands, it has been deemed necessary to warn the public that all such advertisements are misleading.

Vacant and unreserved lands in the Province of British Columbia are open to purchase under the Land Act, but the provisions of this Act require that all applications for the purchase of such lands be made to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the District in which such lands may be situate, and such Commissioners are only Agents whom the Government of British Columbia recognize as having jurisdiction over vacant lands and unoccupied Crown lands, and are the only persons entitled to receive applications for the purchase of such lands. All of these Commissioners are residents of their respective districts, and no person or Company resident or domiciled outside the Province of British Columbia has any authority for offering British Columbia Government lands for sale under any conditions whatever.

PRICE ELLISON,
Chief Commissioner of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B.C., Jan. 28, 1910.

NOTICE

is hereby given that John Tiffin, laborer; George Tiffin, gentleman, of the Village of Beaurivage, de la Longue Pointe, district of Montreal; Kate Tiffin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Hugh Rowley, fireman, of the same place, from the latter duly authorized; Anny Tiffin, of the Town of Longue Pointe, said district, wife of Joseph Chaussé, painter, of the same place, authorizing his wife; William Tiffin, carpenter, of the City of Toronto, all in their quality of institutes to the substitution created by the terms of the last will and testament of the late John Tiffin, will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an act to ratify the sale of a farm known under number 409 of the cadastre of the Parish of Longue Pointe, and under the number 70 of the cadastre of the Parish of Pointe-aux-Trembles, to authorize them to withdraw the price of sale, and give a final discharge to the buyer, who shall not be bound to supervise the reinvestment, to limit their privilege as vendors, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Montreal, 8th February, 1910.
ALPHONSE DECARY,
Attorney for the Petitioners.

CAMP COFFEE

—just a cup at bedtime—

so refreshing and comforting after the long day's work, so warming and grateful on chilly nights. A spoonful of 'Camp'— boiling water, sugar and milk, and a cup of rich, fragrant, golden brown coffee is ready instantly.

R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd.
Coffee Specialists,
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DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; S.S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per subscription.

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Island, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island, Zanzibar and Mexico.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Philippine Islands, 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c per copy for individual subscriptions, 15c per copy in clubs to one address. No extra postage on the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 30 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms For Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion for subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable eterms. 'Employment Wanted,' 'Situations Vacant,' etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Birth and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. All must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS—Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office or Express Money Orders can be obtained at the following rates:—$5.00 and under, 3c; over $5.00 and up to $10.00, 6c; over $10 and up to $30.00, 10c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new.

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

Any subscriber who would like to have Specimen Copies sent to friends, need only send upon a post-card the name and addresses to which he would like papers sent.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

Would each subscriber kindly look at the address tag on his paper? If the date thereon is

FEBRUARY, 1910

it is time that the renewals were sent in so as to avoid losing a single copy. As renewals always date from the expiry of the old subscriptions, subscribers lose nothing by remitting in advance.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1910.

Why not raise the 'Maine'? Its rusted hulk and the bones of its crew continue to lie in alien waters. The United Spanish War Veterans, as they call themselves, protested against this in New York on Saturday, at a 'Maine' Memorial Service, and by a rising vote urged that Congress 'enact legislation 'for the immediate removal of the 'wreck to our own shores, and the re-'covery of the remains of the unclaimed victims for interment in the National Cemetery at Arlington.' The Veterans protested that 'our dereliction in this matter is little less than 'a national disgrace. It has become 'a big black blot on our boasted patriotism.' That is the verdict of the world as well as of the United Spanish War Veterans. What reason can there be for such a national neglect if there be no fear of what it might reveal? The Spaniards at the time were charged with blowing up the 'Maine' by an external explosion. That was the ground on which, hounded on by the sensational press, President McKinley proclaimed that a state of war existed, and proceeded to blow the Spanish navy to pieces, and take over all Spain's possessions. The United States Government is now afraid that it will be found that she sank because of internal explosion with which the Spanish had nothing to do. There was no sort of evidence that the disaster was the work of any Spaniard.

A leading German Socialist, in an article published by the London 'Morning Post,' demonstrated that the German taxes on food and the heavy import duties on foodstuffs from abroad were rapidly driving the people into Socialism. Heretofore the German working classes inclined to the belief that such taxes and duties gave rise to more employment, higher wages and better labor conditions. They were told that, if they had to pay more for what they consumed, they would have much better means for meeting the increased cost. Experience has taught them the hollowness of this pretence, and the writer referred to declares that, 'since the duties on foodstuffs were 'raised by the Customs tariff of 1902, 'it has thrown the masses of labor by 'irresistible pressure almost completely on the side of free trade.' The recent riotous demonstrations in Germany were the result, there can be no doubt, of popular anger against the election law, which deprives the working people of the power to make their influence felt in accordance with their number in the direction of reducing the taxes on the necessaries of life. The situation is much more serious in Germany than in the United Kingdom, for the reason that the fiscal nostrum proposed by the British Unionists is in full operation there.

Wireless telegraphy has raised a question concerning the control of the air of more importance than any question resulting from aviation. Amateur operators have set up plants in several cities on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and amuse themselves by sending messages 'for fun,' as one of them stated. But the business is too serious for that sort of play. On several occasions, naval vessels, the life-saving stations along the coast, and ships in distress at sea, have been tangled up and unable to communicate intelligently with the regular wireless stations, on account of foolish or flippant messages from persons who could not be found. To put a stop to these dangerous amateur vagaries, the Navy Department, the life-boat stations, the revenue cutter service, and the wireless companies have had a bill presented to Congress providing for the control of the air by a government board. Wireless telegraphy, as an amusement for private persons, whose messages, sent out for fun, interfere with the rescue of shipwrecked mariners and disorganize the public service, cannot be tolerated. The only way such skylarking can be prevented is to prohibit the erection of any wireless plant by any but the government and regularly organized, responsible companies. It has been announced that a Marconi system is to be constructed from ocean to ocean across the Dominion. For its regular unhampered operation the government will have to pass an act to prevent the interference of unauthorized persons who for any purpose of their own might set up masts for sending or intercepting messages.

The British trade returns have again nonplussed those who in spite of all facts continue to bawl that free trade is ruining the country. For January as compared with January of last year, these returns show an increase of £2,420,790 in imports and of £6,000,069 in exports, while the value of goods bought in to be again exported increased by £1,459,613. These figures show that January this year was the best January on record, with the one exception of the same month in 1907, when the trade returns were the largest since the adoption of the free trade system, and many times as great as any year before free trade was introduced. It is reasonable to expect that this rate of progress will continue, as the January returns are usually accepted as an index of the year. It is, therefore, not improbable that before the year will end the figures for 1910 will surpass those of 1907. It was in the fall of the latter year that the financial depression suddenly occurred in the United States, which was reflected in Great Britain by the almost total cessation of sales to her best customer in America. Hence, the decline in British trade, workmen thrown out of employment and the Unionist outcry against free trade, whereas in reality it was in the protected United States that the trouble was. British 'tariff reformers' took advantage of the temporary depression to make political capital for the party in Opposition. In all their organs and from every platform they asserted that trade decline and unemployment were due to free trade. But while they were preaching this doctrine, trade began to revive. Then Mr. Joseph Chamberlain told them they must act at once or the cause of tariff reform would be lost. He saw what was coming and the House of Lords, acting on his advice, threw out the budget. Now trade is again booming, and the protectionist bubble is burst. It will be amusing, if not instructive, to observe how they will explain the revival of prosperity and the return to normal business conditions under free trade.

The dog days are usually considered the time when blood-letting is due, but our neighbors are having riots in February. We have had purse snatchers here in Montreal without exciting more than a passing deprecation over teacups. In a city called Cairo, situated in that degraded part of southernmost Illinois popularly spoken of as Egypt, a purse snatcher's exploits have produced a war, all because the purse-snatcher was a negro. The white men turned out to kill, and are still out, and their women are urged to carry revolvers and shoot to kill. The war is now looked on as inextinguishable because some masked men engaged in mobbing the court house were shot and one killed. As there were four negroes among the officers, it is, of course, assumed that the killing was done by them. This base war is not an expression of the ruling mind of the community. All the authorities are venturing their lives in the cause of order. A preacher, who is reported as having in his sermon yesterday added fuel to the flames, is obviously misreported. He seems to have been demanding brave deeds on behalf of law and order, and not on the side of mob law. The whole savagery is probably on the part of the graceless tavern idlers with which those southern cities abound. They are the very worst sort to prove the superiority of a race which seems the world over to take its morals from the tribes with which it comes into conflict. The car men's strike at Philadelphia cannot well carry the public approval with it. The strongest unionist would hardly approve of a demand on the part of one union that no men but themselves should be employed, not even men belonging to other unions. According to this not only is a citizen not free to keep out of a union; he is not even free to choose what union he will join. This warfare is not against the company so much as against men wanting to work and willing to work, and against the public, whose restiveness is often counted on to force a conclusion in favor of the strikers' demands, but often in vain. The outrages that have accompanied this strike are probably outside of the control or intention of the organizers of the strike and are illustrations of the lawless and destructive proclivities of certain classes. Still, if the strikers cannot stop that sort of thing the mischief done will be laid to their charge by the public and will tell against them.

If it is true that Senator Dandurand is to join the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the selection will meet with most favor where Senator Dandurand is best known. He is one of Montreal's most valued citizens. Almost any Montrealer who should be asked which of our citizens could worst be spared, would name Mr. Dandurand among the first. Though eminent in his party, and in its most intimate circle, he has never been one to put party before public considerations. The drastic reforms in our municipal government, over which we are now rejoicing with such good cause, owe the largeness of their triumph in great measure to him. In the public life outside of Montreal, Senator Dandurand has been the same cultured, broadly-informed, tolerant, public-spirited, active man of affairs. He has enjoyed a full share of the honors and affections which men are glad to bestow upon those who deserve their trust and gratitude; and they will be glad to see the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid strengthened by such a straight-grained piece of well-seasoned timber as the present leader of the Senate. If this change be contemplated, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet will certainly lose nothing by it, much as the cause of it is to be deplored. We must all hope that nothing may enforce the permanent retirement of Mr. Brodeur. Mr. Brodeur has been an honest, a fearless, and an able Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The brave way in which he had that department overhauled in spite of all possible consequences will not soon be forgotten by those who appreciate an honest man. The administration of our river and harbor, which before his time was the ceaseless subject of blame, has since then given great satisfaction to those interested.

If Mr. Sydney Fisher really wished to seek the 'grateful shades of the 'Upper House,' the country which he has served so well would approve, although it might prefer to have such a comparative youth as Mr. Fisher continue in the more strenuous arena of the House of Commons for some time longer. The change would certainly have its compensations. The country would be sure to get a Senator it could respect, for one thing, and that is a great deal; then, the change would be compatible with a continuance of Mr. Fisher's splendid administration of the Agricultural Department, and it would put the leadership of the Senate into good hands. It is so far only a mere rumor that Mr. Fisher is slated for the seat of Senator Baker, and there is not even a tangible rumor that any one has been selected to occupy the late Sir George Drummond's seat, although very many unthought-of names have been mentioned. Sir George was such a dominant intellectual force, and was so universally respected that his place in the Senate can hardly be adequately filled with the material in sight, however great the desire might be to find it. There is a common notion that one leading evidence of fitness for a seat in the country's highest council chamber is power and willingness to make notable subscription to the party's secret service—or, in plain words, that such positions are for sale. It is a very noxious suspicion, and occasionally we hear a name discussed that gives great color to it.

Much has been said in the Tory press in animadversion of the 'language' of Mr. Lloyd George during the late British elections, such as his reference to men being lords and legislators because they were 'The first of the litter.' It does not excuse such coarseness to quote expressions used by Tories, but the apologists for Mr. George have no lack of material. Lord Beaconsfield, for instance, once likened Daniel O'Connell to the thief on the cross, while O'Connell likened Disraeli to Judas. Again, when the idol of the Primrose League contested Wycombe, while still a Liberal, in 1832, he was supported by letters from such prominent men as Joseph Hume, O'Connell, and Sir Francis Burdett. Thanking Hume for his support, he wrote, on June 5, 1832:—'Accept my most sincere and cordial 'thanks. Believe me, sir, that if it be 'my fortune to be returned in the present instance to a reformed parliament, 'I shall remember with satisfaction 'that that return is mainly attributed 'to the interest expressed in my success by one of the most distinguished and able of our citizens.' But he was defeated; and now mark how he addressed the same Hume:—'You are 'a man who, having scraped together 'a fortune by jobbing in government 'contracts in a colony, and entering 'the House of Commons as the Tory 'representative of a close corporation, 'became the apostle of economy and 'unrestricted suffrage; and you close 'a career, commenced and matured in 'corruption, by spouting sedition in 'Middlesex and counselling rebellion in 'Canada.' After that, Mr. Disraeli changed his politics and became a Tory. Still, he was fond of violent language and at Aylesbury, in 1874, he compared Mr. Gladstone to 'a common thief, who throws dust in the 'eyes of a tradesman and runs off with 'a jewel.' But Lord Beaconsfield's 'language' is remembered simply because his vocabulary of vituperation was more picturesque than that of his contemporaries, not because it was more sordid and brutal. In like manner the past elections have been marked by pothouse and brutal personalities on the Tory side, and the abuse of Mr. George is the fear betrayed of his keen rhetorical knife. A party which describes one of its chief political opponents as 'a pettifogging Welsh attorney' can scarcely expect to be looked up to as an authority on platform taste and etiquette.

In parts of Ireland there is a temperance movement known as 'Catch My Pal.' According to its founder, the Rev. R. J. Patterson, a Presbyterian minister, of Armagh, the 'game,' if so it may be called, is enjoying great success. Meetings are held and numbers of men sign pledges, making promises at the same time to go out and bring in a friend, who, on consenting to become an abstainer, also becomes a missionary of temperance. It is averred that in many of the smaller towns of Ulster public houses are deserted as a result of the movement, and that many publicans have been compelled to sell out and leave 'the trade' entirely. Roman Catholic priests have helped and the movement is said to be widely extending. We see no reason why this game should not be played in Canada. The Western Temperance Association, which made such a brave turnout a month or two since, might perhaps double its numbers by this method. Of all ways of checking the liquor traffic the best, by all means, is to do away with the demand. But the traffic need not look for respite from legal opposition as a result of new zeal in this line. Those who are busiest in trying to gain men to temperance are always the most zealous for the removal of temptation.

Coal oil, as it has from the first been called in Canada, because it was first made out of a kind of bitumen coal found in New Brunswick; kerosene, as it is called in the United States, and consequently more and more in Canada; parafine, as it is called in Scotland, and petroleum in England, has for sixty years been the light of the poor, the world over, and an excellent and steady light it gives. It seems, however, that it is going to be supplanted by electric light. As in Canada, so in England, in the homes of the working classes, electric light has been more or less of a luxury in the past, but by the agency of a new institution, the Fixed Price Light Company, Limited, all this is now being altered. A workman's three-roomed dwelling can now be fitted with electric light at a total cost of 7 1-2d. per week in summer and 10 1-2d. per week in winter, or 2 1-2d. and 3 1-2d. per lamp per week. This allows one lamp in each room. No account of how long the light is burned is taken; there are no meters, and no wiring charges. The 'Stannos' wire which is used in the system is a metal-covered wire, which can be easily fitted to any room in a very short time. The first set of lamps, which will last a year with care—is provided by the company free of charge. This arrangement is much cheaper than either gas or oil lamps. The Fixed Price Light Company undertakes only to 'wire' the houses and provide the fittings, the power being obtained from existing electric lighting companies. A six-roomed house can be efficiently 'wired' and fitted by a man and a boy in a day, without damage to the existing wall-papers or paintwork. In Montreal we have companies which supply gas mantels and globes on hire, and repair them yearly for a fixed sum, and many find that economical and convenient. But electric light on terms within the means of the comparatively poor would be of great benefit. It would make home life in many different ways at least half as bright again.

The abrogation of the surtax of 33 1-3 percent on German goods entering Canada is eminently a step in the right direction and one which the 'Witness' has long advocated. When Canada decided to give British goods a preference in the Canadian market, Germany objected on the ground that she had a favored-nation commercial treaty with Great Britain, and that the same included Britain's colonies. It was Germany's contention that Canada could not give the Mother Country preferential treatment without giving Germany preferential treatment too. In that case, said Canada, to the British Government, you must put an end to such a stupid treaty, and the British Government did it. Under that treaty, however, Canada had favored-nation treatment in Germany, the same as Great Britain, and she lost that when the British-German tariff treaty was denounced. Thereafter, Canadian goods entering Germany were subjected vindictively to the highest tariff rates, and Canada retaliated by heavily surtaxing German imports into this country. These belligerent tariffs have done much injury to the trade of both countries, and especially to our agricultural interests, and to the German consumer of farming products. The new policy is in line both with good feeling and common sense. It is not a radical amelioration, but it has the great virtue of removing mutual menace and irritation and making the two countries friends instead of enemies.

We are still convinced that full satisfaction will not be had in Montreal's business till the direct administration is in the hands, not of elected persons, but of appointed experts. The present civic constitution is greatly superior to that which it has superseded. For that reason we have heartily supported it, as well as because it was the result of the mature deliberations of our best citizens as being the best that could be achieved under the circumstances. To talk of an appointed board under such a council as that which the citizens have joyfully buried was hopeless. The first thing to do was to revolutionize the elective body. But we have never pretended to look on this proceeding as final, and one cannot but note a presentiment running through all discussions of the functions of the commissioners that after the popular wave of reform has subsided we may look for a reversion to patronage, nepotism and graft. Without conjuring up anything so dire, it stands to reason that we cannot always have a carefully balanced slate of commissioners selected by a powerful and devoted body of citizens—a combination, as it were, of all the aptitudes with balanced representation of every class and section, with a careful avoidance of men anxious for office. It stands to reason that even with such a selection the matter of greatest importance, namely, special training and fitness for the service, will be in complete abeyance to really irrelevant questions of race, class and section. For lasting results of the present reform, the best work the Board of Commissioners can do is to keep this ideal before them—the ideal long ago reached in Europe—and lay the foundations of a strong, permanent staff of experts chosen not to represent the races, classes, districts and religions of Montreal, but obtained as a business concern would obtain its managers from the world at large, and we would say by preference from outside of Montreal. It will take them all their innings to do this as it should be done. Mayor Gaynor, of New York, has astonished that city and the world by seeking his managers all over the country, with a complete indifference to Tammany, whose candidate he was, and all the world, and all but civic grabbers in New York, have approved of his course.

The moral pockethandkerchief derided by Dickens, and the blazing pocket-handkerchief wonders of Reform Bill days, found a modest counterpart in drab in the recent electoral campaign in the United Kingdom. Learned women in Elizabeth's time had their petticoats embroidered with mythologic and historic legends, and in the later blue stocking era they are said to have imprinted maps on them, as well as natural history and classical verse. We may never see the storied petticoat again; but when exacting hygiene insists on replacing our linen handkerchiefs and napkins with paper ones, after the ways of the Japanese, there is no saying with what forms of decoration, educational, propagandist, or purely aesthetic, they may not be blazoned.

We send competent men to parliament, or, at least, as good as we can get; and there are, as some think, an unconscionable number of lawyers among them. There is no doubt a certain fitness in having lawyers for legislators. The technique of the business comes natural to them. Then, as speaking is the primary work of parliament, judging by its name, who can speak like lawyers? No stage fright for them, or loss of all their thoughts the moment they get on their feet or soon after. Anyway, it is certain that parliament is fully competent to conduct for the people an inquiry into a moral question without having its efforts obstructed, its witnesses worried, and insulted by innuendoes by men hired by gambling concerns for that purpose. The race-course gambling enterprises have surely advocates able enough and willing enough in parliament. Mr. Osler and Mr. Monk could surely maintain their interests with adequate ability and zeal without men having to earn a fee by the methods of the Police Court. The inquiry now going on into race track betting is bringing no credit upon Canada or its parliament. Everybody knows that gambling is a great evil, and that gambling institutions should be put down by law. If everybody did not know that the race course is primarily a gambling institution, its advocates have taken every pains to assure us of the fact. With this major and this minor premise the conclusion is unavoidable without any inquiry at all. The race course ought to cease to be a gambling institution or the race course should be put down. The only thing a parliament, afraid of the people, can have left to inquire into is whether the people want race course gambling facilities removed and made crimes of. They will not find this out by questioning adepts. The members had better inquire of their own constituents. As usual with moral questions, all that most of the members of parliament are anxious about is that they may not need to give an open vote on this question. Any amount of dilatory farce rather than that!

A brilliant lesson on the beauties of indiscriminate benevolence has been given in New York. Big Tim Sullivan, the Tammany district boss, wanted to do something grandly charitable for the poor people in that part of the city where he reigns as powerful as any feudal baron ever did in olden times. He hit upon the idea of presenting everyone who came along on a certain day last week with a new pair of boots and socks. Each applicant for his bounty had to present a ticket at the place of distribution. This was easily obtained from Big Tim's henchmen, who knew everybody in the district. There were many touching scenes, the papers say, at the Sullivan headquarters, 207 Bowery, as the long line limped up to receive brand new shoes and heavy gray socks for nothing. A more seasonable gift could not occur to the mind of a benevolent and grateful politician, who owed his power, wealth and prosperity to the denizens of his modern American feudality. Curious to relate, the second-hand dealers, next day after the distribution, had abundant stocks of shoes that had only been worn once or twice. The dealers would not tell why so many people were disposing of their shoes, which, strange to say, were all of the same make and by the same maker. They were innocently unable to connect the increase in their stocks of shoes with the distribution of the day before. The Sullivan lieutenants had made everyone likely to dispose of his present wear the shoes when leaving. It was also discovered next day that there had been a quietly conducted traffic in tickets. The original tickets were supposed to be good for one day only, but it was announced that those unable to be on hand then, could get their shoes later. In the saloons that night tickets were to be had for twenty-five cents, and in due time the purchaser limped into Sullivan's place, and telling how he had been in hospital, received his shoes and socks. The little game was discovered, however, by Big Tim's lieutenants, who soon spotted strange faces. Mr. Timothy Sullivan does not mind what became of the shoes. His charitable object, popularity, was attained.

WHERE ARE THEY?

The old phrase about a mare's nest is well illustrated by much of the news sent us about the conditions following on the recent British elections. Now the Liberals propose to commit hari-kari, now the Labor party, all out of funds as it is, is going to force a new election; and now the Nationalists are going to desert their only possible allies because they will not do the impossible. William O'Brien, we are told, to injure John Redmond has forced him to this extreme. Now it is Mr. Balfour who is going to make hash of the Liberal programme, and now—hush—the King is going to do for Mr. Asquith! Somebody must punish the Liberals for winning. Yet, with all these calamities hanging over him, Mr. Asquith goes to the theatre, and those incorrigibles, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, show no shadow of repentance or deviation. One thing which has on all hands become accepted as history is that the King was opposed to the action of the Lords in throwing out the budget. No one has questioned or challenged the statement that, 'With characteristic foresight he 'appreciated the period of confusion 'and difficulty that would follow on 'such a step. Being a constitutional 'monarch himself, he understood better than the Lords, who are mostly 'men not accustomed to politics, and 'habituated to arbitrary dealings in 'their own spheres, what would be the 'consequences of a breach of so delicate a machine as the British Constitution.' And now, what mandate from the country has it been Mr. Asquith's duty as the King's First Minister to report to the King? Surely it is that the people demand back their rights of self-government—the vindication of the rights of the Commons against the House of Lords, which he and his colleagues have specifically asked from the electors. The budget has also been referred to the people, and the people have approved it. It must therefore pass, with the approval of King, Lords and Commons. 'But the British people cannot be 'faced with the possibility of another 'crisis such as that of this winter. 'The matter cannot be left to rest 'there. This ancient realm cannot at 'any moment be reduced to living on 'borrowed money at the bidding of an 'irresponsible Chamber.' Such is the chorus that swells more and more from the vast Liberal mass.

The cue of the Tories is to belittle the Liberal majority. They say to the government: 'You have no majority; 'you are but a fortuitous congregation 'of atoms; a set of groups, any one 'of which we may detach by skilful 'manoeuvring.' The Liberals put the situation very differently. Some of their most able writers and spokesmen consider that the majority of 1910 on the side of the present government is firmer and more trustworthy than that of 1906. Big majorities, they say, are perilous. All sorts of demands are made upon them by their own followers, and adverse votes are cast whenever a member thinks such a vote will please his own constituents. With a close majority every adverse vote becomes a vote of want of confidence. When such a majority is made up of diverse groups a policy has to be agreed upon between these, and then members must vote accordingly. The Labor party must support the government or face another dissolution in which they would exhaust their resources and possibly suffer further losses. The Nationalists have the choice between supporting the government and coming under the domination of the implacable imperialists of Ulster who dominate the Tory party. Their choice is between home rule and coercion. The Irish Opposition, led by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy, will, the Liberals say, 'play the same part and 'have the same effect which the Parnellites produced in 1892 and 1895.' It will keep the Redmondites as faithful friends of the Liberal Home Rule Government.

The London 'Leader' says:—'The 'work of coalescing the present majority was performed in the autumn 'of 1909. By the Budget the Liberals 'secured the support of the Labor 'party along common lines and with 'common aims. By the removal of 'the self-imposed disability in regard 'to Home Rule, they secured the support of the Irish. If Mr. Asquith had 'not had the great courage to take 'that step, he would be now face to 'face with a great crisis. But he took 'the plunge. Perhaps he lost a few 'English seats by doing so; but he 'secured the Irish party as firm allies 'of his new government. No one can 'wonder that the Tories are angry at 'all this. For it is a stronger position 'than that of the Liberals in the 1906-'10 parliament.' If this view prove correct we cannot fail to realize how consorting together in a common struggle sets very distinct groups more or less at one. We all remember how when the Liberal-Unionists deserted Gladstone on the question of Home Rule, and voted with the Conservatives, they lived for a time as a party apart. All their traditions revolted against being counted as Tories. But in a few years the marriage was complete, and the united party has become known by the one name, Unionists. Without foretelling such complete results we can be sure that comrades in arms will like each other none the worse for such co-operation, mutual consultation and mutual concessions. We shall have to wait events to know what will actually occur. Arguments drawn from surmise will all depend on the wishes of those who use them. For that reason our own forecast may be vain; but for that reason we attach no value to mere surmises of harm coming to the government cabled to us as though they were news.

THE NEW LEAGUE.

The general election in Great Britain has had the healthy stimulating effect of a call to Liberals all over the country immediately to establish a national fund for the purpose of rescuing the counties from the reactionary influences under which they are still found to labor to a serious extent. There is felt to be urgent need of strong, prompt action to deal with the late recrudescence of vicious reactionary doctrines among the least enlightened voters in the rural constituencies. People who have lived their lives, as their fathers did, where nothing but doctrines of caste and privilege have been heard—who live where they must not be seen reading a Liberal newspaper; and if they are unconvinced by the puerile tales of the Tory press about the land tax being a tax upon them, and about the patent method of taxing the foreigner, may not express their doubts lest they lose their employment or their holdings; are not in a position to vote in their own interests. '"Influence" of this description,' says the London 'Daily news,' 'has been powerfully reinforced in the 'villages since the commencement of 'the new protectionist campaign, by 'the creation of tariff "reform" "missionaries," who, disguised as pedlers, 'or workmen home from "prosperous 'America" for a "holiday" in the Old 'Country, or tradesmen "ruined by 'free trade," crawl from tavern to tavern, spreading their absurd tales for 'the consumption of the credulous rustic. These impostors have been at 'work for months past throughout 'rural England, and it is not at all 'surprising that many voters have 'been gulled by them.'

At this great moment in the history of its achievement and endeavor, Liberalism thus finds itself menaced by ignorance marshalled by privilege with the aid of unlimited money furnished by new privilege seekers. It is confronted by the last concentrated struggle of the liquor and land monopolies, with the tremendous support of those who are seeking new monopolies through protection. Not to fight it now to the last ditch would be an irreparable blunder. Realizing the great influence of the Primrose League, whose operation has been to ostracize Liberalism socially, a Gladstone League has been established, whose work it will be to educate the counties unceasingly in the great Liberal principles of free trade and land reform, covering all such subjects as small holdings, afforestation, agricultural grants, road development, land values, increment taxes, curtailment of the power of bung, and other reforms to which Liberalism is allied. The Gladstone League is to have a 'fighting fund,' and all who sympathize with its objects are asked to enroll themselves as members, paying what subscriptions they can afford, and binding themselves to place their services at the disposal of the cause wherever and in whatever way they are likely to be most effective. 'Gladstone' is a more inspiring name than that of Disraeli, for an appeal, not to privilege, but to the people for the people's good. Already enrolment in the League far transcends the most sanguine expectations.

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In some interesting details Mr. Lewis Appleton shows the composition of the new British Parliament. Of the various professions there are elected thirteen bankers and financiers, a hundred and twenty-five barristers and K.C.'s, thirteen brewers, distillers, and wine merchants, eight builders, architects, and surveyors, eleven civil and mining engineers, seven colliery proprietors and coal merchants, one commercial traveller, eight diplomatists and government officials, twelve directors of public companies; seven estate agents, accountants, and auctioneers, thirteen farmers and agriculturists, fifty-six gentry and landowners, thirteen ironmasters and metal merchants, forty-six Labor representatives, fifty-one manufacturers and spinners, nine of the medical profession, thirty-seven merchants, English, foreign, and colonial; three ministers of religion, two from the motor-car industry, thirty-eight newspaper proprietors and journalists, forty-five peers' sons and brothers, one picture and art dealer, one pilot, eight printers, booksellers, and authors; twelve professors of universities and lecturers; three railway and naval contractors, ten secretaries, private and official; twelve steamship and ship owners and builders, thirty solicitors (in or out of practice); four stock and share brokers; sixteen shopkeepers and traders, two schoolmasters and tutors, one profession not stated, forty-four military officers, one admiral, one naval lieutenant.

In comparison with the last parliament, the brewers, distillers, and wine and spirit merchants have decreased their representation. The representatives of Labor, including several who claim to rank as such, numbered in the last parliament fifty-three, but ten of this number have been defeated at the polls, and three new Labor members returned. Representatives in parliament of the metropolitan and provincial press have maintained their numerical strength as compared with the last parliament. The tenant farmers have increased their representation. The medical profession have also increased the number of their representatives. The leaders of the temperance party have sustained the loss of

two members; but the five re-elected are prominent supporters of the United Kingdom Alliance in the House of Commons. The London Stock Exchange is now represented by four members, having lost two representatives. The Society of Friends has lost four members by defeat at the polls. Three ministers of religion have been made members of parliament. The father of the House of Commons is Mr. Thomas Burt, who has served the longest uninterrupted period in parliament, having represented Morpeth for thirty-six years. He is not the oldest member in the House, that distinction belonging to Samuel Young, M.P. for Cavan, who is in his eighty-eighth year. The two youngest members elected are the Hon. C. T. Mills, eldest son of Lord Hillingdon, aged 22, and Mr. F. W. S. Maclaren, Spalding, aged 23. Those of statistical bent will digest these figures with interest, even pleasure, while others will find them of assistance wherewith to point a moral and adorn a tale.

BIRMINGHAM.

The friendly regard to-day for Birmingham in Tory Unionist circles in England, and among Tory Unionist sympathizers in Canada, is in remarkable contrast to Tory feeling towards Birmingham in 1831. At that time it was a growing manufacturing city, but neither it nor Leeds nor Manchester sent a representative to parliament. A mound, a remnant of a Roman wall, and a village could elect members of parliament, or have them elected by the lord or the squire who owned them, but these, as well as twenty other large towns, were utterly unrepresented. It was a state of affairs which had been indefensible for a long time; it had been protested against by John Locke one hundred and fifty years before. Yet the Reform Bill granting them representation, presented to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, under the premiership of Earl Grey, was opposed in the country with an energy which has only been equalled since in the great struggle which has just ended. That was a battle, as that of 1910 has been, for class privileges. The Reform Bill carried at last. Its effects were soon found to be salutary, and not destructive, as its opponents had predicted. In a year or two Sir Robert Peel came into power; he dropped the name Tory for that of Conservative, and entered upon reforming measures on his own account. The features of the great struggle are stamped on all the literature of the time with photographic clearness, and few periods are more valuable or more accessible in all the details to the student of English political history. Then, if ever, Englishmen 'flung out whate'er they felt, not fearing, into words'; the opinions, the convictions and the prejudices of the time were put forth with no uncertain sound and will probably live in the memories of man as long as English literature lasts. But time has brought some changes with it. The great Whig magnates, including Lord Lansdowne, were on the side of the Reform Bill. To-day they are fighting, under a Lord Lansdowne, for the privilege of their order. But Birmingham! In 1831, if a Tory squire was put in a red rage at the proposal to disfranchise the rotten boroughs, he was put in a white rage at the proposal to give representation to Birmingham. That hotbed of radicalism? It was revolution, it was anarchy, it was republicanism in the end. Old England would disappear forever.

But Birmingham got its representation and 1910 finds it the darling of Toryism. The path has been steep and thorny, it is true. Fifty years after 1831, which, of course, was only the other day to most of us, the Conservative horror of Birmingham was as pronounced as ever. It is a mistake to suppose that the term, 'Brummagem Joe' was invented as one of Tory endearment for a great and beloved statesman. It was the expression of the undiminished scorn and dislike of Birmingham that had animated the squires of 1831. In 1880, according to Lord Morley, the Duke of Argyll, who was in the Gladstone Cabinet with Mr. Chamberlain, 'was plucking Mr. Gladstone's sleeve with some vivacity at the Birmingham language on Irish land.' In 1885, Mr. Gladstone's attention was drawn by the Queen to a speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Ipswich, in which he told his audience that reform of local government must be almost the first reform of the next parliament, and spoke in favor of allotments, the creation of small proprietors, placing of a small tax on the total property of the taxpayer, and of free education. A few days later he spoke more strongly at Birmingham in favor of the abdication of plural voting; in favor of the payment of members, and manhood suffrage. He also advocated a bill for enabling local communities to acquire land, a graduated income tax, and the breaking up of the great estates as the first step in land reform. Later in the same year, he proposed, as a member of government, a plan of local government for Ireland. In May of that year Mr. Gladstone brought forward his Land Purchase Bill. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Dilke both resigned their offices. They would not assent to land purchase 'unless definitely coupled with assurances as to local government.' He was certainly regarded at this time as the most advanced English statesman on the subject of home rule, and had made a tour of Ireland under the auspices of Mr. Parnell. At the general elections he opened his electoral campaign with this declaration:—'The pacification of Ireland at this moment depends, I believe, on the concession to Ireland of the right to govern itself in the matter of its purely domestic business. Is it not discreditable to us that even now it is only by unconstitutional means that we are able to secure peace and order in one portion of Her Majesty's dominions? It is a system as completely centralized and bureaucratic as that with which Russia governs Poland, or as that which prevailed in Venice under the Austrian rule. An Irishman at this moment cannot move a step—he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal, or educational work, without being confronted with, interfered with, controlled by, an English official, appointed by a foreign government, and without a shade or shadow of representative authority. I say the time has come to reform altogether the absurd and irritating anachronism which is known as Dublin Castle. That is the work to which the new parliament will be called.'

In the great debate of 1886, Mr. Chamberlain said that a dissolution had no terrors for him. Mr. Gladstone's reply sums up the course of Mr. Chamberlain's connection with home rule: 'I do not wonder at it. I do not see how a dissolution can have any terrors for him. He has trimmed his vessel, and he has touched his rudder in such a masterly way, that in whichever direction the winds of heaven may blow, they must fill the sails. Supposing that at an election public opinion should be very strong in favor of the bill, my right hon. friend would then be perfectly prepared to meet that public opinion, and tell it, "I declared strongly that I adopted the principle of the bill." On the other hand, if public opinion were very adverse to the bill, he again is in complete armor, because he says, "Yes, I voted against the bill." Supposing, again, public opinion is in favor of a very large plan for Ireland, my right hon. friend is perfectly provided for that case also. The government plan was not large enough for him, and he proposed in his speech on the introduction of the bill that we should have a measure on the basis of federation, which goes beyond this bill. Lastly—and now I have very nearly boxed the compass—suppose that public opinion should take quite a different turn, and instead of wanting very large measures for Ireland, should demand very small measures for Ireland, still the resources of my right hon. friend are not exhausted, because he is then able to point out that the last of his plans was for four provincial circuits controlled from London.' All these alterations and provisions were visibly creations of the vivid imagination, born of the hour and perishing with the hour, totally unavailable for the solution of a great and difficult problem.' That was a quarter of a century ago. In the meantime a generation has come forward which knew not Joseph in the old days, and Birmingham is now the rising hope of stern, unbending Toryism against Liberal doctrines of land and income taxation, which will prevail in the end as surely as the destruction of the rotten boroughs of eighty years ago. Truly, time works changes—at Birmingham.

DANGERS OF THE STREETS.

A very wholesome sentence was that of three months for a cartet for running down a citizen. It would have been greater but for a plea on behalf of his dependent family. Some day, let us hope, if we go on punishing at all, we shall find some way of doing it that will not impose on the public the support of a man for months in idleness, that will not impose months of demoralizing inactivity in bad company on a man who would otherwise be an industrious and productive member of the community, and that will not rob a family for months of its breadwinner and possibly impose their support on charity. It all seems illogical and incongruous; but as yet we know no better. And certainly the sins are legion of which this carter's sentence is the only expiation we have heard of for a long time. He is punished, not for his own carelessness alone, but for that of two out of three who drive vehicles in the city, and who have hitherto gone scot free. There are many ways in human society in which vicarious suffering is thus administered. Many sin; the man that is caught suffers, not for himself alone.

It comes, however, to be a more difficult question in ethics when we realize that this man suffers, not only for his own sin and those of this class, but for those who should have taught him better. No one can walk for twenty minutes in the busier streets of Montreal without realizing that those who drive horses have not a notion that people on foot have any rights. The idea has evidently never dawned on them. What is more, it has evidently never dawned on the police that it is their duty to teach the drivers the limitations of their rights. Men on foot can do nothing. If they show their indignation it only produces astonishment or ridicule. No one else but the policeman can make it plain to a string of lolling carters that they have no right to follow each other continuously while busy people wait their chance on the curb or make undignified rushes past horses' heads. No one else can show drivers that they ought to change their course to go behind a man on foot and not drive straight at him, or that they have no right to cut the near corner when their place is on the offside of the roadway, a very dangerous but usual practice. But some great accident needs to follow before any notice is taken of such practices by those whose duty it is to regulate them. But we are not blaming the police. We have already said that it has never dawned on them that they have any duty in the premises. The blame has to go further back to our very imperfect police administration. The question, then, is, who is the one that ought to be put in jail when a tolerated practice that is certain to produce occasional disaster as well as constant annoyance has its natural results. As usual, the poor carter suffers for a wrong that belongs to the whole community. It is to be hoped that his suffering will bear fruit in better things, both by revealing to other carters their responsibility and revealing to our new civic organization a condition of things that needs speedy attention.

While advising the police, we should call attention to the continuous nuisance of street cars stopping across the crossings. A pedestrian approaching a crossing has the choice, if he sees a car coming, to run for his life across the track, or wait for the car to pass. Instead of passing the car draws up for an indefinite time, with its waist upon the crossing. As he is waiting for it to pass on, another car, coming the other way, takes its place, with its nose almost at the same crossing. Of course, all this and other forms of annoyance and incertitude could be mended by returning to the old rule of requiring the cars to cross a street before stopping, but while the present foolish rule exists it should be enforced. As usual it would be the poor motorman who would suffer. But one or two motormen hauled up for thus trespassing on the rights of the public would put a speedy end to a petty annoyance which the public has no call to suffer. It might also lead to the reform of a blundering regulation which all aldermen have probably acknowledged, but which, being only in the public interest, there has never been any time for at the City Hall.

THE FINISHED ARTICLE.

It is difficult to conceive the state of mind of any man, whether he drinks himself or does not, who can vote against the proposal to restrict the hours of the open drink shop, even if he would not vote to close them altogether. It is folly to say that there would be as much drinking if there were no open bars—only that it would be secret and the liquor more maddening. It is the ready and ubiquitous lure of the bars that is the cause of seven-eighths of the drunkenness. A man makes one of those much-derided but often sincerely meant good resolutions and keeps it for awhile. But in a moment of irresolution he meets a friend, a bar is sure to be at their elbow, and it is all over. The old weary round of fighting the appetite down has to be begun all over again. The truth is that the appetite for drinking is as various as are most things. One man will drink when liquor is at his elbow, another will walk a block for it, but will shy at walking two; some will walk a dozen or more, while others would scour the city to satisfy their craving. These would no doubt find it in cellars. Such a case was that of a man named Padmore, charged at the London Mansion House, not long ago, with having been drunk. His police court career proved to have been remarkable, though, unfortunately, by no means unique. Since 1899 he has been before the court sixty-one times—on each occasion for drunkenness. All sorts of penalties have been imposed on him, and no penalties at all, but the result has always been the same. The 'Westminster Gazette' describes him as a man of some education, and as one who has conducted himself when in prison as such a person should. But no sooner does he obtain his liberty than the old failing asserts itself. 'We have done everything we possibly can to cure you, Padmore,' said the Lord Mayor. 'Yes, sir,' replied the prisoner, 'I admit you have; but I've been ill, and it was Christmas time.' When the Lord Mayor said he would be bound over in twenty pounds for six months or go to prison for the same period, prisoner exclaimed that that would be no use, and that he should be coming there 'till he died.' 'But what would be of use to him?' asks the Lord Mayor, and concludes that such men are the despair alike of magistrates and social reformers.'

Such men, we admit, would not be cured by stamping out the dram shops. There would be fiends found to provide them with their poison, and they would find a way to get it. These and the victims of opium are as much the subjects of disease as those for which the community provides hospitals, yet there are no hospitals for them. They are as little responsible as lunatics, and as dangerous. Yet the lunatic asylums will not take them in, except they be paid for. The remark of the Lord Mayor was a confession of the imbecility of society in the presence of an evil which is of its own making, by encouraging and going partners with a system of lures for the young and pitfalls for those to whom drink has become a temptation, and by permitting the walls and the newspapers to be covered with encouragements to become altogether such a one as Padmore. Society is greatly at fault in not providing a safe refuge for its wrecks. Yet no one with common sense imagines that if the practice of drink-selling were treated as a crime against society and driven to cellars, the annual production of drunkards would not be infinitely decreased. The other day a man was shot out from a drink shop on a St. Catherine street corner. A kindly policeman came and helped him up and rubbed him down, trying the while to get out of him where he lived. He even searched his pockets for some evidence of an address. 'What are you going to do with him?' asked a passer-by. 'What can I do?' said the kind policeman. 'Do law let dose peop' sell to him; an' I mus' take him to de cells.' The law can do nothing for such a man but one dollar or eight days,'—another illustration of the imbecility of society in the presence of an evil of its own creation.

THE MAYOR AND THE SALOONS.

Mayor Simpson, of Sault Ste. Marie, who was elected as a prohibitionist, has given his casting vote against the reduction of the number of licenses from thirteen to nine, on the score that it would hurt the people whose businesses would be closed without benefiting the town. It would simply create a monopoly for the nine places. He says he would vote for the abolition of all licenses, but not for the abolition of four out of thirteen. There is a good deal to be said for this reasoning in the abstract. Before there was a fixed limit to the number of licenses in Montreal a license had no money value and transfers with the connivance of the commissioners was unknown. Connivance is the only word properly applicable to a practice which gives legal sanction to a claim to permanence to which the holder of the license has no sort of right, a claim to an unearned increment created by law. But is Mr. Simpson's tenet true in point of fact. By the same reasoning it would make the conditions of Sault Ste. Marie no worse if the present thirteen licenses were multiplied in number by three or four, and the self-congratulations of Toronto and other large cities over the heroic reduction of the number of their drinking places are mere self-deception. According to this, the fight of the good people of Montreal against the planting of new taverns is all wasted energy. No matter how many—no matter at how many new corners they may be placed—it all, according to Mr. Simpson, makes no difference in the amount of drinking and drunkenness. There were two mischievous taverns in a hundred yards of Craig street; it makes things no worse if a third be added. Indeed, it is only fair to the new applicant that if two other men get licenses there, he should get one, too, if he wants it. It is quite unfair—and we have heard this argument in substance used by succeeding generations of commissioners—that St. Catherine street east should have one to four licenses in each block, and St. Catherine street west have none. When the first licenses were granted on Windsor street, those who protested against the invasion of new territory by the traffic were openly rebuked from the commissioners' bench for their insolent attempt to keep all the traffic at the other end of the city. In any case, as according to Mr. Simpson it makes no difference in the drinking, what have temperance people to say in the matter? These are some of the forms of reasoning by which the supporters of the drink business defend it against attack, but the common sense of the community rebels against them. Every notable reduction in the number of licenses is realized to be ground for satisfaction, and brings the country, by so much, nearer the time when there shall be none. Mr. Simpson cannot get over the moral effect of his act, which places him, and all his prestige, on the side of the traffic and against the people's protest against it.

TWO WAYS.

President Taft, referring at Washington to the emphatic stand he took in his New York speech the other day on the subject of Wall Street and the trusts, is said to have quoted a saying of Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, Oxford, when advising a young man: 'Don't excuse; don't explain; get it done; let 'em yell.' But, besides Wall Street and the trusts, there are political offences to sift, and the President now sees that the sifting must be thorough. Governor Hughes is on hand to help, and backed by the Taft administration, there is promised a complete investigation of the legislative scandals in New York. Governor Hughes is convinced that the rehabilitation of the Republican party in New York state, and success at the polls in November, are dependent on a drastic housecleaning, and he has informed President Taft that he will stop at nothing in sifting political offences and will oust every man found guilty—and the country knows Mr. Hughes as one who does not flinch. The programme announced by the Republican leaders includes investigation of legislative corruption in every possible form. This is felt to be necessary if only to satisfy public opinion, which has been perturbed and indignant since the revelations of the Conger-Allds bribery charges in connection with the letting of bridge contracts. In this particular case Senator Conger charges that Senator Allds, now the leader of the New York State Senate, accepted a bribe of a thousand dollars for his services in assisting to hang up a bill which, if passed, would have cut off some of the profits and privileges of Mr. Conger's relatives and friends. A resolution now before the New York State Senate provides for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen, who shall be given ample appropriation and practically unlimited powers to conduct such an inquiry. The sweeping provisions of the measure show how desperate the situation is considered by Mr. Hughes and the Republican leaders who are behind it. This is in noticeable contrast with the circumscribed powers given to the committee appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the Lumsden charges of over-classification in districts B and F of the Transcontinental Railway. The complexion of the committee is such that nothing is likely to result which will cause much perturbation to the party which controls the majority of the members of the committee; that is, if the investigation into the charges of Major Hodgins three sessions ago is any criterion. With Mr. E. M. Macdonald, the member for Pictou, who in that inquiry played such a prominent part in keeping in the background anything injurious to the party, a member of this Lumsden investigation committee, the prospects look good for another coat of whitewash. The chairman of the commission is announced to be a gentleman who has been very active in the late campaign for good government in Montreal; but arrayed on the side and in support of those who brought evil upon the city. Dr. Jowett's advice is not likely to be much in evidence in this case.

THE GREAT PRETENCE.

A Boston writer has written a book showing that the magnates of the American Revolution were a lot of adventurers and boodlers. John Hancock stole the funds of Harvard College. Benjamin Franklin, when postmaster of Boston, looted the mails. That may hurt the country's 'amour propre,' and unsettle its Olympus, but a far more practical discovery for the people is that their federal government is essentially a system of plunder, and that is what is glimmeringly dawning upon them. Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, has come to be looked on as the autocrat who has the dispensing of all favors. This estimate is not far from right, except that no king or emperor has so much real power as Mr. Cannon since Nebuchadnezzar, of whom it was said:—'Whom he would he slew, and whom he would he kept alive.' Any Congressman who wants to pass any bill has to get the Speaker's ear and the Speaker's leave. With that, the bill passes. Without it, it passes into the limbo in which, like the abortive souls described by Dante, ten myriad abortive bills are floating and shall float to the end of time. He has the same power as a premier, except that he is not, like a premier, responsible to the people, at least not till his term is up. The only power behind him is the party caucus, and Speaker Cannon dictates to that.

The growing belief that all power is in his hands brings him countless letters, which let him know to some extent the mind of the country. Among these letters he has probably never recived one that went nearer to the heart of matters than this one:—'Our beaux cannot marry we girls because all foods and clothing is too high. What good is us girls if we do not have husbands? Why don't you make Congress provide husbands for us? You will do the country more good by seeing that all the young people are married. If all the young people were married we would not need any Congress or President. This world would then be a paradise. We must have husbands. Get some for us.' This demand is quite in line with the Roosevelt policies, and there are many things that Congress could do to further so natural a wish. Artificial dearness has been the central work and care of the United States Congress for two generations. The reverse of that would be well worth its consideration now. Congress is, and has always been, not a government of the people, for the people, by the people, but a government of the people for the big interests, by the big interests. Its working theory is that the resultant of the mutual struggle of all the interests secures what is best for the country as a whole. This theory has been faithfully acted upon, oblivious of the fact that the interests of the plain people are simply left out. It is nothing but a big machine or clearing house for balancing the demands of plunderers, while the common people are unrepresented except in so far as each constituency's own log-roller can roll logs of the people's money to be spent and probably wasted in it. What cares Congress for the common people except to get their votes, and this is the way to buy these. There is at last rebellion against this. The people are utterly dissatisfied. They do not know what to ask for or how to better things, any more than the writer of the above letter. But they are beginning to recognize that they are not getting what they pay for, and that the freest government under the sun is one gigantic fraud upon them.

BRAVO, SLUPSKY!

A new field for philanthropic endeavor to lighten the burdens of the poor and check the greed of packers and other purveyors of food, blamed for causing the high cost of living, has been discovered by a St. Louis, Missouri, millionnaire philanthropist. His niche in the Temple of Fame will be inscribed Jacob Slupsky. He has informed the public that he will erect a $200,000 bakery in North St. Louis and put bread on sale throughout the city for three cents a loaf. At that price, he says, there will be a profit of one and a half cents per loaf. As Mr. Slupsky is a practical man, who has engaged in several lines of business, and achieved marked success in all, the people of St. Louis feel confident that he will carry out his purpose and make good his promise. He told the reporters that he had decided upon the bakery enterprise after thorough investigation of the business. He had also noted that the fortunes which have been built up in the bakery business in St. Louis show that the bakers have been robbing the people. He added that he had known for a long time that the bakers were in a trust to make prices high and loaves small, and he was going 'to bust that trust.' From this it would appear that not all millionnaires are monopolists and trust magnates in combination, organized for fleecing the people. In this enterprise the cacophonious Slupsky is following in the footsteps of Mr. Corbett, of Glasgow, who began a famous career for cheapening the cost of living to his fellow-citizens with just such a bakery. He started it in his own factory for the employees, but he made others welcome to the bread at the same price. Since that day bread has been far cheaper in Glasgow than in Montreal. Since that day Glasgow has been one of the cheapest cities in the world to live in, for Mr. Corbett did not stop with a bakery, and other things followed in sympathy. Mr. Corbett worked as a philanthropist; but a practical one. He worked, not for profit, but for the public good, but he saw to it that his enterprise paid. That is what all business ought to be. The name of Corbett is greatly honored as an exponent of this highest business principle. Whether Mr. Slupsky means to live first for his fellowmen and second for Slupsky, or whether he only sees a splendid business opening, is his own affair. He will do a lot of good either way. There is room for a Slupsky in many a city.

FOR HEALTH'S SAKE.

The mortality from Tuberculosis in Great Britain has decreased by about half in the past fifty years; but, in spite of, that, many of the homes which the Briton rightly counts sacred are breeding dens of phthisis. Sixty phthisis cases were visited by Dr. Williams, of Bradford. He found that only three of the sixty children had a bed or room to themselves. The rest all slept with other children or grown-up people—some with one, others with two, and some with four bedfellows. The 'First Annual Report of the Medical Officer at Whitehall,' dealing with the inspection of children who are either entering or leaving the elementary schools, of ages from five to fourteen, pays much attention to the subject of tuberculosis as investigated by school medical officers. The new department is chiefly engaged as a preliminary, in a survey of existing means of help, and Bradford is held up as an example, with its large school clinic of eleven rooms, nine of which are now in full use. There is a nursery, where the nurse shampoos and attends to children generally; three reception rooms where children are examined and treated; three doctors' rooms, where less detailed examination is done; a large reception room for parents, comfortably appointed and well ventilated; a Röntgen-ray room, where children fall asleep while the rays do their healing work; and two dentistries. The clinic at Bradford includes the whole of the old education office ground floor, and has a homely, cheerful look, as little as possible like an out-patients' department. 'Here, with his hand on the whole machinery of preventive and curative work sits the head medical officer, with unrivalled opportunities. He receives yearly many thousands of children and sends out an ever-swelling tide of cured cases. He visits many homes, and plants thoughts in the minds of mothers. He knows, above all, that every inch of ground won from one disease, such as caries of the teeth, will mean the sinking of the foundations below another, as, for example, tubercle.'

The London authorities, however, find their children wanderers. It is hardly a figure of speech to say that they have no 'homes' where they can be treated. From home to school, from school to hospital, go the few who are sent in quest of health to any purpose. The Report shows that the higher human sense organs run great risks during the whole period of childhood. Deafness, eye disease, tonsils enlargement and adenoids, and especially bad teeth, are prevalent. Indeed, the teeth of the British children of to-day are in such a condition that the dental question should take precedence, say the examiners, of everything else. The School Medical Officer for Bradford reports that in a better-class district three-quarters of the scholars had four or more teeth decayed; while in Cambridge, where the school authorities have established a dental clinic, it is found that at thirteen or fourteen years of age half of the children have nine or more permanent teeth carious. One-half of the treatment, it is important to mark, is educative. This is true of nose and throat also, which are cured by exercises following on operation, including washing as well as breathing exercises. 'Dental cures are completed,' we read with an appreciative smile, 'by the new habit of cleansing the teeth and mouth.' Six towns have ringworm clinics—Bradford, Brighton, Albertillery, Reading, Southampton and York; while seven authorities have engaged school nurses, among these being the Isles of Scilly. In London, the women doctors have excelled, and they are said to have amazed the teachers. 'They take such trouble!' cried one head mistress. 'Nothing is too much trouble for our lady doctors.' They have acquired the art and cherish the love of taking pains, and that is a high authority's definition of genius. We have browsed over this 'First Annual Report of the Medical Officer at Whitehall' to much advantage, and it may be recommended to the reading of everyone. There are five physicians on the Montreal Council and Board of Control now, including the Mayor; also one dentist and one druggist. These are fortunate to have the opportunity and privilege of studying the facts and conclusions of this report. The health of the people generally as well as that of the children should improve rapidly and notably now that so many health experts are sitting in high places with the earnest and sole desire to serve their fellow-citizens.

BOSTON VERY ANGRY

An Historian Who Says Benjamin Franklin Was a Thief, and Samuel Adams a Defaulter.

(New York 'American.')

Boston, Feb. 14.—James Henry Stark, a local historian, has provoked much criticism and abuse by statements contained in his latest book 'The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the Other Side of the American Revolution.' Mr. Stark calmly asserts his book contains truths which he has gathered after years of research and which other historians have wilfully passed by.

Its pages teem with facts that demolish the altars erected to Massachusetts' heroes of the Revolution and are extremely humiliating to families who pride themselves on the immaculacy of their ancestry.

Patriotic societies in Boston, such as 'The Sons of the Revolution,' are deeply aroused, as the book contains many damaging statements that cannot be refuted.

Concerning the causes of the American Revolution, Mr. Stark's book says: 'In Virginia the Revolutionary movement of the poor whites, or "crackers" led by Patrick Henry, was against the planter aristocracy. It was only very slowly and very deliberately that Washington identified himself with the disunionist cause.

'Patrick Henry Unreliable.'

'Patrick Henry was one of the most unreliable men living. He had been successively a storekeeper, a farmer and a shopkeeper, but he failed in all these pursuits and became a bankrupt at twenty-four. Then he studied law a few weeks and practised a few years. Finally he embarked on the stormy sea of politics. One day he worked himself into a fine frenzy and in a most dramatic manner demanded "liberty or death," although he had both freely at his disposal.

'John Adams joined the disunionists, probably because he saw that if the revolution was successful there would be great opportunity for advancement under the new government. This proved to be the case.'

That Samuel Adams was a defaulter Mr. Stark proves in a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Adams to the town of Boston, of which he was the tax collector. Mr. Adams's sureties had to pay $5,000. Of the Boston massacre the book says:

'The rioters repeatedly challenged the soldiers of fire if they dared, and the torrent of coarse and profane abuse poured upon the soldiers is astonishing, even in its echoes across the century, and would furnish material for an appropriate inscription in the Attucks Monument.'

'John Hancock Smuggler.'

Of the Boston Tea Party he says: 'The illegal seizure of the tea was in a certain sense parallel to the so-called "respectable" mob which on the eleventh day of August, 1834, destroyed the Charlestown Convent and a year later nearly killed Garrison and made the jail his only place of refuge.'

Many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were smugglers, Mr. Stark asserts, and John Hancock, while having the name of being a 'fair' trader, was in reality the owner of one of the smuggling vessels. Concerning Mr. Hancock's connection with Harvard University, Stark writes:

'In 1773 John Hancock was elected treasurer of Harvard College. The amount of college funds paid over to him was upward of fifteen thousand and four hundred pounds, and like his friend, Samuel Adams, he, too, proved to be a defaulter. For twenty years the corporation begged and entreated him to make restitution. They threatened to prosecute him and also to put his bond in suit, as Adams's was, but it was of no avail. He turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, and it was only after his death, in 1793, that his heirs made restitution to the college, when a settlement was made, in 1795, in which the college lost five hundred and twenty-six dollars interest.'

President Josiah Quincy, of Harvard, later asserted that these defalcations hurt the university considerably, and that it would be grateful to pass over in silence the extraordinary course he pursued in his official relation to Harvard College had truth and fidelity to history permitted.

'B. Franklin Mail Thief.'

In a chapter on the life of Thomas Hutchinson, a loyalist, Stark submits proofs to his claim that Benjamin Franklin, when sixty-seven years old, was dismissed from his position as Boston's Postmaster because he rifled the mail boxes. He tells in detail how Franklin was tried in England and banished in disgrace from the service.

Mr. Stark is a prominent business man of Boston, president of the Photo Electro Plate Company, of Boston. He is also prominent in club life, being a founder of the Dorchester Historical Society, South Boston Yacht Club, Savin Hill Yacht Club, president of the British Charitable Association, vice-president of the Victorian Club and a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society. He was born in London, but came to Boston at the age of eight and was educated in the local schools. He lives in Dorchester.

CONTAGION BY LETTER.

How Scarlet Fever is Sometimes Spread.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14.—Dr. Irvine, health officer for the municipality of Brenda, notified the Provincial Board of Health of a peculiar case of scarlet fever which has broken out in a farm house near Waskada, Man. It appears that Mrs. Charles Long, of Owen Sound, who is quarantined for scarlet fever in the latter town, has been writing to her friends in Waskada, and as a result infection carried by mail has been responsible for the disease breaking out at the latter place. The Board of Health has ordered that the mail be disinfected for the next few days and that the authorities of Owen Sound be notified to prohibit Mrs. Long from sending any letters while she is in quarantine.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

A Scottish View of the Building.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 16.—The special correspondent of the Glasgow 'Herald,' says the building of Canadian warships in Great Britain while preparing yards in Canada would be a wise and forethoughtful policy and hopes it is not too late to prevent the present extravagant plans, which are bound to result in some measure in waste and failure.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of last week's issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Imperial Policy and the Elections—The 'Times,' London.
The Group System in Parliament—The 'Morning Post,' London.
The Dominant Issue at Last—The 'Nation,' London.
The Government and the House of Lords—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Canadian Navy Bill—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Admiral Fisher, the Re-organizer of the Fleet—The 'Nation,' London.
The Remedy for the High Prices — J. Pease Norton, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Paris in Flood Like War—Wonderful Work of French Authorities—S. D., Special Correspondent of the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Franco-German Relations—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Relations Between the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies—Yves Guyot, in the 'Contemporary Review,' London.
'Away from the Church' in Germany—The 'Independent,' New York.
Finland and Germany—The 'Sun,' New York.
The Czar's Government—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Persian Loan—The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Fifty Million Dollars Worth of Art Treaures for America in a Year—Immediate Result of the New Tariff—The 'Times,' New York.
The Jubilee of Cesar Cui—Springfield 'Republican.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Lyric — Thomas Hardy, in 'Time's Laughing Stocks.'
Sleep—Walter de la Mare, in 'The Odd Volume,' London.
Mr. James Stephens—A New Poet—The 'Bookman,' London.
Fifty Years of New Japan—The 'Spectator,' London.
'Beasts and Men'—'Westminster Gazette.'

HINTS OF PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Latest Necromancer—The 'Congregationalist and Christian World,' Boston.
A New Storage Battery Street Car—Another Edison Invention—'Scientific American,' New York.
The Great Discovery of 1610—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Measuring Mental Fatigue—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Curious New Engines—'Railway and Locomotive Engineering,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

So many men, so many minds. Every man in his own way—Terence.

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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'Witness' Office,
Saturday, February 9th, 1910.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The present week has been one of exceptional interest and activity in the stock market. Each day furnished some interesting, if not exciting, feature. The week opened with a boom in 'Soo' and Canadian Pacific, on 'forewords,' otherwise rumors, that the dividends on the stock of both systems would be raised in each case one percent. That of 'Soo' was raised and trading in this stock continued active, but the Canadian Pacific management maintained the old rate of dividend, and trading in C. P. R. issues diminished. The failure of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation directorate to raise the dividend on the common stock of that company to six percent, when such an increase was confidently anticipated by the investing community, caused a temporary rising of feeling against the management and a notable decline in the price of the stock. The assurances that the present action of the directorate would allow of a better distribution of profits later on were naturally taken as 'cold consolation' by those who had expected to make quick profits. Asbestos issues, which have been more or less dormant since they were listed, suddenly became the object of great demand from English investors, and the turnover of shares was very large for what has hitherto been a quiet security. Iron, Scotia, Power, Shawinigan, and the milling stocks were constantly in demand, and the general market was strong. The milling stocks have had quite a boom this week in expectation of the sharing among the stockholders of more melons. There are no evidences of a slowing down of trade: the contrary is the case. Money is plentiful, bank clearings show large increases and the earnings of the railways, traction companies and larger corporations all proclaim profitable and augmented business. The leaders of industry and finance are as optimistic as ever as to general conditions.

The outlook in New York is still considered more or less obscure. The campaign between the bull and bear factions has been less vigorous during the past week than in recent previous weeks, and there has been a tendency towards firmness. Any rise of a point or two has, however, quickly been realized upon, which has given the market a scalping appearance. Prices in recent weeks have fallen to very low levels and this is a most advantageous time for investment purchases, but lightly margined accounts are still very risky, even when the price paid for stocks seems the rock bottom one, for there is no guarantee by any means that the bottom will not fall out and reveal a deeper depth. It is easy enough, says one on the spot, to discover many indications of unrest and apprehension in Wall Street as to the immediate future, for bull manipulators are quite conscious of the formidable opposition they will have to face. President Taft's actions and his general attitude are of vital significance to market speculators, and his pursuance of the trusts is regarded by them as an unfavorable symptom. Moreover, the market has to take account of the growing agitation amongst the public against the high prices set up by the various trusts, and there is no foreseeing to what lengths this agitation will go. The bears will make the best of all adverse factors, and it is not surprising that the gloom which has settled over Wall Street shows no sign at the moment of dispersing.

The United Kingdom is at the beginning of what is a large experiment in the organization of social forces. A system of national labor exchanges has been established, as our readers know. At present nothing like the full number of exchanges that will ultimately be necessary has been established, and the Board of Trade has had to seek temporary premises where it can obtain them rather than wait for the erection of the permanent homes of the different branches. A great deal of work has been done in a very short time, and done with a business-like efficiency that promises admirably for the future working of the exchanges. Of these very great hopes are entertained. They will not increase the bulk of employment, of course, but they may ensure that no work will remain undone because a workman cannot be found to do it. 'They can at once,' as Mr. Churchill has said, 'deprive labor of a useless mobility and give it a real mobility, by ensuring that a man will not set out in the aimless search for work where work is not, but that he will be directed to the spots where employment is likely to be obtained.'

That 'back to the land' is the only lasting remedy for the high prices of foodstuffs has long been proclaimed by the observers on the heights, such as Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. Robert Meighen, and it is what all are now ready to subscribe to. Denmark shows what can be done when this is realized and carried out. She is a little country, only about 250th the size of Canada, and with a soil and climate our farmers would consider for the most part uninviting. Yet this little country, only half the size of New Brunswick, supports more than seven times the population of our beautiful Maritime Provinces. And of this population of 2,600,000 odd, nearly half is maintained exclusively by agriculture. The cost of living, of which we only just appear to have heard, was an issue in Denmark long, long ago, and the Danes, as a humorist quaintly puts it, 'Realizing that society left to itself becomes a game where one man draws a chalk mark on the sidewalk and charges the rest of the crowd for the privilege of walking across,' took early measures for the establishment of the co-operative marketing of farm produce. The Danish consumer has not to concern himself about the food trust or middlemen, for the creameries, eggeries and packing houses are co-operative, and if the price of food is too high the farmer is the only one to blame. Under this regime Danish food exports have grown from practically nothing forty years ago, until now the little country sends to England every year nearly a hundred million dollars' worth of butter, eggs and bacon.

Canada Cement Co. Bonds

The Royal Trust Company has sent out notices to the holders of interim bonds of the Canada Cement Company, advising that it is now prepared to deliver definitive bonds in exchange therefor.

Shelves Being Cleared

In Hamilton retail trade holds a steady tone, and that shelves are being pretty well cleared of current stocks. Active preparations for spring business are noted in all lines, and the outlook continues very encouraging.

Local factories continue busy, some of them being unable to keep up with work in hand without resorting to night work. Collections are reported by Bradstreet's fair to good.

THE EGG STUATION.

There has been a firm egg market all week, strictly new laid eggs bringing 33c easily. Storage eggs are in small compass, and selected stock has sold at 28 to 29 cents; and No. 1 candler, at 24 to 25 cents. Whilst the present cold weather lasts prices may be expected to hold firm.

CHEESE VERY FIRM.

The market remains very strong and those who hold finest white are asking 12 3-4c. Prices range from 11 7-8c to 12 3-4c as to quality.

Western . . . . 12 1-4c to 12 3-4c
Eastern . . . . 12c to 12 1-8c
Undergrades . . . . . 11 3-4c to 11 7-8c

KEPT IN TOUCH WITH HOME CONDITIONS

Hon. E. B. Garneau, President of Garneau, Limited, the large wholesale dry goods house in Quebec, is in the city (en route to Quebec), after a long absence.

His travels in South and Central America have been somewhat of the nature of a holiday, but he has kept well in touch with conditions affecting his branch of trade.

On being interviewed, by the 'Witness' Mr. Garneau said: 'My visit to the south was not primarily business affair; but I have been well posted on general conditions bearing on our line of trade, and I can confidently state that these are in the highest degree satisfactory; so assuring, in fact, that I was able to embark on a lengthy trip without the slightest misgivings.

The outlook appears very bright. The West is making large demands and local absorption on staple goods is better. Spring orders are rushing to the whole houses and there is no sign of a slowing down of trade.

Mr. Garneau has certainly benefitted by his outing and to his friends here he expressed gratification on being back in the province of Quebec.

BONDHOLDERS WILL MANAGE RAILWAY CO.

A cable from London states that the English bond holders of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, will take over the road, which no doubt means the retirement of the Canadian Northern from its board of management.

The position of the road was defined recently in the 'Witness,' and it was expected then, that it would go into the hands of a receiver. Fortunately, those interested in London, will find no difficulty in procuring ample security, for the additional capital required, to put the road in an up-to-date condition.

The announcement that the Canadian Northern Railway, would retire from the management of the road, has given satisfaction, in London, as it has been felt that it was impossible to work the road, with a board holding such diverse views, with regard to its possibilities.

The Canadian Northern Railway has been dubious of the possibility of making the road a paying proposition, while the English bond holders have felt that it could be made such. It is expected now that with an undivided house, the best at least, will be gotten out of the road. The task of re-organizing it will be one of considerable magnitude, but will be proceeded with immediately.

PRICE OF HOGS AT NEW RECORD IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Live hogs at the stockyards to-day touched a price unequalled since 1870, selling at $9.40 a hundred weight. Continued light receipts for several months at the packing centres, and reports of a scarcity of hogs on the farms calledout prophecies that the $10 mark touched in 1870, may soon be reached.

Until to-day the record hog price for forty years was $9.35, made in 1882. War time prices for hogs in 1865 were $13.25.

Bank of England Report Very Favorable

London, Feb. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased £1,020,000; circulation, decreased £271,000; bullion, increased £749,431; other securities, decreased £412,000; other deposits, decreased £526,000.

Public deposits, increased £1,087,000; notes reserve, increased £1,072,000. Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 53.03 percent; last week it was 51.70 percent.

Railway Earnings Good

The Canadian railways continue to show up well in the matter of earnings.

The Canalian Pacific Company, for the week ending Feb. 14, show an increase in earnings to the extent of $293,000 aver the corresponding period of last year.

The Grand Trunk is making excellent progress, showing for the week ended Feb. 14, an increase of $88,199 over the corresponding week of 1909.

Wage Negotiations Off—Strike May Come

A Wall Street despatch this afternoon says that word has been received in New York that wage negotiations between the trainmen and conductors and officials of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways have been broken off, and a strike vot is being taken to-day among the men concerned in the wage demands.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Reported by W. P. O'Brien, 57 St. Francois Xavier street. Tel. Main 631.

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	150¾	147	Dom. I. & S.	70⅜	70¼
B.C.Pk.A.A	....	....	" pfd	137	135¾
B.C.Pk.A.B	....	....	Duluth com	15¼	14½
Can. Con...	45	44	" pfd...	....	....
Can.P'c.Ry.	180¾	180	Halifax Ry	124	....
Crown R've	3.80	3.70	Hav. Elec..	....	....
Detroit Elc.	63¼	63	" pfd...	....	....
D. Coal com	85	84¼	Mex. L. & P.	75	73
" " pfd.	....	115	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac....	91¾	91½	M & St. Paul pfd. xd.	142½	142
Int. Coal....	....	....		....	....
In't. Cl. C'm	60	55	Mt. L. H. & P	133	132¼
In't. Port. C	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	....	221¼
L. W'ds. com	151	150¾	New St. Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....	Mont. Steel	104¼	103¼
Laur. Paper	134	128	" pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	128	Mont. Tel..	152¼	148¼
Mackay com	90¼	88⅝	Nipissing...	....	....
" pfd.	77¼	76¼	Sao Paulo..	150	148¾
Nor. Ohio...	35	33½	Shaw W & P	102¼	101¾
N.S. Steel..	81¼	81	St. John Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	120	109	Toledo......	13	11
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto....	125	124
Ogilvie com	142⅛	142	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	127	....	Twin City..	115	112¾
Penma's L'd	63¼	63	West India	....	....
" pfd	88	87¾	Winnipeg..	178½	....
R. & O. Nav.	85	84¼			

BANKS

B. N. A.....	150	....	Nationale..	....	....
Commerce.	....	....	Nw Bruns'k	....	....
Dom.......	....	....	N. Scotia..	....	....
East. T....	164	160	Ottawa....	....	210
Hamilton..	....	....	Quebec....	123	....
Hoch'laga..	....	....	Royal.....	232	....
Imperial...	....	....	Standard...	....	....
Merch......	180	175	Toronto....	....	....
Molson.....	....	207	Union......	....	....
Montreal...	....	252¼			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	59	56	Dom Tex. pf	104	
D. Tex. com	72½	72	Montreal...	....	32

BONDS

Bell Tel.. 5	....	....	Ke'w'n Mi's	....	101
Can. C. Co. 6	....	99	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.. 6	....	....	Lau. Paper 6	110	108
Cable......	....	....	Mag. I. D. 6	....	....
Dom. Coal 5	99	98½	Mex. E. L. 5	83½	82½
Dom. Cot. 6	104	....	Mex. L & P 5	....	....
D. I. & S.. 5	....	....	M. L. H & P 4½	101	....
Halifax T' 5	....	100	Sao Paulo 5	....	....
Hav. El. R 5	....	....	St. John R 5	....	....
Mt. St. Ry. 4½	....	....	Textl'e S. A 6	....	....
M. Wareh 4	....	....	" " B 6	....	98
N. S. S. & C 6	....	....	" " C 6	98	95½
N Sco. C'n 6	....	....	" " D 6	....	95¼
Ogilvie M' 6	....	112	T. Y'k. Rad 5	....	....
Series B.. 6	....	112	W'es India 5	....	....
Price Bro. 6	....	....	Win. Elec. 5	....	104
Rio de J n 5	....	....	Win. Hot'l 6	....	....

FREIGHT RATES ON FLOUR WILL BE RAISED

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Local export dealers in grain and flour received advices from the railroads to-day that freight rates on shipments of flour and oats from points in Northern and Western Ontario to the Atlantic seaboard would be raised half a cent per hundred lbs. after March 1. Prices for Ontario and western flour at country points still remain steady and unchanged at the quotations that have ruled during the last month.

Wheat and corn are very strong at Chicago, and although Liverpool cables wer weak, and declined this morning, the American and Canadian market were in no way affected. All grades of American corn are advanced ½c. Canadian corn is steady, however, at 66c to 67c, Toronto freights. No other changes were made by local dealers to-day, all departments of the market being characterized by firm prices, with little trade in grain.

Quotations by local dealers as follows: Ontario wheat No. 2 mixed winter wheat $1.06 to $1.07; No. 2 white, $1.07 to $1.08 outside. Manitoba wheat spot No. 1 northern, $1.13; No. 2 northern, $1.11 on track, lake ports; for delivery in February, No. 1 northern, $1.18; No. 2 northern, $1.15 all rail. Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 74½c; new No. 3 yellow, 71c to 71½c; kiln dried, No. 2 yellow, 73½c; Canadian corn, 66c to 67c. Oats, Canada' western, No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42c on track, lake ports; No. 2 C.W., 46c; No. 3, C.W., February shipment, all rail; No. 2 white, 39c outside; No. 3 white, 37c outside; 41c to 42c on track, Toronto. Barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; No. 3 extra, 54c; No. 3, 48c to 49c; feed barley at 47c outside. Manitoba No. 3 57c; No. 4, 54c, track, lake ports.

Manitoba flour quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $5.70; second patents $5.20; strong bakers, $5; 90 percent, Glasgow freights, 29s. Peas, new No. 2, 84c to 85c. Rye, No. 2, 67c to 68c outside. Buckwheat, No. 2, 52c to 53c outside. Ontario flour winter wheat patents for export, $4.20 to $4.25 in buyers' sacks, outside. Millfeed, Manitoba bran, $22.50 to $23 per ton; shorts, $23.50 to $24 per ton, track, Toronto. Ontario bran, $23 per ton; shorts, $24 per ton, on track, Toronto.

DAIRY PRODUCE IN STRONG DEMAND

The local dairy produce situation is remarkably strong at present. Large sales of butter continue; western demand keeping very active.

A new phase has developed, viz., a demand for butter from nearby country points, which were in previous seasons shipping centres, consigning their produce to Montreal. This is a strong factor in the market.

There have been no exports of butter to England during the past week, but the previous heavy demand from that market has strengthened the butter market and reduced supplies. Dairy butter is practically off the market, the residue having disappeared in the shipments to London.

Grass made butter, in solids, is selling at 25½c to 26c, and in prints at 26c to 26½c. November make sell at 25c to 25½c, and the winter variety, which is now in small compass, quotes at 24c to 24½c.

Cheese is in steady request, and the market is very firm. The large shipments to England have materially reduced local stocks, and these sell at 12¼c to 12½c for westerns. It is thought that there will soon be a notable shortage in cheese as, if the demand from the British markets continues at the present rate, local stocks will soon be cleared.

Receipts in England from Australia and New Zealand continue liberal, but consumption is large.

Statistics of Grain

New York, Feb. 21.—The New York Produce Exchange statement of visible supply of grain in the United States on Saturday, Feb. 19, is as follows: Wheat, 27,827,000 bushels, increase 8,000; corn, 12,294,000 bushels, increase 1,766,000; oats, 8,698,000 bushels, decrease 59,000; rye, 737,000 bushels, decrease 65,000; barley, 3,000,000 bushels, increase 190,000.

The visible supply of grain in Canada last Saturday was 10,930,000 bush., a decrease of 147,000.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Feb. 18.

With nearly a foot of fresh snow, badly drifted, the farmers did not feel like bringing heavy loads to the market this morning; also, the basket brigade did not half fill one of the market halls. Prices of oats, potatoes, onions, pork and beef are slightly higher, while oranges, lemons and cabbages are lower. Oats sold at $1.05 the bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes, 60c to 65c the 80 lb. bag; beets and carrots, 50c do.; parsnips, 80c do., onions, 90c to $1 do.; cabbages, 50c to 90c the barrel; American celery, $1 to $1.25 the dozen. The farmers were asking 13c per lb. for dressed hogs, but Mr. Bickerlike is selling country dressed hogs at 11½c to 12¼c per lb.; beef hindquarters sell at about 8c per lb.; fronts at about 6c do. Turkeys are 22c per lb.; geese, 16c do.; chickens, 16c to 18c do.; tub butter, 24c to 26c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do.; eggs, 35c to 50c the dozen; cream, 30c the quart; apples, $3.50 to $4.50 the barrel; cranberries, $5.50 to $6.50 do.; Almeria grapes, $7.50 the keg; oranges, $3.25 the case for 420s; lemons, $2.25 to $3 the box; bananas, $1.75 to $2.25 the bunch; hay, $9 to $11 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 the 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

INGERSOLL MARKET PRICES.

Ingersoll, Feb. 21.—White wheat, $1.03 to $1.06, per bushel; red fall wheat, $1.03 to $1.06, per bushel; peas 75c to 80c, per bushel; barley, 58c to 60c, per bushel; oats, old, 48c to 50c, per bushel; oats, new, 36c to 40c, per bushel, corn, 76c to 78c, per bushel; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00, per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00, per cwt.; flour, $2.65 to $2.90, per cwt.; bran, $22 to $23, per ton; shorts, $23 to $24, per ton; butter, 25c to 28c per lb.; creamery, 32c to 34c per lb.; eggs, 28c to 30c per dozen; potatoes, 65c to 75c, per bag; live hogs, $8.00 to $8.25, per cwt.; hay, $14 to $15, per ton; hides, $9 to $10, per cwt.

HAMILTON PRICES.

Hamilton, Feb. 21.—White wheat, per bushel, $1.06 to $1.08; red, $1.06 to $1.08; spring, $1.04 to $1.08; peas, 85c to 88c; barley, 50c to 55c; oats, 42c to 43c; corn, 68c to 70c; clover seed, $8.00 to $8.05; timothy seed, $1.75 to $2.50; white wheat flour, per bbl., $4.70 to $5.00; strong bakers', $5.00 to $5.20; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10.00 to $11.00; apples, per bag of bushel and half, $1.50 to $1.75; dried apples, per lb., 4c to 6c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 70c to 80c; butter in rolls, per lb., 18c to 21c; butter in firkins, per lb., 18c to 20c; eggs, per doz., 27c to 30c.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—By Ward market presented a busy scene. Farmers in large numbers covered one side of the market, while a large number of hucksters were gathered on the other side. Buyers were also numerous. Eggs sold cheaper, from 38 to 45c a dozen. Butter was firm, and sold for 32c a pound. Cheese was about the same as usual, and was selling for 18c a pound. Pork was very abundant, and was obtainable at $12 a cwt. Beef was rather plentiful, and could be purchased at $6 and $8 a cwt. for fronts and hinds, respectively. The fowl consisted of chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese, all of which were selling for 20c a pound.

BUTTER QUIETER.

The butter market is a little quieter this week, but prices are firm with transactions reported at 24c to 25c for fresh receipts, and 25¼c to 26c for October and September goods.

Sep.-Oct. creamery . . . . . . 25½ to 26c.
Fresh Receipts do. . . . . . . 24c to 25c.
Manitoba Dairy . . . . 18c to 20c.
Western Dairy . . . . 21c to 22c.
Rolls Fresh . . . . 21½c to 22½c.
Common . . . . 20c to 21c.

PRICE OF MEATS WILL GO HIGHER IN CHICAGO

Consumers of beef who have been protesting against the high price of meats, may have further justification for complaint before the summer is over, if expert predictions prove correct.

It is the opinion of a cattle man of long experience in Chicago, that, before the first of June, cattle will be selling, in that city, at 9 cents per pound on the hoof. This dealer sets no bounds to the advances which will probably follow.

'It is not difficult to account for the present state of affairs,' said this authority. 'The face of the West States is being altered and ranch lands are diminishing with the introduction of railroads and the influx of population. Cereals, too, are now being put to so many manufacturing purposes, that grain growers in the West are finding their best profits through these channels, and the feeding of cattle is becoming a complex question.'

Mr. Duncan Campbell was asked his opinion in this matter this morning, and he said that he would not be surprised if the tendency of the market would be such as indicated. He has just returned from a visit to Chicago.

ALL VARIETIES OF FISH IN DEMAND

Although there is no general advance in the price of fish, a few quotations have been raised higher, due to the scarcity of certain varieties. Consumption of fish has materially increased and the expectation in the trade is that these conditions will continue after the season of lent, on account of the comparative cheapeness of fish. Stocks in local warehouses are being rapidly reduced, and certain species, such as the small white fish and Qualla salmon, are out of the market.

Following are the f.o.b. Montreal quotations of Leonard Brothers:—

Fresh frozen haddock, in cases of 125 to 275 lbs., 5½c; cod fish, in cases of 125 to 250 lbs., 4½c; steak cod, large, heads off, cases, 250 lbs., 5c; frozen grass pike, headless and dressed, cases, 25 lbs., 6½c; round, cases, 110 lbs., 6c; pickerel, or dore, round pan, frozen, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 7½c; winter caught, cases 110 to 125 lbs., 8c; white fish, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 9c; B.C. red salmon, about 10 lbs. each, cases 150 to 175 lbs., 8c; halibut, 10 to 30 lbs. each, cases 250 lbs., 9½c; No. 1 smelts, boxes 15 lbs. each, 10c; mackerel, fancy stock, 9c; large sea herring, weighing 50 to 60 pounds per 100, in casks of 400 fish, $1.75 per 100 fish; tomcods, per bbl., $1.75.

Salted and pickled No. 1 Labrador herrings, large and bright, $5 per bbl.; genuine Scotch herring (round), $5.50 per half bbl.; No. 1 choice mackerel, in 20-lb. kitts, $2; No. 1 Labrador salmon, in half bbls., $9; in tierces, $26; B.C. salt salmon, $14 per bbl.; large green cod, $7.50 per bbl. of 200 lbs.; No. 1 pollock, per 200 lbs., $4.50; salt eels, in bbls., 7½c per lb.; No. 1 sea trout, red, $11 per bbl.; No. 1 salt sardines, in bbls. of 200 lbs., $5.50.

Smoked—New haddies, in 15 and 30-lb. boxes, 8c per lb.; kippered herring, in half boxes, $1 per box; smoked herring, new, in small boxes, 13c; Yarmouth bloaters, $1.10; St. John bloaters, 100 in box, $1.

Oysters and Lobsters—Standard bulk oysters, per Imp. gal., $1.40; smelts, $1.60; paper pails, $1.10 per 100 qt. size; do., $1.50 per 100 pt. size; boiled lobsters, medium size, 20c per lb.; live lobsters, 18c; 'Sealshipt' bulk oysters, all solid meats, in air-tight carriers, standards, $7.40 per 4 imp. gals.; selects, $8.

Toronto Cattle Prices

Toronto, Feb. 17.—Trade good, prices steady, 1049 loads in to-day, including 1700 cattle, 390 sheep and lambs and 1000 hogs and 155 calves.

Export cattle, choice, $5.75 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.75; do., bulls, $4.75 to $5.00; do., bulls, light, $4.25 to $4.50; do., cows, $4.75 to $5.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $5.50 to $5.75; do., medium, $5.00 to $5.25; do., common, $4.50 to $4.75; do., cows, $4.00 to $4.50 do., bulls, $4.00 to $4.50; stockers, choice, $4.25 to $4.50; do., medium, $4 to $4.25; do., common, $3.50 to $3.75; do., bulls, $3.00 to $3.25; milch cows, choice, each, $40 to $60; do., common, each, $25 to $33; springers, each, $35 to $55; heavy feeders, $4.75 to $5.00; short keeps, $5.00 to $5.25; sheep ewes, $4.25 to $5.25, steady; bucks, $3.50 to $4.25, steady; grain fed lambs, $7.00 to $7.75, steady; common lambs, $5.00 to $6.50, steady; calves, $3.00 to $3.75, steady.

Hogs, f.o.b., $8.15; hogs, fed and watered, $8.45.

English Cattle Markets Show Firm Prices

Liverpool, Feb. 21.—John Rogers & Company quote to-day: States steers, 12½c to 13¼c; Canadians, 12 1-4cc to 12¾c; heifers, 12¼c to 12¾c; cows, 11c to 12c; bulls, 10c to 11c; trade slow.

Glasgow, Feb. 21.—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 110 cattle on offer; bullocks, a fair trade at 13c to 13½c; secondary, 12½c; bulls, stiff, dragging trade at for top quality, 10½c; seconds ary and inferior, 9½c to 10c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 21.

About 1000 head of butchers' cattle, 170 calves, 175 sheep and lambs and 1,050 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards this forenoon. The offerings of live stock at this market during the week consisted of 930 cattle, 350 calves, 300 sheep and lambs and 1600 hogs. The wet weather seemed to have a depressing effect on trade, and prices were lower all round, excepting hogs, which bring high rates. Prime beeves sold at 5½c to a little over 6c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4½c to 5½c, and the common stock, 3½c to 4½c per lb. Calves sold at from 4½c to 6½c per lb. Sheep sold at 4½c to 5c, and the lambs at 6½c to 7c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 9¼c to 9½c per lb.

CHICAGO CATTLE PRICES.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Cattle receipts estimated at 23,000; market steady to 10c higher; beeves, $4.55 to $8.00; Texas steers, $4.25 to $5.30; western steers, $4.40 to $6.25; stockers and feeders, $3.30 to $5.75; cows and heifers, $2.40 to $6.00; calves, $7.35 to $9.75.

Hogs receipts estimated at 37,000; market 5c to 10c higher; light, $8.90 to $9.30; mixed, $8.95 to $9.40; heavy, $9.00 to $9.45; rough, $9.00 to $9.15; good to choice, heavy, $9.15 to $9.45; pigs, $8.20 to $9.20; bulk of sales, $9.20 to $9.35.

Sheep receipts estimated at 18,000; market steady to strong; native, $4.75 to $7.40; western, $5.00 to $7.00; yearlings, $7.10 to $8.80; lambs, native, $7.50 to $9.00; western, $7.50 to $9.35.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 21.—Cattle receipts, 3,300 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; prime steers, $6.65 to $7.00; shipping, $5.90 to $6.50; butchers', $4.65 to $6.40; heifers, $4.25 to $6.25; cows, $3.25 to $5.50; bulls, $3.50 to $5.50; stockers and feeders, $3.75 to $5.00; stock heifers, $3.25 to $4.00; fresh cows and springers, active and strong; $27.00 to $70.00; veals receipts, 1,200 head; fairly active and 25c lower; $6.00 to $10.50. Hogs receipts, 8,800 head; active; pigs steady; others, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $9.60 to $9.65; mixed, $9.50 to $9.60; yorkers, $9.40 to $9.60; pigs, $9.40 to $9.50; roughs, $8.75 to $8.90; stags, $7.25 to $8.00; dairies, $9.40 to $9.60. Sheep and lambs receipts, 18,000 head; sheep active; wethers 10c higher; lambs slow and 10c lower; lambs, $6.25 to $9.15; yearlings, $8.00 to $8.50; wethers, $7.00 to $7.35; ewes, $6.25 to $6.75; sheep, mixed, $3.50 to $6.75.

HONEY MARKET.

The demand for honey continues limited, but prices are firm. White comb honey is firm at 14 to 15 cents. Buckwheat honey, 7 to 7 1-2 cents. White clover honey, firm at 10 1-2 to 11 cents.

TO IMPROVE STOCK

Mr. T. B. Macaulay Advocates Inbreeding as Means of Producing Champion Stock.

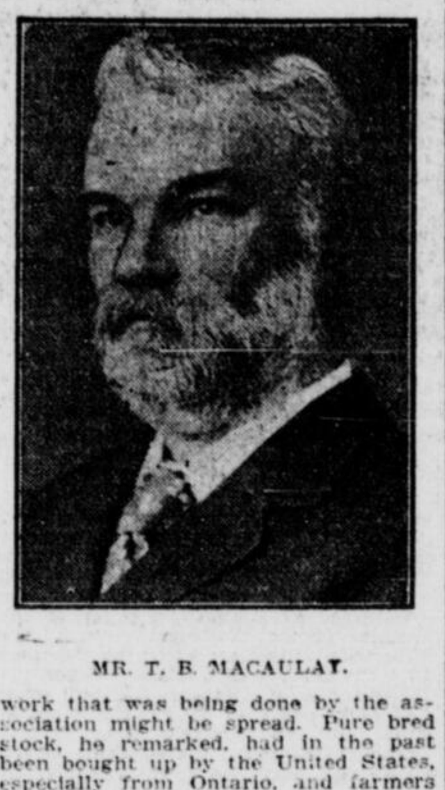
That something must be done at once to improve the breed of sheep and swine in the Province of Quebec, was the decision arrived at by the members of the General Stock Breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec, who met in annual session at the Queen's Hotel Montreal, on Friday.

Accordingly, the sum of $4,000 was voted for the purpose of sending two members of the association through the Dominion, and to Europe, to select some of the best sheep and swine they can find, to be added to the farms of all breeders in the province who wish to improve their stock.

This meeting of the stock breeders was a very respectable one, there being delegates present from all parts of the province.

In his speech Dr. Rutherford touched on the difficulties which had been overcome in the way of registration, and said it was for the breeders of the Dominion to continue along the lines on which they had started, and then this country would become what it should have been long ago—one of the great farming countries of the world. Breeders were the salt of the earth, as far as farming was concerned, for the soil rested with them.

There was room, he went on to say, for good missionary work in this province, and it was for each member during the next twelve months to induce his neighbor to become an owner and a breeder, and to bring him along to the next annual gathering, so that the good



MR. T. B. MACAULAY.

work that was being done by the association might be spread. Pure bred stock, he remarked, had in the past been bought up by the United States, especially from Ontario, and farmers were breeding and feeding a large number of animals of very inferior grades. It was time they were looking to the future, and developing a profitable industry in the breeding of pure stock. It was the business of farmers to do what they could with regard to the distribution of pure-bred animals throughout the Dominion. It was their duty to develop the live stock industry in this province, and the Department of Agriculture was willing to help all it could. The breeders of Ontario were waking up, and were beginning to see the signs of danger in losing the American market and the necessity of creating a purely Canadian one. In conclusion, he conveyed the Hon. Sydney Fisher's congratulations to the association on the progress it had made and also stated that if the Minister of Agriculture could be of assistance in any way, he would be glad to do so. It was with regret that the Hon. Mr. Fisher found himself unable to be present.

For three hours, at night the members listened to Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, propound a theory of stock breeding which to many of them was absolutely new and revolutionary. Mr. Macaulay advocated 'inbreeding' as the best means of producing champion stock, and quoted instance after instance of champion horses and cattle which had been produced by several generations of inbreeding. His argument was that breeders should select an animal of exceptional qualities, and then breed out every strain of foreign blood. Although some of the breeders who listened to him were sceptical, all agreed that seldom, if ever, had a more interesting or instructive lecture been given before a meeting of the Breeders' Association, and the Hon. N. Garneau, president of the association, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Macaulay, and suggested that the lecture should be published in full, in pamphlet form, a suggestion in which many others of the breeders concurred.

Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, gave a most interesting talk on French-Canadian horses, and suggested a plan whereby they might be improved by the introduction of thoroughbred or allied blood. In Lower Canada at the present time there were not enough stallions of the old breed to encourage breeders in the hope that they could reproduce entirely the old French-Canadian horse; but he had been talking the matter over with the Hon. Sydney Fisher, and he had a proposition for the registration in the French-Canadian stud book of four breeds of horses—Thoroughbred, Morgan, Standard and Hackney. The horses would only be eligible for registration after the approval had been received of the four gentlemen who composed the late commission on French-Canadian horses. The reason for this care was that they did not wish to admit any horse, of any breed, unless it possessed, in a marked degree, the characteristics of the French-Canadian horse.

In the report of the association, with its affiliated branches, submitted by Dr. Couture, the secretary, it was shown that while the membership of the Sheep Breeders', the Cattle Breeders', and the Horse Breeders' branches of the association had shown a steady increase, that of the Swine Breeders' Association had shown a decrease. He made an appeal for payment of fees by the members of the various associations. The present paid-up membership is as follows: Sheep breeders, 114; cattle breeders, 62; horse breeders, 45; swine breeders, 79; total, 300.

'If all who pay now every three years,' says the secretary, 'were to pay every year, and if only half of those who own French-Canadian horses were to pay the yearly contribution to those who strive to promote their interests, we should have not 300, but nearly 700 members on the roll. As it is, only two-thirds of the sheep breeders are paid up, half of the swine and cattlemen, and one-tenth of the horse-breeders.'

The report states that the public sales of sheep organized by the government, which took place at three points in Ontario and ten in Quebec, were successful, and facilitated the purchase of stock by people who would not have been able to get them otherwise.

The report announces that in view of the fact that sheep breeding is still too much neglected in Quebec, it has been made the subject which will be treated by three of the lecturers, who are to address, this summer, meeting organized by the Live Stock Commissioner, and which will be held in some thirty parishes. 'It is to be hoped,' says the report, 'that this educational campaign for farmers will be continued until every farm will have its flock of sheep, as was the case fifty years ago.'

Dealing with the Horsebreeders' Association, the report says that the past year brings the registration of foundation stock to a close. The commission concluded their work by visiting the countie of Bonaventure, Gaspe and Matane, where they accepted all horses over two years old that could be accepted. They also went to twenty places scattered throughout the 17 counties of the province of Quebec to register horses born in 1906-07, which they had not been able to attend to at previous inspections.

The commission found that, contrary to what was generally believed, there were hardly any more French-Canadian horses in Gaspe, in the counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix. In these regions, lumbering operations have led to their being replaced, very wrongly, by heavy draught horses. In the county of Matane, however, and the portion of Gaspe adjacent to it, there are still a good many small French-Canadian horses of the old type, well preserved, strong, hardy, and possessing wonderful endurance. Unfortunately, however, the people there did not realize their value, and did not take advantage of the presence of the commission to register them.

Horses of the type accepted by the commission were numerous in the counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, St. John, St. Hyacinthe. At least one-third of those registered are in those five counties.

'This means,' says the report,' that the task which now devolves upon the association, and which it must achieve, consists in the concentration of as many good horses as possible in these counties, which should become the breeding centres for the French-Canadian horse.' No more foundation stock will be registered. All animals registered from now on must be born of sires and dams already registered.

According to the report, great interest is being manifested in French-Canadian cattle, by breeders in Ontario and the United States. This is to a great extent due, it is said, to the articles published from time to time in the English agricultural papers. Requests for information are continually coming in.

'If our breeders,' says the report, 'were properly to advertise their herds, in the leading agricultural papers of each province, and to exhibit them at the great exhibitions, they would undoubtedly find it to their advantage. The best advertisement, however, would be the publication of the official records of performance organized by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.'

The election of officers resulted in the re-election in almost every case, of the officers of last year. The only change was the addition of Professor Arkell's name to the directorate of the Cattle Breeders' Association, and the election of Dr. Vigneau in place of Mr. W. P. Kearney, on the directorate of the Horsebreeders' Association.

The officers for the ensuing year in the various associations are as follows:

Patron—The Hon. Sydney Fisher.

Vice-Patron—Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

Honorary President—Mr. Robert Ness.

President—The Hon. N. Garneau, Quebec.

First Vice-President—Mr. Thos. Drysdale, Allan's Corners.

Second Vice-President—Mr. Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station.

Secretary—Dr. J. A. Couture, 49 Garden street, Quebec.

Directors — Mr. Joseph Deland, L'Acadie, representing the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Association; Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Montreal, representing the French-Canadian Cattle Breeders' Association; Mr. Napoleon Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite, representing the Sheep Breeders' Association; Mr. Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, representing the Swine Breeders' Association.

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—M. Joseph Deland, l'Acadie.

Vice-President—M. Robert Ness, Howick.

Directors—Messrs. L. Lavallee, St. Guilliaume; Dr. Vigneau, Three Rivers; Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station; L. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton; Gedeon Garceau, Pointe du Lac.

Secretary—J. A. Couture, 49 Garden street, Quebec.

Executive Committee—The president, vice-president, secretary, and M. Arsene Denis.

Committee A—(Representing the Association on the General Record Committee), Messrs. Robert Ness, A. Denis, J. A. Couture.

Judges at Exhibitions—Messrs. L. Lavallee and Robert Ness.

FRENCH CANADIAN CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—Mr. Arsene Denis, Saint Norbert Station.

Vice-President—Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Montreal.

Directors—The Hon. N. Garneau, Quebec; Joseph Coulombe, Saint Norbert (Berthier); L. P. Sylvestre, Saint Theodore d'Acton; Professor Arkell, of Macdonald College; Ls. Thouin, Repentigny; Gedeon Garceau, Pointe du Lac.

Executive Committee—The president, the vice-president, the secretary and the Hon. N. Garneau.

Committee A—(Representing the Association in the General Record Board) the president, the vice-president, the secretary.

Judges at Exhibitions—Messrs. Louis Lavallee and Robert Ness.

Secretary—Dr. J. A. Couture, 49 Garden St., Quebec.

NATIONAL SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Province of Quebec Section.)

President—Mr. Napoleon Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite.

Vice-Presidents — Messrs. Charles Robinson, Odelltown; Gedeon Garceau, Pointe du Lac.

Directors—Messrs. Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station; R. W. Frank, Kingsbury; Paul Lavallee, Berthierville; H. E. Williams, Knowlton; James Bryson, Brysonville; Ulderic Legris, St. Leon.

Secretary—J. A. Couture, 49 Garden street, Quebec.

NATIONAL SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Province of Quebec Section.)

President—Mr. Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume;

Vice-President—Mr. Ulderic Legris, St. Leon.

Directors—Messrs. Jas. Donaldson, Dewittville; Victor Sylvestre, St. Simon; A. J. Stevens, Bedford; Michel Bourassa, St. Barnabe; Louis Thouin, Repentigny; Gust. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge.

Secretary—J. A. Couture, 49 Garden street, Quebec.

SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN FARMERS

Miss Binnie Clark Hopes to Raise $100,000 From Women to Organize Them.

London, Feb. 17.—Colonel Lamb, of the Salvation Army, announces that of the large number of women sent to Canada two years ago, quite half have married.

Miss Binnie Clark, a lady farmer, hopes to raise $100,000 from women to form schools of agriculture for women on sections of land in Canada. Miss Clark suggests that the difficulty of obtaining sufficient and reliable hired labor could be overcome by training women in the handling of farm implements. She also urges government elevators in every wheat town.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Opposes the Damming of Lake Erie.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—The Hon. William Pugsley on Thursday tabled in the House of Commons the report of the International Waterways Commission dealing with the proposal to dam the outlet of Lake Erie, with the idea of deepening the lake harbors and the Detroit and St. Clair channels. The commission expresses itself as opposed to the proposed damming of the lake, for the reason that the results to be attained would not be of sufficient value to navigation to compensate for the lowering of the level of the water in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River. 'It may be stated in general terms,' says the report, 'that as in the case of Lake Erie, only a very moderate degree of improvement in regulation above what nature provided is practicable in any of the lakes, and that such as it is this improvement is obtained at the expense, and to the injury of, navigable waters below.

The report includes a record for the last forty years of the various levels of the lakes and shows that in the lowest stages of navigation it would be possible to increase the level of Lake Erie by one foot. The result naturally would be the deepening of every harbor on the lake by that amount. On Lake St. Clair, Lake Michigan and Lake Huron the low water level could be increased by less than one foot by the proposed dams.

On the other hand, the proposed changes on Lake Erie would result in lowering Lake Ontario by four inches during the autumn months, and this would lower the levels in the Iroquois canal by seven inches. The report points out that Buffalo and its southerly suburbs would suffer from increased damage by floods and from a postponement of the opening of navigation in the spring.

'It does not follow,' says the report, 'that nothing can be done to improve the level of the lakes. It is possible to raise it by simply reducing the size of the outlet, but here again are vested rights. Somewhere in the Niagara River between Lake Erie and the Falls a submerged dam may be placed that will greatly benefit the navigation above without hurting that below. Without attempting to regulate Lake Erie the level of the lakes may be raised sufficiently to compensate for the damage heretofore inflicted by the Chicago drainage canal.'

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

Mr. Cushiug Resigns Owing to Railway Policy.

Edmonton, Alb., April 17.—The brief session of the Legislature throbbed with interest yesterday when the Premier, Mr. Rutherford, announced to the House the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Cushing as Minister of Public Works. He made no statement, but read the correspondence which had passed between himself and the ex-Minister of Public Works. The letter of resignation stated that Mr. Cushing could not agree with the manner in which the Premier handled the railway policy of the Government when particular objection was taken to the contract with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, which he stated was made without his knowledge. Under the circumstances he felt that his position as a minister of the Government was no longer tenable.

The Premier's reply, as read by himself to the House, expressed surprise that the administration did not meet with Mr. Cushing's approval. It was with the greatest regret that resignation was accepted and placed in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor.

On closing the epistle of the Premier remarked that Mr. Cushing desired to postpone any statement he may make relative to the cause of his resignation. Later Mr. Cushing explained he was afflicted by a severe cold, and would state his position to the House later. He said that he certainly disagreed with the Government on certain particulars of the administration.

CANADA'S TRADE

January Shows an Increase of 30 Percent Over That of Last Year.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Canadas trade for January totalled $51,500,102, an increase of $12,322,427, or nearly 30 percent over the corresponding month of last year, and constituting a record for the month. For the first ten months of the present fiscal year the total trade has been $563,986,780, an increase of $95,610,931, or about 20 percent. Imports last month totalled $30,253,852, an increase of $7,140,225 over January, 1909. Exports of domestic products totalled $20,258,406, an increase of $4,871,084. For the ten months imports have totalled $302,050,207, an increase of $60,978,445. Exports of domestic products for the ten months totalled $241,375,219, an increase of $31,404,708. Of this increase about $16,000,000 was in exports of agricultural products and seven and a half millions in exports of the forest. Exports of manufacturers show an increase of nearly two millions. The custom revenue for the month was $4,606,402, an increase of $944,037. For the ten months, the customs revenue has been $48,692,459, an increase of $10,361,341, or a little over a million a month.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

'Farmers' Advocate' Urges Appointment of Principal to Succeed Dr. Robertson.

Commenting upon the vacant principalship of Macdonald College, the 'Farmers' Advocate' says:

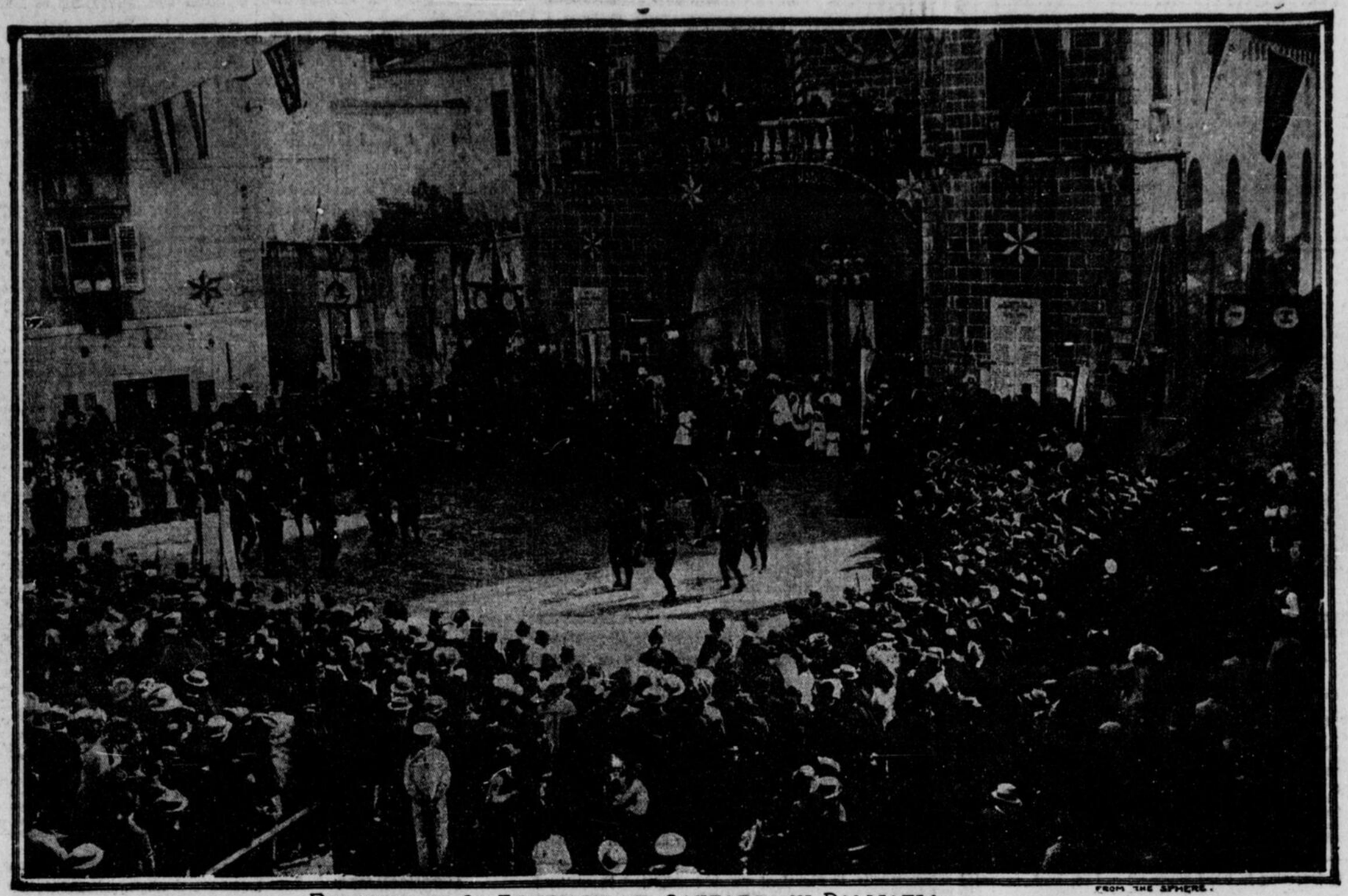
'Since the resignation of Dr. Robertson as principal of Macdonald College, matters have been in a somewhat unsettled state at this institution. Dr. Harrison, professor of bacteriology, is now acting principal, the matter of a permanent appointment to the position being in the hands of the Board of Governors at McGill University, with which the college is affiliated. It is sincerely to be hoped that the School of Agriculture be given due consideration when the appointment to the principalship is made. The man chosen should be in thorough sympathy with agricultural education in the wide sense. There are many on the college staff who would heartily support the appointment of Dr. Harrison, who has had a great deal to do with the constructive and administrative work of the college, both in its earlier and later stages. His ability is respected, and it is believed he would receive the support and co-operation of the staff.'

HEAVY DAMAGES.

A Costly Mistake for Automobile Company.

Paris, Feb. 4.—J. C. Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, has been awarded $14,000 damages in a suit brought against a company from which he had hired an automobile that was wrecked as a result of faulty steering gear. The accident occurred near Biarritz in November, 1906. Mr. Strawbridge's legs were crushed. His wife, sister-in-law, and a friend, respectively, were awarded $2,000, $160 and $40.

DALMATIANS GIVE 1,100TH PERFORMANCE OF A FAMOUS DANCE.



FESTIVAL OF ST. TRYPHON AT CATTARO, IN DALMATIA. FROM THE SPHERE.

The mountain guarded frontier town of Cattaro recently celebrated the 1,100th anniversary of St. Tryphon's holiday. The above illustration represents the ancient and interesting dance of the Marinerezza before the cathedral. The history of the Marinerezza is closely connected with Cattaro, and dates back to the seventh century. In the early days nearly all the inhabitants were mariners, who were members of a well organized association with almost unlimited power. At the head of the Marinerezza was a civil administration, composed of six officers known as the 'Gastaldo,' three procurators and two syndics. The military administration wielded the greatest power; it was composed of twelve officers with an admiral at their head, who occupied himself with the regulation of the commercial business and of the processions (which have always been of great importance with the inhabitants of the 'bocche" and of the customs revenues. At the time of the Venetian Republic the Marinerezza was very powerful, and under the leadership of the valiant Marius Bisanti destroyed an entire Genoese fleet. The story is that in A. D. 809 a Venetian took on shipboard the relics of St. Tryphon (martyred at Poggia) in order to sell them at Venice. During the voyage the ship was driven by a terrible tempest into the Bocche di Cattaro. When the inhabitants of Cattaro realized what had happened they bought the relics at great cost and brought them in triumph to the town, placed them in the cathedral, and the holy Tryphon at the same time was proclaimed patron saint of Cattaro. The anniversary of this day has been celebrated every year, and after 1,100 years it is still the chief holiday of Dalmatia. The character of the festival has remained unchanged, although the splendor of the Marinerezza has departed. On the festival day all the members of the Marinerezza—they are at present only forty—assemble in Cattaro. To the sound of bells and the firing of cannon they march to St. Tryphon's Church, where the saint's flag is furled and during the feast remains under the care of the Marinerezza. Then the relics of St. Tryphon are brought from the Church of St. Joseph to the cathedral, where they are also placed under the protection of the Marinerezza. It is then that the famous handkerchief dance of St. Tryphon is performed by the Marinerezza in front of the door of the cathedral, in the presence of thousands of spectators, who wear the picturesque Dalmatian dress. The bishop with his clergy and the civil authorities are present.

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The RAYO LAMP is a high grade lamp sold at a low price. There are lamps that cost more but there is no better lamp at any price. The Burner, the Wick, the Chimney-Holder—all are vital things in a lamp; these parts of the RAYO LAMP are perfectly constructed and there is nothing known in the art of lamp-making that could add to the value of the RAYO as a light-giving device. Suitable for any room in the house. Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agent of

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To Sunday Schools In Clubs of 10 or more to one address, half of the above rates, or only **20 cents** per copy per annum.

A New Feature for 1910

The large new press recently installed, upon which the 'Northern Messenger' is printed, is capable of printing in colors so that, starting with the holiday numbers at the beginning of the year,

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS

will be used throughout the year, and will, we believe, add greatly to the general attractiveness of the 'Messenger,' whether for the home or Sunday School.

THREE WEEKS' TRIAL FREE

In order to introduce the 'Northern Messenger' into Sunday Schools now not taking it, we will gladly send FREE OF CHARGE, a package of the 'Messenger' for distribution for three consecutive weeks, so that the School may see how they like it. All that is necessary is to give clearly the name and address of the person to whom the package is to be sent, and to state the average attendance of the school.

If you would read but a few of the hearty tributes we are constantly receiving from Sunday Schools that distribute the 'Northern Messenger,' you would WRITE TO-DAY for a package for your school.

John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

BRAIN FOOD.

In picking out a food for thought
From all the bookish jam,
Adapt your mood to worthy food
And try a little Lamb.
—Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

Or if Lamb's not your favorite dish
And with no gusto taken,
Some Hogg might do, or else a few
Nice juicy bits of Bacon.
—Boston 'Transcript.'

If Lamb and Bacon prove too tough
And difficu to Chaucer,
With Browning o'er you'll like it Moore
Than Campbell eaten raw, sir.
—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

An Oil That is Famous.—Though Canada was not the birth-place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, it is the home of that famous compound. From here its good name was spread to Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand. That is far afield enough to attest its excellence, for in all these countries it is on sale and in demand.

BRIDGET'S EXPLANATION.

Bridget, who had administered the culinary affairs of the Morse household for many years, was sometimes torn between her devotion to her mistress and loyalty to the small son of the house.

'Bridget,' said Mrs. Morse, in a tone of wonder after an inspection of the storeroom, 'where have those splendid red apples gone that the man brought yesterday—those four big ones?'

'Well, now, ma'am,' said poor Bridget, 'I couldn't rightly say, but I'm thinking if you were to find out where my loaf o' hot gingerbread is, likely them four red apples would be lyin' right on top of it, an' Im only hopin' his little inside can stand the strain.'—'Tit-Bits.'

No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

A VAIN FELLOW.

During the French Revolution a thief and a marquis jolted in a tumbril side by side through the wild streets of Paris, on the way to the guillotine, while a venerable priest tried to console their terrible last ride with moral reflections.

'A bas la noblesse! Down with the aristocrats!' shouted the red-capped mob. Thereupon the thief rose in the cart and cried:

'My friends, you deceive yourself. I am not an aristocrat. I am a thief.' The priest plucked him by the sleeve, saying reproachfully:

'Sit down. This is no time for vanity!'—Washington 'Star.'

The merits of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a sure remedy for coughs and colds are attested by scores who know its power in giving almost instant relief when the throat is sore with coughing, and the whole pulmonary region disordered in consequence. A bottle of this world-famed Syrup will save doctor's bills, and a great deal of suffering. Price, 25 cents, at all dealers.

THE KING IN POLITICS.

(From the 'London Chronicle.')

It is a recognized axiom of the Constitution that the King has no politics. Windsor polled yesterday and King Edward took no part in the contest. George III., on the other hand, was less squeamish. There was a general election in 1780 and on that occasion the King personally canvassed the borough of Windsor in the interest of the Tory candidate. His methods were not overscrupulous. Entering the shop of a silk mercer in the town, he called out: 'The Queen wants a gown—wants a gown. No Keppel. No Keppel.'

In connection with the somewhat extravagant style of dress for men now illustrated by the tailors, the following advertisement for a Costers' Clothier which appeared in a London paper ten years ago will be of interest:—

Saucy Cut Clothing.—Cut slap with fakement seams and little artful buttons at the bottom, to suit all comers, for business or pleasure. Cut very serious, to suit ploughmen, dustmen, sneaks, mushroom fakers, trotter men, costers, actors, parsons, bruisers, and gentlemen. Peg-tops, bell-bottoms, tights or half-tights, or drop over the hoofs. Black or dandy vests, made to flash the rag or dickey, or tight up round the scrag. Lavender in every shade, built spankey, to suit the ikey and flimsey lads of Notting Hill, Shepherd's Bush, and the surrounding neighborhood.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

JOHN BURNS AND CARLYLE.

(London 'Evening Standard.')

Mr. Burns, speaking at Chelsea, said that one of the earliest incidents of his life was when as a small boy, having walked over Battersea Bridge, he picked up Carlyle's hat, which had blown off where Dilke street now is. He remembered as the greatest honor of his life Carlyle putting his hand on him and saying 'Thank you, my little mannie.'

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver, and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

DID WELL BY MR. ASQUITH.

'Waiting in a cold, draughty railway station in East Fife one bitter day,' writes a correspondent of the 'British Weekly,' 'I said to a porter who was, I knew, a Liberal, "I'm sure you are proud of your member, the Prime Minister!" "Yes," he replied heartily; "we are that." Then, with self-complacency, he added, "Aye, we've dune weel by Maister Asquith; he would never hae been heard tell of only for us!"'

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character, and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years, and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

Workman (to Socialist)—What's this 'ere Socialism ye talks so much about?

Socialist—Well, it's like this 'ere. Yer gets all the money in the country, and divides it all up—each of us 'aving a share.

Workman—Well, what would you do with your share?

Socialist—Why, spend it like a man.

Workman—What would you do then?

Socialist—Well, we'll divide it all up again, in course.—'M.A.P.'

HE FAILED TO SEE IT.

Mr. Closecoyne (during his wife's reception)—She gives 'em lights; she gives 'em music; she gives 'em food, flowers, champagne, and that's what she calls receiving!—'Puck.'

REDRESS BEFORE SUPPLY.

(London 'Morning Leader,' Feb. 1.)

Now that the battle of the polls is fought and won, and the country has returned a conclusive majority against the Peers, it is time to consider the new campaign which will begin with the opening of parliament. The broad lines of the Liberal advance are unmistakable. The government will introduce no legislation, and will, therefore, promise none, until the constitional question is determined. The struggle is to take precedence over everything else, with the possible exception of the budget. It is round that possible exception that an all-important question of tactics arises, and it has been fully formulated by the Liverpool 'Daily Post.' Our contemporary argues strongly that the bill for the curtailment of the veto should be secured before, and not after the budget is passed. In other words, which we have ourselves used more than once, we must have redress before supply.

It is clear that to hold up the budget would cause a certain amount of inconvenience, and that delay involves a further period of commercial uncertainty To that the Liverpool 'Post' replies, first, that there need be no delay if the necessary settlement of the veto is agreed to; and, secondly, that if control of the purse has become so rusty a weapon that it can no longer be used, the talk about its being the paladium of our liberties and all the rest of it is mere bunkum.' What we see very clearly is that once the government has passed the budget through, its electoral victory is a spent force. For the Constitutional reform it must depend on something else than its House of Commons majority to overcome the opposition of the Lords. Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and the rest of the ministry have again and again emphatically declared that they will not accept or hold office without the guarantees necessary to turn their measures into acts; in other words, the certainty that, on their advice, the royal prerogative will be employed as circumstances may require. We interpret, as we are convinced that they interpret, that pledge absolutely. They will not accept or hold office, we take it, even for the purpose of passing their budget If they did, they would simply be in the position of legislative impotence that they were in two years ago, with the added disadvantage that, by going back on their undertaking, they would have lost moral force.

That is the real objection to the alternative course of passing the budget first and then resigning if support were not forthcoming for the Veto Bill This is a plain country, and it takes plain words at their face value. To those who will cry out that to insist on reform before the budget is to compress the settlement of a great constitutional issue into five of six weeks, we answer that the Lords should have thought of that before they raised the question, and that an aggression so revolutionary as theirs cannot be depressed too promptly. It is a time for drastic measures. No government has ever been exposed to such insolence as that which has been offered by the Tory leaders and their creatures in the Lords to the parliament of 1906. This treatment has given it the right to formulate the only terms on which it will continue the task of government, and it will abide by them to the letter.

A BRITISH CITIZEN.

The Experiences of a Hindu Gentleman in South Africa.

(From the 'Saturday Review.')

Apparently to the average colonial mind a highly educated Hindu gentleman, a British subject, a barrister of the Inner Temple, is identical with a coolie. He is regarded as a 'nigger' is regarded in Carolina, and the British Government is incapable of protecting him against the treatment which in a less civilized place is the natural result of such a view. Mr. Gandhi first went over to South Africa to conduct an important lawsuit in 1893. His earliest experience was to be turned out of a first-class railway car and ordered into the 'van compartment,' and when he took the stage coach he was knocked down by the driver (a Dutchman). He was not admitted to the Grand National Hotel at Johannesburg, and was kicked off the path in front of President Kruger's house by the sentry. In Natal he found the Ministry embarking on a campaign of disabling bills against native Indians, and here he started on what may be called his political career as the leader of the Indian community in South Africa. On his return from India, whither he had proceeded to fetch his wife and children, a mob of three thousand persons prevented the ship for some time from landing their Indian passengers at Durban.

During the war Mr. Gandhi organized the corps of Indian stretcher bearers, which rendered fine service at Spion Kop and elsewhere. This splendid volunteer work might well have beens the beginning of better relations between colonists and Indians, but the new English administrators were not sympathetic. The insulting registration law was passed and complied with under protest, and the promise to repeal it was then broken.

During the plague outbreak of 1904 and the Zulu rebellion of 1905 Mr. Gandhi and other Indians were of great assistance, but they did not receive any better treatment in consequence They have since entered on a campaign of 'passive resistance." This has cost Mr. Gandhi two sentences of two months imprisonment among the most ruffianly scoundrels, white and black, which the colony can produce. Some of his experiences in prison will not bear quotation. What must be thought in India of such treatment by a British colony of a refined and well educated man whose father, grandfather and uncle were Prime Ministers at native courts and who is only resisting a law imposed contrary to the solemn promise of the late High Commissioner.

MOHAMMEDAN EDUCATION.

Practical Work in the Open Done in Sierra Leone.

Another visit of inspection has been made to the Mohammedan school at Bo, in the Sierra Leone hinterland. Judging from the report of the inspectors, a high standard is being kept up by the scholars. One particularly pleasing feature is the manner in which manual and technical training are taking the place of clerical training, which seemed for so long to be the only method carried out in West Africa. The following paragraph shows how the pupils are responding to the efforts of their teachers:

'An open-air lesson on agriculture was given to Classes I. and II. on the model farm in the school village. In this farm bananas, pineapples, etc., are grown on improved lines. There were also many banana stocks ready to be planted in holes already dug for the purpose.

'Of all the subjects taught in the school, agriculture seems to be the most attractive to the pupils. They may have recognized the fact of its supreme importance in their country. They have shown very keen interest in its study.

'The open-air lesson above referred to having lasted beyond the usual hour for closing the school, as an instance of the interest taken by all the boys in the study of agriculture, the other pupils who had been taking other subjects in the schoolroom, instead of going home when the school was closed, hastened to the model farm and joined their companions in the closing part of the lecture.

'The boys are being trained so as not to despise labor, and to this end they are made to assist laborers by doing light work, such as laying lines, gathering manuring material, etc., when plots of land in the school compound are being cleared for planting purposes. They clean the surroundings of their houses and make drains. They vie with one another in this latter respect, and as a result their village has always been in a neat and clean condition.'—London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

No More Torture From Eczema

Relief quick and cure certain when DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT is used.

There is no form of itching skin disease which can defy the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This is a strong statement and is only made after years of experience with the use of this preparation in the most horrible cases of eczema which you could imagine.

Relief from the terrible itching comes with the first few applications and then it is a question of patiently applying the ointment and watching the natural process of healing which is set in operation by this great healer.

There are lots of cures to refer to, but what you want is actual trial in your own case, when you will soon realize that there is no disputing the wonderful healing power of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

If you have Eczema or any form of itching skin disease don't let an hour pass before sending for this treatment. 60 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanson Bates & Co., Toronto.

DOCTORING ORIENTAL RUGS.

Bleaching to Impart Soft Appearance —Process Weakens Materials.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

Of the hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of Oriental rugs brought into the United States annually many of them are what is known to the profession as washed rugs. This means that brightly colored Oriental rugs are sometimes washed with a solution of chloride of lime, a treatment which partly bleaches the colors and imparts a soft appearance to the rug.

The chemical treatment is a process of washing which produces the effect of age and a peculiar sheen to the surface, which is pointed out by many dealers as a proof of superior quality. The fact is, however, that the process of washing invariably weakens and in some instances destroys the materials of the rug.

The progresive effect of the chemical treatment of thr rug is this: The chloride gas contained in the chloride of lime attracts oxygen and moisture from the air, by which muriatic acid is formed. This eats away the vitals of the fabric. Sooner or later the wool and cotton in the rug become brittle, and thus weaken the warp and deteriorate the wool. When this deterioration is complete the pile of the rug may be swept away by the ordinary process of sweeping and the warp, which is the foundation of the of the rug, becomes so weak that holes appear here and there and soon the rug is worthless.

It not seldom happens that a Persian rug is too glaring in some bright hue, perhaps red, and is not salable. An unscrupulous dealer will subject the rug to the series of washings in chemically prepared water. In this way he turns out a rug possessing a soft antique sheen that is truly captivating and finds a ready purchaser for the doctored floor covering.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE MUSTACHE.

(From th London 'World.')

It is well known that the King considers hirsute appendages as an unnecessary adjunct for a clergyman. Some time ago His Majesty, being on a visit to a well-known peer, observed that the chapiain, who was also rector of the parish, would be improved in appearance by removing his mustache. This criticism was reported to the young cleric, who forthwith took the hint and appeared clean-shaven. On the King's next visit he inquired as to the identity of the clergyman who was invited to dinner, not recognising his changed appearance. Some very complimentary remarks and not a little amusement on the King's part followed the discovery of how His Majesty's former hint had been acted upon in so practical a manner.

WORLD WIDE

A Weekly reprint of Articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

This remarkable and most readable journal has pushed its way, in a very short time, beyond all expectations — chiefly owing to the goodwill of its rapidly growing consituency. Without wisdom of its own World Wide reflects the wisdom of the age—the day—the hour—the moment. Without opinions of its own. World Wide' beats to the tick of modern British and American thought World Wide' has found its place on the study table. Preachers, teachers, writers, and thinkers generally have hailed it as a new and most welcome companion. As a pleasant tonic—a stimulant to the mind—'World Wide' has no peer, at the price, no equal among the journals of the day.

An effort is made to select the articles each week so that due proportion is given to the various fields of human interest, to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science, and beautiful things.

As someone has said, 'World Wide is a feast of reason—an intellectual treat.'

Regular readers of 'World Wide' are kept in touch with the world's thinking.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, 'Witness' Building, Montreal, Canada.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

PRESIDENT TROTTER, D.D., of Acadia University, says:

"I look eagerly for your weekly collection of good things, and recommend the paper warmly to my friends. To a company of four men I exhibited your bill of fare and passed a favorable comment thereupon. Three of the four at once handed me their subscriptions. I beg to enclose the names and amount."

S. E. DAWSON, Lit.D., King's Printer, Ottawa, says:

"I take a good many papers, but 'World Wide' is the only one which I read without skipping."

PRINCIPAL PETERSON, LL.D, McGill University Montreal, says:

"I am sure 'World Wide' ought to have a highly prosperous career before it, and the price at which the paper is offered to annual subscribers should put it within the reach of all."

PROFESSOR H. RHODES, West River, N.B., says:

"'World Wide' is a delight to me. Read every word."

"Almost every article in almost every issue you feel you would like to put away among your treasures."—Editor, "Telegraph," Weland, Ont.

"Permit me to add one more appreciation from the Far West. 'World Wide' is a mine of information. Good to have, hard to do without."—Jno Nicholls, Editor, "Sun," Grenfell, Sask.

"I must say a word of praise for 'World Wide,' which I have read constantly from the first number issued. It is a gem in every way. Its articles are well selected, and in fact setup and me it is ideal."—W. Grieve Nichol, M.D., Montreal, Que.

SCENES AT THE VISIT OF KING EDWARD'S ENVOY TO EMPEROR MENELIK.

PICTURES FROM THE 'SPHERE'

KING EDWARD'S REPRESENTATIVE WELCOMED AT THE COURT OF THE EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA

'Captain the Hon. Wilfred Thesiger, His Majesty's representative to the court of the Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia,' writes a correspondent of the 'Sphere' from Adisababa, 'was formally welcomed at the guebi, or palace, on December 16th last. The reception, owing to the very serious illness of the Emperor, was held by Lidj Yassu, the heir apparent.

'Early in the morning of the sixteenth, the day appointed for the reception, a small detachment of Abyssinian soldiers arrived at the British legation, bringing with them the Emperor's present, a gayly caparisoned mule, saddled in Abyssinian style, covered with embroidered cloths and wearing around its neck a heavy silver gilt collar. Shortly afterward crowds of Abyssinian soldiers accompanying the various chiefs deputed to act as escort to Captain Thesiger, were to be seen making their ways from all directions toward the British legation, and by half-past nine a.m. some four thousand soldiers were assembled outside the gates.

'The sight was a magnificent one and one that would be difficult to match in these matter of fact days, the men being dressed in most brilliant colored uniforms, many carrying the Emperor's shields, studded with silver and silver gilt bars. The uniform of the soldier consists chiefly of a bright colored embroidered robe thrown around the shoulders over the ordinary "chamma," or cotton robe, and with five long points falling down, two in front and three behind, representing the skin complete with legs and tail of the lion, formerly worn by the Abyssinian warrior. The chiefs could be distinguished by the richness of their dress and also by their headdresses and capes, formed of the mane of a lion.

'Practically all the men were armed with rifles, chiefly Gras pattern, a few being armed only with spears, and most were wearing long straight or curved swords, worn on the right side and sticking out behind like long tails. The sword scabbards of some of the chiefs were encircled by numerous rings of gold, which are awarded instead of medals for distinguished service in battle. The killing of a lion and elephant in Abyssinia gives a right to certain privileges, and many of the men were wearing green turbans or small earrings, denoting that they had killed or assisted at the killing of either lion or elephant.

'About ten a.m. Captain Thesiger, accompanied by Bitwader Lulsaget, the Minister of the Emperor's household, Gerazmach Mashesha, the Minister of Agriculture, and some other officers of the King's household, many minor chiefs and all the soldiers, left the legation. Progress with so many attendants was necessarily slow, but about eleven a.m. the guebi was reached and the reception held in the aderash, or banqueting hall, a short speech of welcome being read by Lidj Yassu and a salute of guns fired. The procession then returned to the legation, still accompanied by the large escort and headed by the Emperor's trumpeters and pipers.'

LONDON'S TRAFFIC

Exhaustive Report Proposes New Remedies for Congestion.

BREAKFAST TRAINS.

Rosy Future is Prophesied for the Motor Omnibus.

('Lloyd's Weekly.')

One of the most important and detailed reports ever issued upon the complex subject of the traffic of London has been prepared by Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll, of the Board of Trade, to summarize the work of the Board's London Traffic Branch.

The branch has set before itself no small task. Concerning traffic by road the report says:—

'The existing roads will first be examined with a view to ascertaining how far they satisfy the present requirements of traffic, and what capacity they have for widening to meet the needs of the future. A survey of every radiating road will be made, the traffic which it carries will be noted, the district which it serves will be examined with reference to its population and suitability for development, and special attention will be given to points where they are either congested points where there are either congestion of traffic or physical defects in regard to direction or gradients.

'The next step will be to discover what additional outlets it is necessary to secure, in what directions new roads will be required, either to relieve existing roads or to promote the development of districts which have not been opened up, and what width ought to be reserved for future widening.'

PARIS COMPARISON.

How far London falls below modern standards in the width of its streets may be gauged by comparing it with other great cities. Paris has 102 miles of boulevards and avenues 98 feet 6 inches or more in width. London has only 8 1-2 miles of such streets. Paris has forty-two roads radiating into the surrounding country; London, with a population twice as large, has twenty; and these, with few exceptions, are less wide than the Paris roads.

Few of London's thoroughfares, it may be added, are more than 100 feet wide, whereas some of the avenues in Paris are more than 200 feet wide, and one a much as 390 feet.

Interesting conclusions on the respective values of the omnibus and tramway are given. Says the report:

'Tramways have long since reached a stage when there would appear to be little room for improvement, but the omnibus is just beginning to show its capacity. In narrow streets the speed of the tramway is reduced to walking pace, passengers desert it, and the empty car hinders traffic. Municipal authorities have been reduced to appeal to ratepayers to patronize their own tramways.

'While a non-paying omnibus can be removed to another route, it is sometimes less costly to run a tramway at a loss than to suspend it. The omnibus is more flexible. It is probable that it will make longer journeys, the horse-power is being increased from twenty-four to thirty, and no hill near London will now be an obstacle.

'There is much in the present aspect of the motor industry that may give pause to the promoters of tramways.'

The travelling habit of London is growing, though it has not reached the pitch of the Parisian. The following figures show its increase:—

Year.	Number of Passengers.	Journeys per head.
1903..	972,465,682	143
1908..	1,377,680,180	188

The Parisians, however, travels by the public vehicles 220 times in the year.

One notable fact in connection with the present demand is that in 1908 no fewer than 28,000,000 persons travelled at workmen's fares on the London County Council's tramcars alone.

Another table shows the change in traffic at eight selected points in a single day in Westminster in the last few years:—

	1903.	1905.	1908.
Vehicles..	105,978	118,481	121,648
Foot passengers..	354,983	309,137	329,985

Concerning motor traffic the report says that it is detrimental to road-paving; light motor traffic is probably less damaging to wood pavement and asphalt than horse traffic, though the asphalt suffers some injury from the dropping of oil. Heavy mechanical traffic is undoubtedly injurious to macadamized road; and light motors raise more dust than horse vehicles owing to their greater speed. Experiments were made in Fulham with tar-spray on the surface of the roads, and the surveyor calculates that if all the roads in the borough were tarred at a total cost of £750, the saving in scavenging and road material alone would amount to £748, and if watering were included to £804—a net gain of £54, apart from the improved appearance of the roads and the freedom from dust.

Road expenditure has diminished with motor traffic, despite increased mileage and traffic, and the labor of cleansing is reduced.

LAKE OF SOLID SODA

Extending for 20 Square Miles

BUT MANY ARE THE PERILS OF GETTING THERE.

(London 'Leader.')

Further details of the journey just concluded by Mr. Fred. Shereford, the well-known engineer, in connection with the projected railway to be constructed from the Uganda Railway to Lake Magadi, have been received by Reuter. This wonderful lake, which is only reached after a long and difficult journey over uninhabited and waterless country, is described as follows by Mr. Shelford:

'Lake Magadi is picturesquely situated amid weird surroundings at the bottom of a valley 3,000 feet deep. On one side are mountains 6,000 feet above sea level, and on another a range having an altitude of 3,000 feet. There is no sign of human life, but on and about the lake are immense numbers of flamingos.

'From the surrounding mountains the lake, which is 10 miles long by two to three miles in breadth, looks like an ordinary sheet of water of somewhat reddish hue. On reaching the shores, however, we found that the water was only a few inches deep and covered a hard surface looking exactly like pink marble.

TWENTY SQUARE MILES OF SODA.

'This is an immense deposit of soda which was bored and found to extend to a considerable depth, thus indicating an area of at least 20 square miles of solid soda. The heat upon the soda lake was very great'

The object of the expedition was to visit the lake, Mr. Shelford's special business being to survey for the railway which is to be built in view of the fact that the Imperial Government has granted Messrs. M. Samuel and Company, a concession for 99 years to work the soda deposits.

Mr. Shelford has left four engineers to make a detailed survey of the route he has discovered for the new railway. This branch is to be constructed and worked by the Government, and will be of the same construction as the Uganda Railway, of which it will form a branch. It is expected that work will commence shortly.

Speaking to Reuter's representative Mr. Shelford said: 'The expedition, which comprised eight Europeans, including mechanical and chemical experts and engineers, left the Uganda Railway at the station of Kiu, 265 miles in the interior, and struck westward.

COUNTRY TEEMED WITH LIONS.

'The country to be traversed was entirely uninhabited, unknown, and waterless. It proved to be extremely difficult, the route being continually crossed by escarpments eight to ten miles long and 300 to 400 feet high. Being part of the southern game reserve it teemed with lions, giraffes, rhinos, and antelopes. The problem to be solved was how to conduct such a large party with all their baggage, apparatus, and stores, from the railway to the lake. The transport included four ox-waggons ,20 oxen, 15 ponies, and about 60 carriers, gunbearers, etc.

'A base camp having been formed at Kiu, great difficulty was experienced at the very outset in finding the beginning of a road to the lake. Eventually a gorge in the escarpment was discovered, and a chain of camps—finally reduced to five—was formed. Several of the men employed in cutting tracks were lost.

'Each camp was supplied with tanks of water brought all the way from Nairobi, and protected by thorn zarebas, a very necessary precaution against wild animals. Lions were constantly seen and heard, and as protection against them, in addition to the zarebas and fires, numbers of lanterns swinging on strings were placed round the camps. One night 15 lions came round the tents, of which two were shot.

CHARGED BY A RHINO

'Two of the askaris were on another occasion set upon by five lions, while at one camp a rhino deliberataely charged the tank containing the only supply of water, but was fortunately shot by a Boer teamster before he did any damage. Even in the neighborhood of the railway the lions have a very bad reputation, and are known at Kiu station as 'bad' lions. It is not at all an uncommon thing for the trains to be stopped because the Indian stationmaster, the only official at Kiu, cannot leave his house to set the signals until the lions had cleared off.

'The last section of the journey was extremely arduous, and the waggon transport, as well as horses, have to be abandoned. The precipitous cliffs were impossible for animals, and we decided that the only way to get through was to make a bee line on foot over the mountains. During this stage two of the Europeans got lost among the rocks and passed an anxious night, sleep being out of the question, with the lions threatening them all the time. At length, after a march of 14 hours, they were found by a search party from camp.

THE ONLY SHOP.

There is but one shop in the pretty little village of Howick, on Earl Grey's Northumberland estate—the co-operative store. It was upon the earl's initiative that the enterprise was started, and he not only erected the building, but gave it rent free to the society for two years, and also paid the manager's salary for the same period. The annual turnover of the society is over £8,000.—'Co-operative News.'

AUTOMOBILISTS.

Courtesies of the Road Should Be Observed.

What are the courtesies of the road?

No need to inquire what the courtesies of the club. Every one knows the courtesies of the home. But how many know the courtesies of the road?

Automobilists are more or less familiar with the rules of the road; the zealousness of police officials has forcibly impressed upon some of them the laws of the road; but few, comparatively, know and practice the courtesies of the road.

Yet an appreciation and exchange of courtesies on public highway is more essential to an amicable understanding among all classes of road users than mere observance of rules that are backed by law. Automobilists who comply with such rules simply because they are law and not in deference to the comfort and safety of others are far from possessing the true spirit of road courtesy.

Every driver is aware that when he exceeds the speed limits he is liable to arrest, if he sees a policeman he slackens speed to avoid arrest; but should the presence of an officer of the law be necessary to enforce ordinary courtesy in the use of thoroughfares that belong to all citizens in common?

An automobilist, first of all, ought to be a gentleman. But is it the act of a gentleman to dash promiscuously through crowded streets, frightening women and children, and placing every one along his course in peril of greater or less degree?

Nor is it the act of a gentleman to drive a car madly past another one in the road and then slow down in front so that the occupants of the latter must either swallow the dust stirred up by the former or slow down to escape the nuisance. Yet this is no uncommon practice.

If a member of the club persists in placing his feet upon the library table it is not necessary to call a policeman to make him behave like a gentleman. The example of his clubmates will effect the desired result, or at most, a hint will bring him to his sense. To no man should the humiliating 'hold-up' of a country constable be necessary to teach automobilists how to act.

A gentlemanly deference to the comfort and convenience of other road users—to drivers of automobiles, to drivers of horses, and to pedestrians—would bring about a mutual understanding that soon would eliminate the antipathy towards automobilists as a class that is still prevalent in many parts of the country.—The 'Club Journal,' New York.

MR. ROOSEVELT DEPICTS NAIROBI FALLS

The Nairobi Falls, which were on Heatley's Ranch, were singularly beautiful. Heatley and I visited them one evening after sunset, coming home from a day's hunt. We left our men, and let the horses gallop. As the sun set behind us, the long lights changed the look of the country and gave it a beauty that had in it an element of the mysterious and the unreal. The mountains loomed both larger and more vague than they had been in the bright sunlight, and the plains lost their look of parched desolation as the afterglow came and went. We were galloping through a world of dim shade and dying color; and, in this world, our horses suddenly halted on the brink of a deep ravine from out of which came the thunder of a cataract. We reined up on a jutting point. The snowy masses of the fall foamed over a ledge on our right, and below at our feet was a great pool of swirling water. Thick foliaged trees, of strange shape and festooned with creepers, climbed the sheer sides of the ravine. A black-and-white eagle perched in a blasted tree-top in front; and the bleached skull of a long-dead rhinoceros glimmered white near the brink to one side.

On another occasion we took our lunch at the foot of Rewero Falls. These are not as high as the falls of the Nairobi, but they are almost as beautiful. We clambered down into the ravine a little distance below and made our way toward them, beside the brawling, rock-choked torrent. Great trees towered overhead, and among their tops the monkeys chattered and screeched. The fall itself was broken in two parts like a minature Niagara, and the spray curtain shifted to and fro as the wind blew.—From 'African Game Trails,' by Theodore Roosevelt, in the February 'Scribner.'

RARE COLLECTION OF SNUFF BOXES ILLUMINES HABIT OF BYGONE DANDIES.

FAMOUS GARLAND GROUP OF CONTAINERS IS TO BE DISPERSED.

Pioneer in This Field.

Gallants have long since ceased to tap the lids of exquisitely embellished snuff boxes and the taking of the powdered narcotic is no longer among the elegancies of life, but the habit will be borne in mind for centuries to come through the artistically adorned containers in the cabinets of the amateur.

With the announcement that the collection of snuff boxes gathered by the late Mr. James A. Garland is to be dispersed at the American Art Galleries come to mind many things of interest concerning the fancy which leads many men of wealth to invest in these rare creations of enamel and of gold

Mr. Garland is generally spoken of as the pioneer collector of these objects de vertu, which were part and parcel of an amiable vice. His snuff boxes, all fitted with flannel suits and kept mostly under lock and key, are famed throughout the world. Since his day several other collectors on this side of the water, notably Mr. Henry Walters, of Baltimore, have amassed larger collections, yet there is none which, all in all, gives greater delight to the connoisseur than the one Mr. Garland gathered. His fine taste in the collection of art objects is revealed in his porcelains, now owned by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who has lent them to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Snuff boxes are of all kinds and conditions, from pressed potato to carved ivory, of horn and shell, of gold, silver and platinum, of wood, porcelain and amber, and are to be seen in hundreds of shapes and patterns. A Broadway dealer is proud of a consignment of them made from the homely tuber, for he declares that when the powdered tobacco is placed therein the two most useful products of the North American continent are in juxtaposition.

Snuff Box Era Brief.

From the standpoint of the amateur the historical period which is covered by the artistically desirable boxes is limited. It may be included, generally speaking, in the reigns of Louis XIV., XVI. and XVI. of France. This was an age of the greatest luxury. Ornamentation reached to every phase of life. Delicacy of design and harmony of color were sought in furniture, in costumes. Naturally the predominating demand for the beautiful extended to watches, canes, swords, snuff boxes and all that was used to enhance life with the refinements of a highly specialized civilization.

With days of storm and stress the snuff boxes grew plainer as men snuffed the battle they betook themselves to those of ebon hue and plain design. When Napoleon III. came to reign snuff-taking as a fashionable diversion was almost gone, and few took the trouble any more to fashion these little coffers for incasing the pulverized weed which Nicot introduced in France.

One hardly looks for history in snuff boxes, yet it is there in every graceful line and delicate enamelling. The art of making these beautiful cases is generally considered as having attained its apogee in the reign of Louis XV. It was then that snuff-taking, which had been introduced from Spain, was a custom of courtiers. Those were the days of silk stockings and satin coats and breeches, of lace which fell in folds from the cuffs, of swords with hilts of silver gilt, of canes with knobs of Dresden china, bearing decorations of plaques and flowers.

The snuff boxes of this sybaritic epoch were mostly gold covered with enamels, although there were creations in mother of pearl, of carved amethyst, of chiselled metals.

Beauty in Full Enamel.

The glory of the snuff-taking age was the box of full enamel, of which many beautiful specimens still remain. It required the attention of three artists—the gold workers, who made the container itself, the chiseller, who wrought its ornaments, and then the painter, who covered the surface with pictures.

There hardly remains in the world to-day an artisan who would take the trouble to work as did those cunning artificers of eighteenth century France. The enamelling was appplied first in a thin layer following the outline of the proposed design, and was then fired. The painting and firing were continued alternately until the artist had probably retraced his design five or six times before the work was considered done. It was necessary to carry on the process in this way, or otherwise the enamel might have cracked and thus ruined the labor of weeks or months.

The full enamel box is thought by Mr. Bonaventure, who has given much time and attention to the study of this phase of art, to represent absolute perfection.

'Nothing of the kind,' said he, 'is now produced, for anything akin to it has everywhere the mark of the machine. These wonderful old boxes often bear the signature of all three of the artist-artisans who were concerned in their making. The variations in the designs are in themselves a mark of the authenticity of such specimens. Costly as are the full enamels at the present day (and they are constantly increasing in value), they are now valued at scarcely more than twice as much as they were in the days when they were fashioned. There could be no better example than that of the luxury of the days of the Louis.'

CHOICE GARLAND SPECIMENS.

There are many choice specimens of full enamel in the Garland collection, some of which have interesting historical associations. They are distinguished from those which have enamelled ornaments merely affixed to the gold. The shimmering lights seen in the enamelling of many of these boxes are due to the designs, which were chiselled in the gold before the composition was applied. Some of these enamels are of rich ruby reds or of delicate apple green. The lids of the boxes were frequently ornamented with miniatures or with tiny plaques of porcelains on which pictures had been painted.

One of the gems of the Garland collection is a creation, partly of full enamel, which is ornamented also with tiny plaques of Dresden china. It was presented by King Stanislas of Poland to Thomas Greathed in 1777 as a token of royal regard.

Effects of rare beauty were obtained by the artisans of old by means of designs chiselled in gold of various qualities, which gave various shades. Here was a border of bright guinea gold with roses and garlands of another shade. The skilful blending of the tones of precious metal, combined with the ornate patterns, has remained to this day as among the finest work extant of the craft of the goldsmith.

Frequently the design was inlaid with gold in mother of pearl, for there are several examples of that kind to be seen in the notable collection about to be dispersed. One of the boxes, of which Mr. Garland was especially proud, was a figure of a crouching dog, carved from amethyst. Boxes of crystal, which bore upon sides and cover designs cut with the diamond, are often seen in the cabinets of collectors.

Diamonds, pearls and precious stones of all kinds were freely used in the ornamentation of the enamelled boxes. One of the assemblage has seventy-five different stones, near each one of which is engraved a tiny number, by means of which it can be identified by comparison with the official description.

The King Stanislas gift bears a wreath of diamonds on the edge of the lid, which have been cut in the form of roses.

The same elaborate style of ornamentation observable on the snuff boxes also applied to the beauty patch boxes, smaller in size, which were repositories for bits of black silk which were used for the accentuation of feminine charms. These were made with two compartments, one of which was usually for powder or rouge and the other for patches.

WHEN SNUFFBOXES WENT OUT.

It was in the time of Napoleon I. that the snuffboxes became plainer in appearance, and when the would be 'Emperor of All Europe' was driven into exile and his picture was taboo his likeness was carried about in snuffboxes beneath panels which could be removed by a secret spring. Swiss boxes of inferior workmanship came into use in later periods in France and the demand for the costly cases disappeared. The decline of the use of snuff, which became marked, had also a discouraging effect upon the artificers, and their talents were turned in other directions.

Fine snuff boxes of this flowering time in the craft vary in prices at the present time from $1,000 to $30,000 each. A choice full enamel is often held at $5,000 to $6,000.

Among the well-known American collectors who are interested in these relics of days of luxury are Mr. Henry Walters, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. John E. Parsons, General Brayton Ives, Dr. D. Manaheimer and Mr. Henry B. Lewa.

POULTRY

CONDUCTED BY

MR. F. C. ELFORD.

COMMERCIAL SIDE OF POULTRY KEEPING.

Facts and Figures Compiled by Mr. J. A. Gunn Show How Farmers are Losing Millions of Dollars

The following is a full report of the paper read by Mr. John A. Gunn, of Gunns, Limited, Toronto, and Gunn, Langlois & Co., Limited, Montreal, before the annual meeting of the Poultry Producers' Association and the students taking the special course in poultry husbandry at the Macdonald College, on February 8th:—

Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I appreciate very much the honor that has been conferred upon me in asking me to address this meeting. The institution under whose auspices we meet to-day stands unique in the history of colleges of this character, and since its inception I believe it has done more to further the objects for which it was founded, in the same time, than any other college of the same character has done in the past. The founders, profiting by the experience of all other schools of the same character, have concentrated here the best of everything that is calculated to advance the interests of Canada. We cannot speak too highly of the gentlemen who occupy the position of professors and teachers here.

I feel somewhat at a loss to adequately deal with the subject that Mr. Elford has assigned to me: the more I come to look into its possibilities the more impressed I am with its importance, and the prouder I feel that my life work is associated with that side of agriculture which ranks second to none. I always had a very good opinion of the business, but when, in a weak moment, I consented to come here this afternoon, I did not appreciate what an undertaking I had set for myself, but I feel fully repaid for the time I have spent in getting these facts together, as I realize now more than I ever did before what the developing of the poultry and egg industry means to this fair Canada of ours.

Conditions of Success.

There are three elements that go to make a successful commercial traveller:—1st, he must have a profound faith in the house he represents; 2nd, he must believe that the goods he has to dispose of are the best to meet the requirements of his customers; 3rd, he must believe that he is the best man to dispose of them.

Now I feel that my position is somewhat analogous to the successful traveller, namely, I believe that the subject I have assigned to me is one of paramount importance. Second, I believe that the audience I am called upon to address is the most intelligent and best calculated to make use of the information given. Third, I believe, representing as I do the largest handlers of farm produce in Canada, that I can present to you facts and figures which will assist you in making the business more profitable, and which if followed out will eliminate most of the troubles that exist to-day in the marketing of eggs and poultry.

The companies with whom I am identified in Toronto and Montreal have been engaged in the pork, the beef, the egg, the poultry, and the general produce business for nearly forty years; they utilize every artery in the country for the collection and distribution of produce. In the collection of produce we come in contact with every condition that is to be met with, and in the disposal of our goods we probe every market that is calculated to be of service. The title of my subject is 'The commercial side of poultry keeping,' which suggests another side than that of producing. If to-day I can bring before your notice anything that will help you to think out and evolve better plans for the collection, marketing and disposal of your eggs and poultry, I shall be amply rewarded.

Producers' and Disposers' Interests.

I need hardly mention, to an intelligent audience like this, that your interests as producers and ours as disposers of the produce run parallel. You are aware that the strength of a chain is in its weakest link, and the object of meetings of this character is to search out and detect these weak links and substitute those that are stronger. I, personally, am also jointly interested with you from the producers' standpoint. I am proud to say that I owe to the farm and the work I did there as a boy, the splendid health I enjoy to-day. My beloved father, whose untimely death took place a few weeks ago, was a pioneer and the son of a pioneer in the farming world. Although he left the farm when 28 years of age, to engage in the handling of farm products, still he never forgot his first love and always operated a farm in conjunction with his business. The high standard of excellence of Dunrobin Stock Farm, situated on the shores of Lake Simcoe, stands as a testimony to the ability as a farmer. During the past few years, his cattle take first honors at Guelph Fat Stock Show, and his Clydesdale horses won premier honors in many show rings. This work, I am proud to say, will be carried on by my brother and myself as he would wish it, so that I feel there is a bond of union between you, my firm and myself which does not usually exist between farmer and merchant.

I cannot emphasize too much the importance of the poultry and egg industry. It will, no doubt, astonish you to know that there is no manufactory of any kind which, in its products, even approaches it in value. None are as essential, and not one will conduce more to the happiness and prosperity of our people, as a whole, than the poultry and egg industry. Selling eggs is one of the handiest ways for the farmer to get cash during all months of the year, and if he can lessen the cost of productions and of handling of eggs he is putting into his pocket, good hard cash, and a reason like this appeals to every man.

The question is, how can this be done? Should you go to the average hotel or restaurant and call for a soft boiled egg, providing, of course, you can identify an absolutely new laid egg, you might be somewhat in doubt of the age of the article that was put before you. Such a thing as this cannot fail to give rise to wonderment as to the cause of it, and also suggest a possible remedy.

Every housewife throughout the country is compelled to buy eggs, and is always clamoring for some method which she can pursue in order to get strictly new laid eggs. There is no housewife who has not, at some time or other, experienced the displeasure and annoyance of handling spoiled or rotten eggs; this is a constant occurrence, under the most favorable conditions, with the possible exception of the winter months. I firmly believe that if care was taken in the handling, there would be considerable improvement in this direction, with a consequent financial profit to the one who does the work.

The Proper Handling of Eggs.

The State of Kansas, which ranks fifth in the egg-producing states, has lately compiled some very interesting figures. To ascertain the true condition of affairs a letter with two pages of questions was sent to nearly 100 egg buyers throughout the country. The questions and the answers are most interesting, and show conclusively the vast saving that there would be to the country, and the large increase of profit to the farmers by adopting a judicious, proper and systematic handling and collecting of eggs.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. DIVISION OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY. EGG STATISTICS.

Q.—Give a rough estimate of the number of cases of eggs you have bought between October, 1908, and October 1, 1909? Ans.—Over 900,000 cases, representing 74 buyers.

Q.—Do you buy case count the year round? Ans.—No, 40; yes, 33.

Q.—If not, when do you buy loss off? Ans.—General average seems to be during the hot weather of July, August and September, though some buy loss off from May until December.

Q.—What difference do you make in price when buying loss off?—Ans.—Varies from 1 to 5c., average 2c.

Q.—How many cases do you buy during the thirty hottest days of the year? Ans.—100,000 cases, representing 58 buyers.

Q.—What is the percent of 'rots' during that month? Ans.—Average from 10 to 20 percent, extremes 5 to 75 percent.

Q.—When you candle your eggs after buying, either loss off or case count, what, in a rough way, is the number of eggs lost from each case during the months of: Ans.—October average, 3 doz.; November average, 2 dozen.; December average, 3-4 doz.; January average, 1-2 doz.; February average, 1-2 doz.; March average, 3-4 doz.; April average, 1 dozen; May average, 1 1-2 doz.; June average, 2 dozen; July average, 3 doz.; August average, 4 doz. to 6 doz.; September average, 4 to 7 doz.

Q.—Do you figure, during the part of the year when you buy case count, that you will lose at least from one to three dozen? Ans.—Yes, 57; No, 7.

Q.—If not, how many do you figure on? Ans.—Average at least 2 doz. for the year round.

Q.—If those bad eggs could be eliminated, could you not quote higher case count prices? A.—Yes, 69; no, none.

Q.—If so, approximately how much increase in price could you afford to quote? Ans.—Varies from 1c. to 5c., average 2c.

Q.—Is not the average run of eggs you buy only fair in quality? Ans.—Yes, 68; no, 3.

Q.—What causes the large number of rotten eggs coming to you? Is it the holding for higher prices by the storekeeper? Ans.—Yes, none; no, none. Or is it because the farmer does not give the eggs proper care? Yes, 37; no, none; both, 33.

Q.—Do you think that a rigid enforcement of the pure-food law relating to bad eggs would make the farmer or store-keeper more careful? Ans.—Yes, all; no, none.

Q.—Could you afford to buy loss off the year round? Ans.—Yes, 23; no, 40. Why 'yes': Justice to all, better grade of eggs; more money for the farmer. 'No,' competition prevents; eggs are good enough in winter.

Q.—If we work up the community will you pay a premium for first-class eggs? Ans.—Yes, 63; No. 5. How much? Varies from one to four cents, average, two cents.

Q.—When you candle eggs how do you grade them? Ans.—No. 1, No. 2, including cracks, small, dirty, washed and some 'held' eggs; rots.

Q.—Would you like us to get out a circular explaining the proper way to handle eggs for the market, and telling the farmer how the buyer grades eggs, so that in case he ships subject to candling he will understand his losses? Ans.—Practically every buyer desires having this circular printed.

Q.—If you wish this, will you please give us a few suggestions as to what you would think best to put in it? Ans.—Instruct farmers to be less intentionally careless; tell them how to candle; tell them not to wash eggs; tell them to keep all eggs not strictly fresh at home; have them market eggs often; show them the difference in price between good and bad eggs. Teach carefulness, to keep nests clean, to keep eggs in dry place, to cover eggs when bringing to town, to dispose of male birds at the end of the breeding season, to gather eggs often, instruct the farmer as to the grading of eggs; instruct the farmer as to the loss he takes when he trades eggs with the merchant. There should be a law compelling the grading of eggs; there should be an examination for candlers the same as there is for cream buyers. Instruction should be given as to pure-food law.

Q.—Will you give us your best support in a movement for better eggs? Ans.—Yes, all; no, none.

Some of the Causes of Bad Eggs.

Now, before I go any further into my subject, what conclusion can we safely draw from what I have just read? Seventy-four buyers, handling over nine hundred thousand cases of eggs, state that if the farmers of the State of Kansas would deliver to the buyers eggs in first-class condition, they could pay two cents per dozen more the year round. What does this mean in dollars and cents? The amazing amount of five hundred and forty thousand dollars, which would go directly into the pockets of the farmers of that state, more than the average province spends for agriculture.

It is estimated, and I think as nearly correct as possible, that on an average there are two dozen rotten eggs to every case, taking the season throughout; this does not include those called seconds nor the loss consequent upon cracked or broken eggs. There is no possible shadow of doubt but that fifty-one percent of the rotten eggs could be eliminated, and if this could be done, taking eggs at an average of eighteen cents per dozen, which was the average cost for the past season, I estimate that there would be a saving to the farmers of Canada of well over half a million dollars.

I have shown that a loss that is enormous and beyond any reasonable justification takes place. Let us look for the cause. The figures that I have just given you from the State of Kansas indicate the cause, and by reverting to our correspondence, and also from personal knowledge, we know that a large percentage of the blame rests with the farmer. Why?

1. Some farmers deliberately take to the store eggs which they know are not fresh, because the merchant is compelled to take them or lose their business. And we hope this class is the largest.

2. Farmers take bad eggs to the market because of ignorance as to the quality of the eggs.

A large amount of the trouble lies with the small dealers who gives trade for eggs. I need hardly go over this; you know the conditions yourselves. A storekeeper, especially in a small town, makes a living from the farmers' trade. The farmer brings in butter, eggs and poultry and wants all he can get for them. One merchant in the town offers one price, and the other goes a fraction higher. The one offering the highest price gets the business. It is just possible that he loses on the eggs when he disposes of them. This does not matter as the first merchant when he finds he has lost his customer, raises his price and offers more, and this causes the farmer, who loves high prices, to make an extra effort to supply him with all the eggs he can get, so the barns, orchards, bush and lofts are searched and forced to give up their sometimes ancient supply of eggs.

This competition compels the merchant to pay a high price for eggs. As doubtless you know, merchants often offer one and sometimes two cents per dozen more in trade than they realibe from the buyers, and advance the price of their merchandise accordingly, and it is needless to say that in a transaction of this kind the farmer makes almost nothing by the competition. These eggs, which sometimes run about fifty percent rotten, are shipped to houses like my own, which figure on a loss, and quote prices accordingly. The merchant sometimes discounts the future and holds eggs for an advance in prices; especially is this the case in the fall. The result is that in October and November, when eggs ought to be at their best, we experience considerable loss from 'held eggs.'

You will see from this that the farmer and small storekeeper are both to blame. Any man who deliberately tries to sell eggs as fresh which he knows are not fresh, deserves no consideration from the people or the law, but the one who, through ignorance, sells eggs that are not of first quality should be enlightened.

How to Market Eggs.

When eggs have been properly gathered, handled and kept with the object of taking them to market, the number of trips to town has to be considered; in hot weather the eggs should be marketed two or three times per week, and even oftener, if possible. Now, as it is almost impossible for any individual to take that number of trips, co-operation with a neighbor or neighbors is the only alternative. Care should be taken to see that the eggs are covered and that the sun does not beat upon them, and following out this suggestion of co-operation, I cannot do better than refer you to the good work Mr. Elford is doing by encouraging the formation of branches of the Poultry Producers' Association, which, if followed out, will do more than anything I know of to overcome the difficulty which we are up against.

Upon the arrival of the eggs at our warehouse, they are immediately placed in the hands of expert graders. If the average loss is heavy, the buying price is reduced, and consequently the farmer who is delivering good, fresh eggs loses as a result of the farmer who delivers bad eggs. We divide the eggs into a number of grades as follows: Selects, which consist of sound, good-sized, fresh, reasonably clean eggs. No. 1, sound, undersized, shrunken, stained eggs. No. 2, shrunken, dirty, stained, washed or salted eggs. No. 3, cracked, gallon eggs. No. 4, Rots, total loss.

The ideal egg is one that weighs about one and a half pounds to the dozen. This is the standard size for export, and generally speaking meets all conditions.

The grades referred to are distinguished by candling. An expert takes an egg, and turning it, can immediately tell the exact condition. An absolutely fresh egg, when held before the candle is clear and only the dull outline of the yolk is visible; there is little or no air cell visible at the large end. Any egg other than that which is not absolutely fresh shows a clear space at the large end. The air cell grows larger as the egg grows older; this is caused by the evaporation of the water content of the egg. If a dark spot is noticed, it is either a rot or a developing germ. A white streak in the shell shows that the shell is cracked. Thus, we grade our eggs, into the fresh, stale, cracked and rotten classes.

There are three big losses in eggs—losses from cracked eggs, losses from held eggs and losses from rotten eggs. The cracked eggs are usually caused in shipping, due to rough roads and handling. Held eggs are caused by the farmer or small dealer waiting for an advance in price. This, as I have already stated, is especially the case in the fall. The third loss, rotten eggs, is caused by various things. One big cause is the heat of the summer—one hour's direct rays of the sun will put an egg out of condition, particularly on hot days. Another cause is by hens stealing nests and the eggs not being gathered until they have spoiled; carelessness on the part of the farmer is responsible for a share of losses. He gathers his eggs at any time that suits his convenience, puts them in any place without any thought of the future, and takes them to town whenever it pleases him. Thus, the eggs go through a process of heating and cooling which causes disintegration to take place rapidly.

Means to Avoid Losses to Farmers and Wholesalers.

Now, what are the remedies? I have demonstrated that there is a considerable loss to the individual and to the community by the present methods of handling. It is time for us to consider the ways of eliminating this loss, so that the businesslike farmer may adopt better methods to improve his egg business, and make money by so doing.

It is hardly reasonable to expect anyone to improve his business conditions unless he realizes a financial benefit therefrom. Everyone likes to produce the best of everything, providing they can make more money than the one selling the inferior article. It is only reasonable that the farmer brings in good, No. 1 eggs every week, he should get more than the one who does not. Under the present conditions he does not; consequently, the tendency is to let the care of the egg slide.

The question now evolves itself into one as to how we, as wholesale men, can secure a better quality of eggs which will justify us in paying a high price for the article, which we are quite willing to do if the standard is raised. It may not be known, but in purchasing eggs we do discriminate, and in certain sections, where they have improved the standard, and where the eggs are more regularly collected, we pay a higher price than in other districts where these conditions do not prevail, proving conclusively that more attention to these details will insure the farmer greater returns.

I am fully convinced that only a proper legislation prohibiting the selling of bad or rotten eggs and a co-operative method of collecting or gathering the eggs based largely on the system adopted in Denmark will prove effective.

When recently in Europe I studied conditions there. I found that where there existed a wise co-operation, on an average they realize far more for their eggs than we do. I found that they commanded a higher price on the their eggs than we do. I found that they commanded a higher price on the best markets in Great Britain, and I naturally wished to know the reason and took the pains to find out. I found that under conditions in many respects not as favorable as we enjoy, they were able to produce more and realize higher prices. I found that their extra profit was largely due to the fact of a more honest, businesslike method of collection, and that an intelligent, concentrated and universal system of co-operation had brought about these results.

In Denmark they form co-operative associations or circles; members are accepted on application by paying a small nominal fee. They have to deliver all the eggs produced by their hens, setting eggs and accidentally found eggs excepted, in a manner and on days fixed by the officers of the circle. No eggs more than seven days old are delivered. Transgression of this rule is punished by a fine which reverts to the association. Each member undertakes to collect eggs once a day, and in the hot weather twice a day. Accidentally discovered eggs or stolen nests must not be delivered. Artificial eggs only are to be used as nest eggs, and the hens must be kept from the nests during the night; only clean eggs will be received. Every member receives a rubber stamp with ink and pad; the number of the circle as well as that of the member appears on the stamp. Each egg is stamped plainly on the large end, so that the producer of every egg may be identified. The necessary capital for paying cash to the members on delivery of the eggs, is provided by a loan, the members of the circle becoming responsible for this loan. The eggs are paid for at a price set by the circle directors, and whatever over and above this price the eggs realize is, after deducting the current expenses, paid later on to the members of the circle.

It occurred to me that you might like to obtain further details covering this method, so I have a number of copies of the Danish Co-operation rules printed, and if any of you would like to secure a copy, the secretary of the Poultry Producers' Association will be pleased to furnish you with one.

The directors undertake the disposal of the eggs, find the best market, and realize very much higher prices than would be possible by individuals working along individual lines. The result of all this is that when you look into shop windows in London you see eggs with stamps on the ends, as referred to above, ticketed at a much higher price than ordinary stock. This stamp being a guarantee of quality, the consumers are willing to pay the extra price asked for them.

Co-operation the Remedy for Many Defects.

I believe that it is manifestly in the interests of every individual producer, as well as everybody interested in the distribution of eggs, that legislation should be enacted making it an offence against the law to market or offer for sale bad eggs. We also should improve our methods of gathering and collecting. As everybody knows, the system to-day is most primitive; either a few individuals go around and collect the eggs from the farmer, taking everything they offer, good, bad and indifferent at the same price, or else these eggs are taken to the country merchant, who has neither time nor inclination to go through them, and who is compelled to pay good prices for everything that offers. The competition in buying eggs through the producing season is so keen that buyers are afraid to reject bad eggs, the storekeeper stating that if they do not accept them someone else will. So under this method there is necessarily, and will continue to be a very great loss, and a shrinkage which is borne by the trade generally and primarily by the farmer.

I am free to confess that the present system of the individual going around and paying the same price for good, bad and indifferent, is not good for the industry as well as for the individual. Shipping their own little mite is not as good as where a judicial scheme of co-operation is carried on.

I have taken some pains to collect figures brought up to date, and am indebted to the Hon. Sydney Fisher for a report covering 1909, showing exports and imports of eggs. It will no doubt come as a surprise to you to know that this year we have ceased to be an exporting country of eggs, and are really an importing country, in other words, the quantity and the value of our imports this year exceeds that of our exports. I would like to read you an article bearing on this question published in this year's report of the Board of Trade, Montreal, which we furnished to them:—

'The egg business each year seems to have some distinctive feature in contradistinction to the previous one, and the past year is no exception. It is now self-evident that the production does not keep pace with the demand. It is certainly somewhat remarkable, and a thing for wonder, that an agricultural country like Canada cannot produce sufficient eggs to meet the home consumption, but such is the case. We have this year imported eggs in excess of our exports to the extent of 553,270 dozen, as per table attached, giving imports, exports and value.

Prices for the season ruled phenomenally high compared with previous years, but notwithstanding this fact, the farmers do not seem to give that attention to the production of eggs that the value and profitableness of the undertaking would warrant. We think it would be wise for our government to enact legislation tending to prevent the very heavy shrinkage and loss that takes place consequent on the bad methods that exist in collecting eggs from the farmers and marketing them. If this could be saved, and it is quite possible, the gain would be considerable.

Countries.	Imports. Dozens.	Value.
United States	1,092,323	226,304
China	29,003	1,796
Hongkong	12,345	899
Japan	2,439	128
Total	1,136,120	$229,127
	Exports.	
Great Britain	443,152	$99,109
Bermuda	5,300	1,283
British W. Indies	7,016	1,766
Newfoundland	29,406	8,614
St. Pierre	12,760	2,485
United States	52,201	13,054
Other countries	75	....
Total	552,850	$124,315
Excess imports over exports	553,270	$114,812

I might add to this report that, fearing a complete shortage of eggs this winter in Canada, we have imported eggs from Russia through our London agents. The eggs arrived last week and gave excellent satisfaction, costing, laid down here, after freight, duty and all incidental expenses are added, twenty-two cents were dozen. I just mention this in passing to show you how a firm like ours must always be awake to the conditions which govern the produce markets of the world.

The figures of the Board of Trade report ought to make us think, and think deeply, and I am satisfied that if this audience gives the attention and thought to this important branch of industry that it warrants, we shall soon evolve a better system with enhanced profits to the farmer. In my judgment, it will not be long before the consumption in the United States will overreach the production there. We have, at the present moment, the British Isles, which offer an almost unlimited outlet for our productions, and we can look forward to this being supplemented by the market to the south of us. With this in sight, it is worth while to give the matter some attention, and to perfect a system that will work to the advantage of everyone. This can only be done by straightforward, honest methods.

Penalties for Selling Bad Eggs.

Under the improved methods that our Government are adopting in regard to better food standards, considerable progress has been made. We have to-day our inspectors appointed to grade and pass every important article of food excepting eggs. Apropos of this, I would like to read a letter which my firm sent to Mr. A. McGill, chief analyst at Ottawa, on December 16, 1909, which sets forth very clearly our views and also the efforts that we are making to improve the standard. It also shows the terrific loss that takes place owing to the crude methods under which we are now working.

A. McGill, Esq.,
Chief Analyst,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re Pure Food Standards.

Dear Sir,—

We would like to bring to your attention the urgent necessity for some action being taken to prevent the sale of bad eggs, and would recommend that in the food standards now under consideration, provision be made covering this very important article of food.

Competition in buying eggs throughout Canada, Ontario particularly, during the producing season, has become so keen that the buyers throughout the country are afraid to insist on their being allowed to reject bad eggs when taking delivery from the storekeepers, and the majority of the storekeepers in turn will take anything the farmer brings in, knowing that he will be able to pass off the bad eggs on the buyer. The result is that firms for whom the eggs are bought suffer loss annually of an enormous sum in bad eggs paid for as good, and while realizing the injustice of this state of affairs, no one of these firms is able to take a stand that they will not pay for bad eggs, as it would mean cutting off all sources of supply. One of the largest dealers in Canada made the statement a short time ago, before a Farmers' Institute meeting, that his firm buried each year bad eggs which had cost enough to buy the best farm in his country. His experience is the experience of every dealer to a greater or less degree, according to their volume of business in eggs.

We think you will agree with us that the offering of bad eggs for sale, whether by farmers, storekeeper, merchant or retailer, should be made subject to heavy penalty, and it is only in this way that justice can be done to those in the egg business, and the consumer properly protected, for it is getting every year to be more a practice for farmers and country storekeepers to send their eggs direct to retailers in the city.

It may be of interest to you in this connection to note the bulletin issued by the Nebraska State Food Dairy and Drug Commission, and of which we enclose a copy. We understand similar legislation is in effect in several of the states, and is likely soon to be extended to a number of others. No injustice could be done to the farmer, or anyone interested in the business, by the prohibition of the sale of bad eggs, for the dealers who buy the eggs, if they knew the quality could be depended upon, would be willing and able to pay the farmers a higher price for guaranteed stock.

Trusting that you will give this matter your favorable consideration, we are,

Yours very truly,
GUNNS LIMITED.
F. M. Moffat,
Sec.-treas.

I am pleased to say that the United States have awakened to the importance of legislation along these lines, and I would like to see our government follow suit in this direction, and they would undoubtedly do so if the farmers asked for it. Our neighbors to the south of us realize the profit to be gained by this, and in the large producing centres, such as Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois, where the farmers' vote decides an election, they have passed legislation prohibiting the selling of bad eggs, with the necessary punishment and fines for the violation of the law. In these states it is unlawful for anyone to offer for sale food if it consists in the whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed putrid material which is unfit for food, and that means bad eggs. It is unlawful for farmers to sell bad eggs to the merchants; it is unlawful for the merchants to sell them to their patrons or the egg dealers; it is unlawful to ship them from one state to another.

These laws were passed in the interests of honest dealing, and I think that there is nobody but who will admit that to sell bad eggs for good, and to receive in exchange for them good money, the price of good eggs, is a dishonest transaction. It is well known to us the great loss there is from this source, as referred to in the letter that my firm sent to the Chief Analyst, which I have just read, where one dealer stated before a farmers' institute meeting that they buried sufficient eggs each year to purchase the best farm in their county, and we know that our loss, being larger handlers, is much greater than theirs.

Now what is the effect of this? Naturally eggs have to be purchased at a price that will admit of this loss, consequently the farmers are receiving less for their eggs than they would receive if the standard of quality was all equal. Other co-operative organizations are successful, and the same thing should apply to poultry and its products.

Enormous Losses Due to Want of Care in Handling.

For your information, I have compiled a few figures showing estimated production and loss due to want of care in handling the product. We have no authentic information at our disposal covering the total production of eggs in Canada, but suppose, for the purpose of computing our losses, that we put it at three million five hundred thousand cases each year, or a fraction over a hundred million dozens. Mr. Elford agrees with me that this estimate is well inside the mark. Milo Hastings, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, in a pamphlet recently issued by him, reviewing the egg trade of the United States, estimates that the average preventable loss totals seventeen percent of the whole. This is made up as follows:—

Dirties	2 percent
Mouldy and bad flavor	1-2 percent
Breakage	2 percent
Chick development	5 percent
Held eggs	5 percent
Rotten	2 1-2 percent
Total	17 percent

On the basis of the aggregrate stock totalling what we have estimated it at, this would show that a total of seventeen million dozen in Canada alone are affected each year. It is quite true that from the dirties, shrunken and held eggs some revenue is secured, but there is eight percent which is an absolute, total loss.

In addition to this there is the loss that is represented by the cost of buying, labor and freight to be added. Figuring only the total loss of eight percent at an average price of eighteen cents per dozen, you have the magnificent sum of over one million four hundred thousand dollars. Now, it would be safe to figure that the remaining nine percent of affected eggs would show an average loss of five cents per dozen, which would make an additional four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; add this to the one million four hundred thousand dollars and you have a total of one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which could, and ought, to be saved to the farmers of Canada each year. I am satisfied that these figures are a very conservative estimate, and when you add to that the additional expense of labor and freight as already referred to, you have a total which is staggering.

Of all the live stock the farmer keeps, nothing compares in profitableness to the hen. From a recent tabulated statement made by Mr. Elford, I have gleaned the following valuable information. Taking the figures given in the census report, he estimated that the profit from the hen amounts to two hundred and thirty-nine percent, from milch cows, ninety-five percent; apples and fruit, eighty-eight percent; wheat, thirty-one percent. In other words, if we allowed the yearly percentage of income from poultry to be represented by one hundred, the standard of the various branches would be as follows: Poultry, 100 percent; wheat, 54 percent; dairy, 39 percent; live stock, 39 percent; apples, 36 percent.

In the adjoining republic they have for some years been systematizing their collection of statistics governing the production of various lines of produce, and I think that our government should endeavor to make more progress along this line. We should be better posted in Canada.

I am indebted to the courtesy of my friend, Mr. Snyder, of Droste & Snyder, New York, one of the leading produce houses in the United States, for the following statistics based on figures received from Washington. These show that the production of eggs in the United States in 1899 was 1,293,662,433 dozen, or equivalent, figuring into cars of four hundred cases each, 107,805 cars. Considering the minimum length of a refrigerator car as thirty-six feet, containing four hundred cases, were these cases are in one train, it would extend from Montreal to Fort William, Ont., a distance of nearly a thousand miles. A gradual and steady increase in production, as well as consumption, has transpired since then. Taking the years 1909, which has just ended, the estimated, and I think under-estimated, production will be eighty million cases, and, conservatively figuring, the value would amount to five hundred and twenty-eight million dollars. If these were placed in cars, as previously stated, it would furnish a train 2,655 miles long, or would cover a distance from Montreal to Nelson, B.C.

Everybody eats eggs, and it has been estimated that the average consumption equals one case of eggs of thirty dozen per year per capita.

The Hen as a Producer of Wealth.

You will conclude from these figures that the hen occupies no mean or subordinate position in the country to the south of us. Mr. Snyder estimates that the hen can produce in three months, and have a week to spare, wealth equal to all the capital of all the banks that clear through the New York clearing house, and I wish to state that there are 50 banks that clear through the clearing house, with a capitalization of $127,000,000. It is estimated that the hen can, in 60 days, produce value equal to the total production of all the gold mines in the United States. The United States also boasts of its enormous production of pig iron, by far the greatest of any country in the world, and yet the hen produces as much in six months as all the mines do in a year. If the total value of the production of the hen was diverted to the paying off of the national debt of the United States, it is computed that she could accomplish this in one year and ten months.

Now this is not taking into consideration the value of the hen itself, which, as you know, is a great financial factor. While we have not been able to collect the same data as regards the statistics of Canada, it is reasonable to assume that it shows a value similar to that of the United States, considering the population, consequently I can be excused when I say that the poultry and egg business is one if not the most important branches of industry we have.

Now everybody knows that we sound the praises of men who have shown an extreme mark of patriotism, or who have benefited their country along any particular line by labor-saving machinery, or the introduction of some device that will prove a national source of wealth to his country. I think the opportunity exists for everyone here to prove himself a true patriot by putting into practice and endeavoring to influence others to do so, those means which are calculated to save losses and insure the very best possible results being derived from this very important branch of industry.

Let us analyze the present conditions; let us look for a few moments at the weak links of the chain. The farming community have always been more or less suspicious of the distributing houses such as ours. Instead of looking upon them as one whose interests are parallel with their own, they looked upon them as one who was always ready to sacrifice their interests in favor of his own, but to-day, with the larger information at command, and the profusion of newspaper and other literature, they are beginning to realize that their interests are parallel.

To insure the very best results being derived, there must be honesty of purpose and strict integrity in all transactions. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon this. There are farmers who are good members of our churches, who plume themselves on being strict and upright in all their transactions, and yet who do not hesitate to market eggs of a doubtful character, and even those that are known to be bad. The present system compels the merchant to accept these and pay for them in full as though they were of first class quality. I will not attempt to pass judgment on transactions of this kind, but it is certainly time, and the position is ripe for special legislation that will make this impossible.

A Comparison of Production.

Take the position of the trade to-day in comparison with what it was ten, fifteen and twenty years ago: There are members who will recollect the time when eggs were marketed and sold at 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents per dozen, to-day the average is double this price.

Have you thought what an important part the distributor, represented by firms such as mine, have played in this development? We took the eggs, sorted them, graded them and prepared them for the various markets, created new markets and stimulated the demand for the goods, which has enhanced the value and consequently enables us to realize higher prices, thereby, admitting of our payir more to the farmers for them. As you are doubtless aware, there are certain seasons of the year when the production is very much in excess of the demand; someone has to take care of the eggs during this time, when the production is so much in excess of the demand, and for that purpose we have built our cold storages.

All these factors have contributed to enhancing the value of this commodity. Just imagine, for one moment, what would be the position of the market if the dealers stood aloof in the spring; how many carloads, in fact, how many train-loads of eggs would have to go to the dump or be utilized for fertilizing the farms. I figure that the total number of cases stored in Canada last year during a time when eggs were in excess of the demand, amounted to 210,000 cases, or 6,300,000 dozens, for which top price was paid, and with no guarantee to the dealer that he was going to get his money back, which very often happens.

For this, and other reasons, I wish you to look upon the distributing houses such as ours as willing at all times to co-operate with you in the best interests of the egg and poultry business. When we make suggestions, believe me, they are made with a sincere desire to advance our mutual interests, and I trust that what I have said to-day will enable you who, as your presence here indicates, are alive to the importance of the subject, to evolve an improved method of caring for and handling the production of eggs, and in future, when we make suggestions, we trust that you will give them that amount of consideration and interest that the trouble we have taken entitles them to receive.

Supply of Poultry Unequal to Demand.

I have by no means exhausted the subject, but I will be amply rewarded if I have said anything that will help you to initiate an improved method of handling eggs and saving the loss that the present system entails.

Now, as I said before, when I consented to speak on the question of eggs and poultry, I hardly realized what I was undertaking, and having taken so much time in connection with eggs it leaves me very little at my disposal for the subject of poultry, but I do not regret this as I feel that if the egg industry can be improved, a better method of handling and marketing poultry will follow. As all of you know, the egg really takes precedence of poultry, and so in speaking of poultry I shall confine myself to a few general remarks.

The supply of poultry does not keep pace with the demand, and our inability to supply the demands of the market at all seasons of the year is a very serious problem. Naturally we ask ourselves the reason for this, and this can be answered in several ways. Personally, I think the farmers are not fully alive to the profitableness of keeping and raising poultry. Basing our calculations on the most conservative estimate that it is possible to obtain, we figure that there is from eggs alone a profit on every hen, over and above the cost of feeding, of $1.00 per year.

We have no statistics showing how many occupiers of land we have in Canada to-day, but in the year 1900 the Government published statistics showing that there were 544,688 occupiers of land. The total number of farmers with over 50 acres was 372,259, and those with 50 acres and under was 172,429. Now you will admit that farmers with 50 acres and over ought to keep on an average 100 hens, and those under 50 acres should keep 50 hens. If this was the case, instead of having only about 25,000,000 head of poultry in Canada to-day, we would have a total of 45,847,350, yielding a minimum profit of $1.00 per head per year; think what this would mean to the country.

As you all know, the number of occupiers of land is at least 1-3 more than it was in 1901. Now allow for the increase in the same proportion, it would give us a total of 229,905 farmers with 50 acres and under, and 496,345 farmers with farms containing over 50 acres. Now allow an average of 50 hens per farm of 50 acres and under and we have a total of 11,495,250, and allowing an average of 100 hens for all farms of over 50 acres gives a total of 49,634,500, or a gross total of 61,129,750 hens. Now figuring this on the conservative basis of $1.00 profit from eggs alone, you have over $61,000,000 from this one source. It is stupendous when you think of it. Figuring on this basis, you can easily see how, even with a very small increase in the number of hens kept, what an enormous profit will accrue to the country.

Room for Development and Improvement.

When you take into consideration that it is estimated there are only about 25,000,000 head of poultry altogether in Canada, which divided up between all the farms only shows an average of 35 head per farm, you can see what room exists for improvement and development along these lines. Farmers do not keep sufficient poultry. If they would keep larger flocks their returns would be so much larger that the profitableness of same would be evident, and once you convince a man that his interests lie in a certain direction he is pretty sure to give the matter some thought and attention.

If each farm kept an average of poultry equal to what I have indicated, you can easily figure what a large increase there would be in the quantity of poultry which to-day is so much in demand, and of which we are not able to secure sufficient quantity to meet the demand. It will probably be new to you to know that although we have been in business so many years, we have never refused to buy eggs or poultry when it was offered to us by producers.

The high price of meats has stimulated the demand for poultry, so that for the last few years a steady advance in the prices has been realized. Then again the development of the West has created new markets, this has absorbed the supply which in former years used to be exported, so that the total of our exports this yast year, 1909, including live and dressed poultry, only amounted to $109,290.

When you realize that the British market imports about $5,000,000 worth of poultry from various countries, you will form some idea of the possibilities for the development of this industry, and as the demand in the United States continues to increase, that market will also offer an outlet for our future production. So as far as the outlet for supplies is concerned, it is almost unlimited.

I need hardly state to you that foreign buyers always look to those markets that can furnish a liberal and continuous supply. Our inability to do this has practically cut Canada off the list of those buyers in Great Britain, who would be only too pleased to forward their orders here.

One other factor that has militated against the development of this business has been the poor standard of quality that the average poultry market furnished. I am very pleased indeed to express my approval and appreciation of the efforts of various poultry associations in trying to develop a higher standard of quality. The difference in price between poor poultry and good, or between lean, inferior birds and those in proper condition for killing is so great and so self-apparent that I need scarcely enlarge upon it here, but I feel that I must draw your attention to figures once more, as they represent the dollar-and-cent side in which you are most vitally interested. I believe that I am safe in saying that

only fifty percent of the poultry is marketed in proper condition. In a letter that I received from the Hon. Mr. Fisher, a few weeks ago, he stated that it was estimated that the number of poultry of all classes sold or killed in Ontario in the past year was 4,177,-583. Figure this quantity at say five pounds per head, to count chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese, and you have a total weight of 20,587,915, on fifty percent of which there is easily a loss of three cents per pound due to want of care in preparing for market, or, in other words, the farmers of Ontario lost last year $308,818.74. Surely this gives food for thought.

I need not dwell upon which is the best method of feeding poultry to prepare them for market. A letter addressed to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, or any of our agricultural colleges will give you all the information necessary.

For a great number of years my firm has sent out circulars in the fall, instructing how poultry should be treated in order to secure and insure the best results, so very few farmers can plead ignorance as to the requirements in this regard.

The poultry that realizes the highest price are crate-fattened birds, and while we receive the largest proportion of these from men and firms who buy the poultry from the farmers at a certain price live weight, and then take and fatten for the sake of the profit that is in the business for them, yet we are to-day receiving an increasing quantity direct from the farmers. I am pleased to say that a great number of them are beginning to realize that there is money in taking some of the materials they have on the farm and putting them into poultry. They also begin to realize that it does not pay to keep inferior breeds of poultry or any live stock, as the cost of feeding and attention are the same in each case, whereas the results of the one are not to be compared with the results of the other.

No Excuse for Farmers' Ignorance.

There is no excuse for a farmer remaining in ignorance as to what are the best breeds of poultry to stock his farm with, and what fowls will give the best returns in eggs and be most suitable for fattening and marketing when their usefulness has ceased. Certain breeds of fowls produce better eggs, and are also more suitable for table use than others; these are the ones that attention should be given to.

Ask yourself the reason why we should be willing to pay one man from seventeen to eighteen cents per pound for poultry and to another man only ten or twelve cents. The difference is so great that there must be some reason for it. The reason lies in that the one is properly fattened, killed and prepared for market in the correct manner, whereas the other is simply taken from the flock, killed and marketed in any old way, without any intelligent regard as to what is desired or what is required.

How easy it is for the farmer with his skim milk and other rough products of the farm to fatten up his chickens in crates and feed them for a while before marketing. He then would be able to realize the increased price that the superior article brings. Now it is necessary, in order to obtain the best results, that we have the same intelligent co-operation in regard to poultry that we referred to in marketing eggs. The birds would require to be selected for killing and afterwards carefully taken care of, and the same care expended on them until they arrive at our warehouse.

It is much better to kill and market fowls of a standard quality. In other words, if anyone brought a dozen fowls to market and two of them were inferior, the buyer would naturally base his standard on the inferior birds. Birds of uniform quality and weight also command a higher price than when they are otherwise offered for sale.

I have already shown you what loss accrues from lack of care in selecting birds for killing, the loss that accrues from improper methods of killing and the loss that accrues from careless handling and marketing. I would commend to your consideration the standards of quality suggested by the Poultry Producers' Association, which if followed will insure your securing the highest price at all times. I should like to go into the details here, but as this association intends publishing a pamphlet covering this in the near future, I shall not take up your time.

Hogs Worth Attention.

In conclusion, I would also like to urge upon you the advisability of giving more attention to the raising of hogs. It seems strange and incomprehensible that a little country like Denmark, which has to import the bulk of their requirements for feeding and really purchase them from the United States and ourselves, should be able to beat the world on the British markets in regard to the supply of hogs, and in spite of the high prices they have to pay for the raw materials are able to do this at a profit to themselves. The killing in Denmark for the British market averages from 35,000 to 40,000 per week, whereas the total weekly killings of the principal packers in Canada for the past three years only averaged as follows:—

1907	26,000
1908	24,000
1909	19,000

and yet we have all those elements and conditions in the way of feed, etc., that should enable us to produce hogs at a profit to ourselves.

The highest dressed cost of hogs delivered at the packing houses, as near as can be figured, during 1907, was $9.64 per hundred pounds. In 1908, $9.91 per hundred pounds, and during 1909, $11.92 per hundred pounds. It is worthy of note, therefore, that as the price advanced fewer hogs seem to be grown, there being a difference between the weekly deliveries of 1909 as compared to 1908 of 6,000 hogs. There has been a great deal of newspaper talk about packers being responsible for the farmers going out of raising hogs. My answer to this is the fierce competition between the different packers for supplies.

My company operates the best equipped packing house in Canada to-day, for which we are unable to obtain sufficient hogs to meet its requirements. I am often asked why we built it, my answer it, I believe that the farmers of Canada will awaken up some day and realize that there is considerable money and profit to be gained in raising more hogs, of which two crops can be raised each year, as the ideal hog is one that can be produced in six months' time. If anything will stimulate this, it ought to be the high prices that are now being paid. Our fathers would have danced for joy if they could have realized for their hogs the prices that we are now being offered, but notwithstanding the inducement of abnormally high prices, the supply does not begin to approximate the demand, nor will it until the producer wakes up to the importance of those lines of industry that I have referred to.

I am looking forward with a great deal of interest to the report of the commission sent by the Government to inquire into hog raising conditions in Denmark; it should be an eye-opener to the farming community. I am going to venture a prophecy here, and this is that before a year is out the same shortage which prevails in hogs will be more apparent in cattle, and that beef instead of being a daily food will become a luxury. This should not be in a country where the farmers are so intelligent, and where the Government is doing so much to educate.

It is amusing to see the different trades talking about boycotting the dealers in meats, produce, etc. They are commencing at the wrong end, the seat of the trouble is with the farmer. If he will grow the amount of stuff he ought to, a sound, uniform and paying price will be assured, and peace and plenty, so far as Canadian stomachs are concerned, will be assured.

The following is a list of the exports of eggs and poultry (produce of Canada) in the fiscal years named, which shows the way in which Canada has fallen off in her exports of eggs and poultry.

Fiscal Year.	Eggs. Doz.	Eggs. $	Poultry. Dressed or Undressed. $
1899	9,632,512	1,267,063	139,759
1900	10,187,906	1,475,902	210,822
1901	11,363,064	1,691,640	141,518
1902	11,635,108	1,733,242	238,047
1903	7,404,100	1,436,130	160,518
1904	5,780,316	1,053,396	140,214
1905	2,601,427	712,866	108,333
1906	2,921,725	495,176	114,275
*1907	2,591,205	556,557	74,057
1908	1,265,890	301,818	116,334
1909	552,850	124,315	50,359

* Nine months.

VIGOR IN FOWLS.

So much more is now demanded of our poultry that a loss of vitality in offspring necessarily ensues unless the mating of strong individuals is closely attended to.

Building up a strain of poultry is not the work of a day or a year, but of many years. To do anything worth while, takes time.

Any specimens of a flock that show weakness should be carefully eliminated from the breeding pens. All breeders should be vigorous.

Fowls lacking in physical vigor are slow about coming from the roost and among the first to return, besides being inactive and 'dopy' during the day.

Lack of constitutional vigor is seen in slender body and slim neck, legs, bill and other features. The vigorous head is short and broad.

Somebody called the hen an egg machine. This is not correct. A machine has no chance but a hen has. The number of eggs she lays depends upon her will.

You ask for proof? Well, leave all the eggs a hen lays in her nest, and when the number reaches 12 or 15 your hen will become broody and quit laying. Would a machine do that?

Nor is that all. If you take a laying hen and place her in a new yard she will stop laying, no matter how many eggs are under way in the ovary.

No matter how well fed the hen is, or how many eggs are in process of production in the ovary, if anything occurs to discompose her mental serenity, she stops the laying process.

So if you want to get plenty of eggs from a hen you must work on her susceptibilities as well as furnish food and care, for the hen is not an insensate machine.

There were big laying hens nearly 2000 years ago. Pliny tells us in his Natural History that some hens then laid an egg a day, and others even two eggs a day. Some were so prolific as to die from exhaustion.

Pliny also observed that pullets laid more eggs than older hens though their eggs were smaller. Though hens laid as rapidly then as now, they seem not to have continued so long, for sixty eggs seem to have been the limit for one season.

In more recent times Buffon claimed that a hen would, under favorable circumstances, lay one hundred and fifty eggs in a year, besides bringing up two broods of chickens.

ABOUT DUCKS.

Why don't farmers raise more ducks? They make a dish scarcely second to turkey, and they are quickly raised.

A sufficiency of water is necessary for ducks, but no large ponds or streams. Most of the country is sufficiently watered for ducks.

Don't feed whole grain to ducks, and especially whole corn. They must have meat scraps, or something to take its place. On the range it is insects, worms, and water life.

Young ducks should have from four to six percent of sand in their mash for the sake of digestion. Without it they cannot thrive if kept in confinement.

Ducks are but little troubled with disease. This is another great point in their favor. While other fowls die they grow right on in vigorous health.

In raising ducks, choose a breed to fit the purpose you have in view. Indian Runner ducks should be chosen for layers. They have been called the Leghorns of the duck family.

JOTTINGS.

Keep none but pure-bred fowls. Then their eggs will sell for either fancy or commercial purposes. Get as good stock to begin with as you can afford.

Make egg production your prime object and work in the future as demand arises. The greatest demand is for eggs, especially during the winter and early spring.

Sell only fresh and clean eggs and sort them according to size and color. This is the way to please your customer and save the middleman's profits. Cut off all customers at once who do not give your price and pay promptly.

Of course you will have some fowls for sale. Some broilers, perhaps, also some old hens for the fall market, and cockerels in the spring for breeding or for general market.

Trios of breeding stock may also be sold when the demand in that line justifies and a surplus has accumulated.

In marketing, everything must be in first class condition and calculated to render perfect satisfaction to the customer.

The crowing hen is one that I set no stakes on. Every time, I take the one that sits silent and still on her nest all day long. She brings off the most chicks in the end.

No, you don't want a nervous, fussy hen. She will break more eggs and trample more chicks to death than she ever was, or ever will be worth at any time.

No incubator will do good work with poor kerosene.

Keep an eye out for lice and mites and don't let them get a start.

In order to secure a fancy egg market the supply of eggs must be continuous.

If you live among your fowls you learn their needs. Personal contact pays.

In order to be in perfect vigor the breeding stock must be properly fed and watered.

With plenty of good care very little medicine will be needed in the poultry yard.

A fancy egg should be spotlessly clean. A dirty egg may be fresh, but its appearance is against it.

As sunlight and warmth are essential to success, the buildings should face the south; other things being equal they will be warmer and drier.

Good hens imply an inborn tendency to lay, and great vitality to withstand the heavy drain on the system.

One of the primary causes of the failures in the poultry business is inability to reproduce the laying stock.

Many a flock of chicks, that are otherwise well cared for, support hoards of parasites that sap their vitality and cause great mortality.

How to maintain and increase the vigor of the flock is a greater problem than that of breeding, or feeding, on housing.

Better raise fifty youngsters and raise them well than to have double the number and stunt them all.

Some kind of succulent food should be kept constantly before the hens.

No pullet should be used as a breeder unless she is very vigorous and is well matured.

It is a poor sort of economy to use a disinfector which costs little and will kill few or no germs.

Small brooder houses built on runners are readily moved about. The winter season is a good time to build them.

AGRICULTURAL.

COMING EVENTS.

New Brunswick Poultry Association Show, St. John, N.B., February 23rd, 24th and 25th.

Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show, Brandon, Man., March 5 to 11, 1910.

Alberta Spring Horse Show, Calgary, April 5-8, 1910.

Canadian Horse Show, Toronto, Ont., May 3-7, 1910.

Auction Sale, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, Calgary, June 1st, 1910.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 4-9, 1910.

THE PEDIGREE DAIRY SHORTHORN.

When establishing a herd of pedigree milking Shorthorns, one must naturally look to the cow with dairy characteristics, says Mr. G. Taylor, a British breeder. I would place first and foremost a kindly head and shapely bag, with well-placed teats. Constitution must not be neglected, and I place great importance upon the selection of bulls if you intend to breed a milking herd. I think whatever the extra cost may be it is money well laid out if anyone before buying a bull will go to the herd where he is bred and see his dam, and, if possible, his sire also. The influence of the dam is specially pronounced in milking pedigree Shorthorns, and this policy I know is followed by many of the best breeders of horses, who consider it of greater importance to study the character of the dam than even the character of the sire.

My experience leads me to the conclusion that milk and beef are very difficult to get right throughout the herd—that is to say, one naturally expects in a herd which is devoted solely to producing animals of a beef type to find them more perfect there than in a herd whose chief duty is to fill the pail, and vice versa. We must therefore maintain the ideal of milk and beef in the one animal. This can be got in individual cases, but as every practical breeder knows our heaviest milkers often make the poorest show of flesh, so that I think we ought to be content that our pedigree dairy Shorthorns while they are filling the pail should perform that duty satisfactorily, and when they go dry show a ready aptitude to put on flesh.

I should not say altogether that the pursuit of milk and beef in one animal is altogether illusory, for so long as the Shorthorn is the Shorthorn we must necessarily cultivate both qualities; but he would indeed be a fortunate man who could find all the best qualities of the dual type combined in one herd, as we occasionally find them in individual animals. Every business man likes to know how much profit his farm is paying. He naturally keeps account, and applying the same principle to the pedigree dairy Shorthorn it is necessary to know exactly what your cows produce. It is not only satisfactory to yourself, and all-important from a breeding point of view, but it gives confidence to those who are looking for animals of the milking type, when they find that the dams have produced stated quantities of milk during their fruitful years.

When I first started keeping the milk records my herd average was not 600 gallons annually. Now it exceeds 800 gallons, and I rarely keep a cow that does not yield 700 gallons per annum. My system is to take a weekly record (every Wednesday). I do not pay very much attention to the quality of the afternoon's milk, because I know it is much above the standard, but as I supply an institution every morning with 40 gallons of milk, which they test daily, and where they chemically treat it for diabetic and fever patients, I ask them to report to me at once if the milk is not quite satisfactory. I sample the other morning milk occasionally, and have it analyzed. These precautions in my own experience have clearly demonstrated the positive necessity of only keeping cows which pay their way.

During winter I always keep the herd in night and day, but I strongly approve of the policy of allowing them out to get a supply of water. I allow them to run into the yard to the water that is laid on there, and when they are untied twice a day for this purpose it prevents them becoming crampy and out of health.

The success of the individual breeder is, after all, a personal matter, and while it is impossible to attain to it without dipping deeply into old families which will breed true, it is also improbable that success will be obtained merely by using old blood. It is necessary to make use of it with descretion, and if the individual is not possessed of an eye for a good animal, he may labor long with comparatively little reward for his trouble, but anyone who really likes a good Shorthorn and knows one when he sees it, provided he has a little capital, should have no trouble whatever in building up good milking strains if he studies blood closely.

COMPULSORY INSPECTION WANTED.

At the meeting of the Quebec Dairymen's Association, held at Rigaud, the Provincial Government was asked to bring all the butter and cheese factories under a uniform system of inspection, and also to take under its charge the salaries of inspectors.

That the present system is obsolete and inefficient is well recognized, but up to the present the government has not done anything in the way of a change. Under the present system, factory owners are at liberty to join a syndicate and have their factories inspected, if they form part of a syndicate. The inspector or instructor's salary is paid partly by the government, and partly by the factories, thus leaving the instructor unprotected when he finds something wrong in a factory.

It was then resolved to ask the Minister of Agriculture to prepare an act and submit it to the next Legislature, calling for compulsory inspection of all butter and cheese factories, regulating the building of new factories, licensing all butter and cheese makers, and also taking charge of all inspectors or instructors, their services being paid by the government, leaving them free to do their duties without any fear of losing part of their salary, if they reprimand a cheese or butter maker, because the quality of his product is not up to the standard, and also if the factory is not kept in the most hygienic condition.

Another good resolution was passed regarding the establishment of boards for the sale of butter and cheese, and also the establishment of co-operative societies to which only the best factories will be admitted, and to have their products sold on their merits.

NOVA SCOTIA TIMBER RESOURCES

'Gone are the forests primeval,' not merely in the storied Grand Pre valley, but throughout the rest of the province of Nova Scotia as well; but that province has still valuable forests left and has determined to take measures for their proper use and conservation. With this end in view, the provincial authorities during the past summer began to take stock of their remaining forests and inaugurated a survey of their forest and other Crown lands. Nova Scotia is thus the leader among the provinces of the Dominion in making inventory of its forest wealth.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean of the Faculty of Forestry of the University of Toronto, was given charge of the survey. Dr. Fernow is one of the pioneers of forestry in America, having been prominently connected with the forestry movement since forestry began to be thought of on this continent. Associated with him were the chief fire wardens of the province and several trained foresters. Only a rough survey or reconnaisance was attempted. So far the southwestern part of the province, from Hants county, westward, has been surveyed. The total area covered is about 8,500 square miles. The cost of the survey has been surprisingly low, averaging less than twenty cents per square mile.

In the survey each member of the party was given a certain district and was left to his own discretion as to his method of accomplishing the work in hand. Where practicable and advisable, records already in existence were utilized, with a view of saving time and expense, as was also information secured from reliable and well-informed persons having knowledge of certain districts. The fieldwork consisted largely in checking this information, the study of forest types, etc. This information was plotted in the field directly on maps (on the scale of two inches to the mile). On these were noted such points as the extent of the burned areas, the degree of cutting on cut-over areas, the composition of the forest, the condition of the young growth or reproduction, and the character of the farming lands, meadows, etc., within the farming country.

Dr. Fernow is hopeful as to the future of the forests. He writes: 'Although the data on reproduction and rate of growth are not yet collated, it is safe to say that, if the fires are kept out (and apparently with the present organizations, still further perfected, this can be done reasonably well), there is no difficulty in restocking by natural means most of the cut-over areas, if not too severely culled. . . In the pure hemlock spruce stands all that is necessary is to remove the old hemlock thoroughly and cleanly to have the young growth of spruce already on the ground take its place.'

Very often, however, in his opinion, the rate of growth of spruce is exaggerated. The white spruce, growing in comparatively open situations, may, he thinks, make a sawlog in sixty years. The forest spruce, which is largely red spruce, grows more slowly, and will probably not average a sawlog in less than a hundred years.

To a large extent different species of trees are confined to, or are most numerous in, certain definite areas. The white pine is found abundantly in Shelbourne and parts of Queen's counties; the hemlock most prominently in Annapolis and the spruce in Digby county.

Up to the present, knowledge of Canada's forested areas, the stands of timber thereon and many other questions relating to our timber wealth has been almost entirely guesswork. The significance of Nova Scotia's action is that she has been the first among the provinces of the Dominion to substitute certain (even though only approximate) knowledge for guesses.

WILD OATS

Of all the weeds known to the western farmer the wild oat seems at present to affect him most. If we were asked why, we might say it is because the seeds of wild oats are harder to remove from the grain which the farmers have to market and therefore seriously reduce the value for seed or for milling purposes. The pocket being being thus directly touched brings unthinking individuals most quickly to a sense of the need for adopting some means of subduing this hypocrite of the grain field, this wolf in sheep's clothing, which, while growing in semblance of good grain, is robbing the soil of that nourishment that should be producing riches for the husbandman. The sensible and bright farmer will, when his attention is turned to this matter, at once consider ways and means for remedying the evil, and the first step should be a consideration of how and why his fields became infested with this weed. He had not noticed any wild oats in the seed he had brought from from the old home in the East, or the South, although, yes, they had some there.

in fact, had not looked for any, until after that winter, when the government agent had refused to buy his grain for seed to send to those settlers needing relief. He had summer fallowed by early ploughing and harrowing but still these weeds were in his land. What more could he do?

Let us consider for a little while the nature of the wild oat and then formulate a plan for its eradication. It is an annual producing but one crop of seed and then dying. Its seeds, when buried deeper than 4 or 5 inches, may lie dormant several years without losing their vitality.

The seeds produced at the top of the plant and at the ends of the branches ripen before the others and drop to the ground. This being so, we have our field seeded with wild oats before the crop is cut and also harvest a goodly proportion of these weed seeds with our grain.

The situation now appears this way: We have grain in our bins which we had better dispose of rather than use as seed. The surface of the ground, from which we removed our crop, is liberally sprinkled with wild oats and probably the soil contains many seeds, at various depths, that have not yet germinated.

If the harvest season has been a dry one we may destroy many of the shed seeds by burning the stubble after taking the necessary precautions against the fire spreading. Whether we manage to burn the stubble in the fall or not, a good discing then will leave the field in proper shape to secure an early germination of weed seeds in the spring. As soon as a growth of about six inches has been attained by the oats the land should be ploughed about four inches deep and then well harrowed. We may then await until there is another growth of weeds well started, possibly three or four weeks, and plough again a few inches deeper to bring up more seeds to the surface to germinate, always leaving the ground well pulverized with the drags to prevent loss of moisture. When land has been infested with wild oats for many years it will pay to give the whole summer to working out the buried seeds, but it is probable that if we have had a good spring growth to plough down we may risk a sowing of barley or oats to cut for hay, and then disc the stubble. We could sow wheat the spring after and hope for a good clean crop.

All we need to do to rid our field of wild oats is to start the seeds growing, which may be in the soil, and in some way prevent the plants produced from ripening any seed.

If we would keep our land clean we must refrain from sowing foul seed and must avoid feeding weed infested oats to our horses when they are working in the fields.

The hauling of grain to market loose in open waggons is a means by which wild oats are spread, as they sift to the top of the load and are whipped out by the wind and thus carried to the fields.

The question whether the cultivated forms of oats will by deterioration become wild oats is one that need not greatly concern the farmers of our province at this time, as they can with little trouble reap finer grain than they sow in the rich soils of these prairies. Many botanists think it probable that some of the cultivated varieties of oats were derived from the common wild oat, Avena fatua, which has been known for centuries. There is hope and encouragement for us in the fact that if such splendid samples of grain as we now call oats have been produced from such humble parentage we may in the present day of scientific and advanced agriculture secure a further advance, and have pride enough in our country, our calling and our generation to permit no retrogression.

CO-OPERATIVE BUTTER-MAKING.

The creamery branch of the dairy industry differs from the cheesemaking branch in one particular, inasmuch as the creamery may be conducted on several plans, while there is only one plan on which cheese factories are managed,' says M. J. A. Ruddick. Thus we find creameries operated (1) as separator or whole milk creameries; (2) as central establishments, with contributory skimming stations; (3) as cream-gathering creameries, where the cream is delivered by team from the surrounding territory; and (4) as centralized creameries, which receive cream by rail from a more or less extensive territory. Of couse the last two systems differ only in degree, yet sufficiently to put them in a slightly different category.

'I have no hesitation in saying that where conditions of settlement and milk supply will permit, the self-contained whole milk creamery is the ideal system for carrying on co-operative buttermaking, because it is easier to control the conditions which contribute to the making of a superior article with that system than it is with any other. The countries or districts where that plan is followed have so far succeeded in building up the best reputation for making a strictly fine article of butter. In Denmark that is the universal system. In the eastern townships of the province of Quebec, which district has the best reputation in Canada for fine creamery butter, the whole milk system also prevails. There are districts, however, like the western provinces and the north-western part of Ontario, where such a system cannot be operated, owing to sparse settlement and limited milk production, and home separation is the only one practicable.

It will depend on circumstances as to whether the small creamery or the large centralized plant, both receiving home separated cream, will give the better satisfaction. I do not pretend to recommend either of these systems in preference to the other.

I do not agree, however, with those who assert that good butter cannot be made on the cream-gathering system. I will quote a reference to this question from my report for 1906.

'While I agree with the claim that much of the gathered cream butter has so far been inferior, and believe that it is easier to reach a high standard of excellence with the central separator or whole-milk system, I do not agree with the contention that it is impossible to make first-class butter on that system. The common mistake which is made in discussing this question is to blame the system for defects that are due simply to the methods that are employed in carrying it out. If the buttermaker at a whole-milk creamery were to allow all his cream to stand, after separation, for several days without any particular attention as to temperature, acidity or exposure to injurious influences of any kind, does any one suppose he would achieve much success as a maker of fancy butter? And yet this is just what occurs, as a rule in connection with a hand separator creamery, when the cream is delivered only twice or even three times a week. The proper ripening of the cream is an essential part of the process of making first-class butter. There can be no proper ripening by the buttermaker when the cream is delivered to him in a sour, tainted and sometimes highly fermented condition. The reasons for cream being delivered in this undesirable condition are obvious. In too many cases the cream is not well cooled, or even not cooled at all, after separation, and being kept for several days at comparatively high temperatures soon develops the inferior qualities which have been enumerated. Here we have a wrong method, rather than an inherent defect in the system. There is no reason why cream from hand separators should not be delivered to the creamery in a sweet, unfermented condition. As a matter of fact, it is easier to properly care for the cream than it is to handle the whole milk. There is less bulk to cool; the vessel in which it is kept can be cleaned as soon as emptied; it is easier to find a suitable place for storage, etc.'

THE AYRSHIRE BREED.

This breed is one of the most highly developed of the dairy types we possess. Like others, in the matter of change it has passed through many vicissitudes, and fashion has probably had as large an influence in moulding the modern animal as anything. In the Ayrshire, as we find it to-day, it is probably correct to say that we have the ideal type of a dairy cow. It is not a large breed, but it is built like a wedge, which by many is supposed to exemplify the highest type of a dairy animal. The most beautiful feature of the modern Ayrshire is the milk vessel, which is very long and square, as distinct from the pendulous type of udder which one finds in other breeds. The teats are too small, and there we think Ayrshire men have made a mistake. There have been exterior influences at work in the moulding of the Ayrshire at one time or another; probably the Shorthorn and Dutch cattle being used, but that is many, many years ago. If we could secure the present type of Ayrshire, with good four-inch teats, we would then have well-nigh a perfect dairy animal.

KEEP MORE SHEEP.

Things crop up once in a while that go to show that this is less a great producing country than it is cracked up to be. Quantities of New Zealand mutton are being sold in Canada, more particularly in the West. It should be possible for Canada to produce every pound of mutton needed for the home trade in this country. Our farmers do not begin to raise sheep to the extent they could and should. At the prices that have ruled for a few years back, mutton production is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. Whether it be fear of dogs worrying sheep, or what not, this country is lagging behind in the sheep-raising business. Every farm should have on it, at least, a dozen sheep. They are not heavy feeders and show a good profit on the investment. Besides this, sheep are badly needed on many farms as weed scavengers. To say this is not belittling the sheep. Any animal that will assist the farmer in keeping weeds in check is not to be sneezed at. He is a valuable asset these days, when weeds are doing so much harm on many farms in this country. Keep more sheep—is sound advice for more reasons than one.—'Canadian Farm.'

Rural Queries.

CHIMNEYS, CELLARS, SNAKES AND HORSES.

Curious Reader.—I would like to know if a stove would have as good a draught if the pipe went down through the floor, and into flue in the basement, as it has with pipe going up perpendicular and into flue the ordinary way? 2. Which is the best way to build a frost-proof cellar wall in order to preserve sills as long as possible? 3. Are there any snakes in Newfoundland? 4. What should be the color of a pure bred Percheron horse? Are there any black Percherons pure bred? Ans.—1. The draught will not be as good in such cases as it would be where the smoke goes upward instead of downward. 2. Nail furrings on the inside of the cellar wall, and on this nail laths, and put on a coat of cement mortar. Do not bank up earth near to the sills on the outside of the cellar wall. 3. We believe that there are snakes in Newfoundland, as well as in parts of Canada. 4. Pure bred Percheron horses may be black as well as grey.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Come wealth or want, come good or ill,
Let old and young accept their part,
And bow before the awful will,
And bear it with an honest heart.

Who misses or who wins the prize?
Go lose or conquer as you can;
But if you fail, or if you rise,
Be each—pray God—a gentleman.'

We have heard a good deal lately about what constitutes a gentleman, and in a book that came to me lately this solution is given: 'A gentleman is a man who is master of himself, who respects himself, and makes others respect him.' Emerson conveyed his opinion by saying: 'A gentleman is a man of truth, lord of his own actions, and expressing that lordship in his behavior,' and Sir Philip Sidney, himself an ideal gentleman, put the whole matter into one phrase: 'High thoughts in a heart of courtesy.'

By these authorities it is not voiced whether such a man has been trained at college, or in a brickyard. My little book, first quoted, dealing with life with a leisurely hand, and much thought, says:

'The most beautiful poem there is, is life, which discerns its own story in the making, in which inspiration and self-consciousness go together and help each other, life which knows itself to be the world in little, and the repetition in miniature of the divine universal poem.'

These quotations from the Journal of Amiel, whose tonic sentences fill the book with wisdom that has not in it, however, the flavor of worldly success, does not propound the question: 'What is he worth?'

But what do we mean by success? Generally speaking, it is the power and discernment to gain and accumulate wealth, or some other coveted riches, that may be our ideal; often it is the tenacity that holds what it has gained, as Scotchmen term it: 'Haud a grip on't,' which is one of their strong characteristics, whatever the goal.

Bowing down to worldly success in whatever form, is not always elevating to mind and heart, and it produces a fruit in the soul that has been forced without a thought of the beauty necessary for stem and leafage.

Better decline to make the hasty and customary terms with life, going slowly, and surveying the situation, for it will give moments of exquisite moods, that can never be felt in the hustling throbs grasping success. One who made a winter visit to a Southern state told me that the leisure and courtesy of the men on the street made a strong impression on the mind of a citizen from a commercial town. This scramble for wealth and position proves to the heart of the thoughtful the truth of the old saying that 'haste makes waste.'

POLYANTHA ROSE FROM SEED.

'Givilyne.'—Seeds of this and of the lily can be grown in a box of sand by keeping it moist in a warm room, and covering tightly with a pane of glass until they have sprouted.

A reader has lately told me of success with the Polyantha Rose from seed, but they are so tiny as to require a good deal of care.

The lily seeds require to be sprouted in moisture, and would do well in a dish of sand and water on the top of the kitchen stove. Try them both ways, and see which does best, always using warm water when giving moisture.

These little experiments are very interesting, and sometimes result in new varieties.

PLANT FOR SHADE.

E.A.B.—You can grow lily of the valley, or fuchsias, in the shade, using your ferns as a background, and pansies or forget-me-not do well in such a situation is the land is moist. Moneywort is an improvement on Tradescantia, for this purpose, and covers the ground with its yellow blossoms.

I should advise some good soil, mixed with the ashes, if you expect success; earth from the woods, or garden loam.

A NEW LAWN.

Newcomer.—It is quite true that you are liable to get weeds into your lawn after seeding, but you will just have to cut them out while young, and keep the ground cropped short.

In preparing to put in the seed it is necessary to have the land well ploughed or dug to the depth of five or six inches, and the surface must be made as fine as possible with a steel rake, or fine-toothed harrow.

The best time for sowing is in spring, as the seed is more likely to germinate quickly if put in before the rainfall of that season. After raking, the surface should have an application of fine ground bone dust, or a good super-phosphate, at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre.

This must be raked or harrowed in thoroughly, and then the seed sown broadcast, when no wind is blowing, in order that it may fall evenly.

Generally speaking, the best time is early in the morning, and after sowing, the ground must be raked or rolled to cover, and press it firmly in. About sixty pounds to the acre is the quantity considered necessary in order to have a good, close turf.

If the lawn is well cared for, by proper fertilizing and mowing, it should keep on improving as years go by, but it must be kept closely cut in order that weeds and coarse grass do not get any foothold.

In this, as in all points of gardening, the owner must use judgment, mowing regularly unless a drought sets in, when it must be omitted in order to protect the roots, the clippings being always left as a mulch.

SPIKENARD.

L.D.S.—The medical properties of Spikenard, so far as I know, are simply carminative and invigorating, the American variety being an herb that has been used for any malady from a cold to a carbuncle. It is related to the Ginseng family, its proper name being Arabia Racemosa, living in open woods, and flowering in July and August.

A near relative is the Nordus Indica, brought from the East Indies, and without doubt from its fragrant roots was made that very precious ointment poured upon the Saviour's head. It was used in medicine as diuretic.

AS REGARDS SHRUBS.

J. A. McE.—Your arrangement as regards lilacs is all right, but some of those in the upper row are not suitable. Suppose you change places with the Hydrangea, unless the Forsythia grows tall with you, and does not winter kill. In this locality it requires more protection than the hardy Hydrangea, which grows tall, and should be placed in the outside of the row. If the Barberry is the common variety the back row is the place for it; if it is the Japanese Thunbergie, then it must be in the lower row. Spirea Van Houttie needs the outside of the row to show its wreaths.

The present arrangement is good as to height, and it is mostly likely they will make a good appearance later.

A FERN.

Mrs. M. G.—It does not seem likely you can save your affected fern leaves, because all along the mid rib on the underside of the leaf sent, there is scale, and the sap is being absorbed by these little enemies. Take off the affected leaves and burn them, then wash all healthy stems and fronds with strong soap suds. If you have a magnifying glass, use it to see them more plainly, and be sure to reach every part. Then with a bit of cloth rub each leaf and stem with alcohol, and it will not take long for the plant to recover.

THE QUINCE.

Farmer.—It would not be wise to advise planting quince trees extensively in your locality, for they will be apt to winter kill.

The fruit finds a sale in our markets and many housekeepers favor them, but for profit they are not very reliable in such a northern orchard as yours. They succeed best on a deep moist alluvial soil, and require the same treatment as a pear. The trees are usually planted about twelve feet each way, and may be trained to a shrub form if desired, the diseases and insects being the same as those that attack the pear.

Champion and Orange are the best known varieties.

EARLY DANDELION.

Miss T.—It is necessary to sow seed in autumn in order to secure the dandelion for pot herbs or 'greens' in early spring. The young plants are covered with a clean mulch before hard frost, which is removed as soon as possible in spring.

When grown and blanched like endive, it makes an acceptable salad, and is known as a blood purifier. If you wish to have a superior sort it is best to sow selected seed, and the improved large leaved is to be recommended.

Of course seed can be sown in spring as soon as the land is dry enough, but it will not be so early as that wintered over.

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VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

H. L. S.—You can use soot on pot plants if you scatter it carefully on the surface of the soil, and work it in with a knife, repeating every two weeks. Its value is to give richer color and texture to the flowers. It is too late now to make a spindling plant support its own growth without the aid of a stick, for that ought to have been attended to while it was growing, by pinching the top to make it short-pointed and stocky. The Lobster Cactus should be kept in a sunny place on the veranda all summer, and, in autumn, before cold nights come, put into a light warm room and watered moderately with soft warm water. If the Fern has not had sufficient water it will turn brown at the end of the leaves. Look for scale on the under-side of each leaf.

CALCEOLARIA.

Nellis.—The dried flower sent is a calceolaria sometimes called by the fanciful name of Venus Slipper, because of its odd puffed Chinese shoe-like flowers.

As you ask to know something about it I may say that it was introduced into France as far back as 1414, and although not a common plant in this country, it has been described as growing on the side of the Andes mountains 9,000 feet above the sea, where the landscape is rainbowed with their intense showy blossoms. But it has been noticed that this is always in shaded places, which gives a very good object lesson as to what is necessary to success in their cultivation.

They need good light, but not direct sunshine, a cool temperature and plenty of moisture.

The seeds are dust fine, and few will succeed with them unless they are surface sown on sifted soil, and covered with glass; while the watering must be done by setting the pot in water till moisture rises.

In summer they must have the coolest place possible and be kept shaded, and in winter they require a temperature of 45 degrees to 50 degrees, and will only succeed in a cool room.

But the flowers are so beautiful and unique that they are well worth trying for the amateur of leisure.

GERBERA JAMISONI.

Ellie has seen advertisements of a Red Daisy and asks if they are to be depended upon of such a color.

The plant is called African Daisy and is a better scarlet than the pictures when it is represented, though there is a tinge of orange in it, the color is very fine. It makes a tuft of leaves from which long stems are thrown up bearing large red daisy like flowers. It blooms a long time and is adapted either to pot culture, or bedding out. If intended as a house plant it is easily grown, requiring a moderate temperature and no more trouble than a geranium.

VINES FOR LATE PLANTING.

Mrs. M.—As you are not going to your country house until the middle of June it seems a little late for sowing seed of annuals, although Cypress Vine, Morning Glories and Madeira Vine grow quickly. But if you can raise some plants in your town house this spring and take them out with you, it will be more certain. A package of seed of moon flower will start early, but better if you buy two of the tuberous roots one for each side the door.

A package of Japanese hops sown in a box and kept thinned and growing, will be useful, and if you can break up the boxes when setting out so that the plants are not disturbed, they will go on growing.

WHAT IS KAIL?

'Lassie' asks the above question, and one with her Scotch name might be supposed to know. It is one of the cousins of the cabbage, and cultivated in the same way, we may say that it is a cabbage without a head.

Seed can be sown in April and plants be ready for use by the end of July. The plants are not very particular as to location, and can be grown along by a fence if kept hoed and clean. There will often be found several varieties in one package of seed, but all edible, though the variegated sort is used chiefly as a garnish.

For cooking, the leaves are gathered and placed in a tightly covered vssel to draw out the juices, and often served with vinegar.

VALUE OF FEED FOR STOCK.

Subscriber.—It is no trouble to answer questions in regard to agricultural topics, and your question is a very interesting one. One hundred pounds of hay, if good, will have the same feeding value as sixty-two pounds of corn, or fifty-eight pounds of barley.

It has been estimated to be of the same value as eighty-eight pounds of dry red clover, or forty-five pounds of wheat. Then in the matter of oil cake linseed, it takes only forty-three pounds to equal the hay, while the feeding value of potatoes and carrots requires about three hundred and sixty to seventy pounds and over six hundred of beets, against only twnty-eight pounds of beans to make a value equivalent.

STORING FRUIT.

John D.—Your letter gives a graphic picture of a too warm and poorly ventilated cellar.

The trouble with most houses is that there is not sufficient attention paid to the ventilation and drainage of this part of the building.

A cellar that is built without a chance for foul air to escape, and fresh pure air to enter will not keep fruit. There is no reason why your apples should rot if they were sound when stored, if the cellar is dry and the air sweet. Excessive moisture can be removed by scattering lime, and a cold air flue will greatly help. Many people who are careful with their fruit, store it on shelves, and by this plan it can easily be seen when there are signs of decay.

ETIQUETTE OF PRUSSIAN COURT.

Attitude of the Kaiser Toward Morganatic Marriages.

(From the London 'Evening Standard.')

The rigidness of Prussian court etiquette is again illustrated by particulars which have just been made known of an estrangement which exists between the Houses of Hohenzollern and the Ducal Court of Saxe-Meiningen. On the occasion of the recent marriage of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar with the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen the Emperor did not attend the wedding. The conspicuous absence of his Majesty was due, it is said, to the circumstance that the Baroness von Heldburg, the wife of Duke George II., of Saxe-Miningen, is an ex-actress, and was born a commoner.

A curious feature of the case is that the Kaiser's own sister, Princess Charlotte, married the hereditary Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen and meets the baroness as the wife of her father-in-law, Duke George, who is now eighty-four years of age, but who is unable to secure the full recognition of his morganatic wife's position, and at the recent wedding the baroness von Heldburg walked alone at the rear of the royal procession into the chapel, following many younger princes and princesses, instead of walking beside her husband, who headed the procession. The Emperor's boycott of the Ducal Court is resented there so strongly that when the newspapers announced that His Majesty would not attend the wedding an official communication was issued to the press from the palace stating that His Majesty had not been invited.

The friends of the Duke George recall the fact that the Emperor's grandfather took a different view of the marriage. After Duke George's wedding in 1873 the officers in Meiningen refused to salute the Duke's wife. His Highness complained to William I., who ordered the officers to salute and sent the Crown Prince Frederick to smooth over matters.

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Indispensable Christ.

'I am so weak, dear Lord, I cannot stand
One moment without Thee;
But oh, the tenderness of Thy enfolding,
And oh, the faithfulness of Thy upholding,
And of the strength of Thy right hand—
That Strength is enough for me.

'I am so needy, Lord, and yet I know
All fulness dwells in Thee;
And, hour by hour, that never-failing treasure
Supplies and fills in overflowing measure
My last and greatest need, and so
Thy Grace is enough for me.

'It is so sweet to trust Thy word alone;
I do not ask to see
The unveiling of Thy purpose, or the shining
Of future light on mysteries untwining;
Thy promise-roll is all my own—
Thy Word is enough for me.

'There were strange soul-depths, restless, vast and broad,
Unfathomed as the sea—
An infinite craving for some infinite stilling;
But now Thy perfect love is perfect filling;
Lord Jesus Christ, my Lord, my God,
Thou, Thou art enough for me.'

—George Macdonald.

The Partition Wall.

(By David Lyall, in 'British Weekly.')

(Concluded.)

'At Edenbridge!' I repeated, with a small gasp, and very nearly added, 'into the lion's mouth.' But reflecting that speech sometimes made the very mischief we desire to avoid, I crushed the words back, and waited for his further news

'Yes, to her Aunt Jane, a farmer's wife there, on a small, poor place, and I have told her to make Elsie work hard, and to keep her close, and show her what life is like where there is nothing but povefty and hard work. But, look you, Mr. Kirkland, it is not the poverty I so much mind, because many good folk are poor, it's the Free Kirk that sticks in my throat. I could forgive anything but thaot. I'll never come to it—no, never, though I live another fifty years.'

'And you would darken the bairn's life for that, Mr. Logan?' I said gravely. 'Believe me, you are making a mistake.'

'She has no mother and she is all I have, and I will not let her go to a hungry Free Kirk manse; and if she does go against my wishes, she shall lie on the bed she has made, and never darken my door again.'

I looked at him steadily and in no small wonder. He was a good and enlightened preacher, and had often helped and uplifted those to whom he broke the bread of life. But at the moment he seemed to me very far from the kingdom he was supposed to hasten.

'Mr. Logan, I think you are making a mistake, though it may be no business of mine to tell you so. Look back upon your own life, and tell me how you would have acted had anyone tried to interfere with your choice of a life's partner.

'I should have told them to mind their own business; but I was no fool, Kirkland. I took care to fall in love in the right direction.'

'And were you happy?'

He turned his head swiftly away, and when he answered his voice was strained.

'We are not sent into the world in quest of happiness.'

'But it is the natural desire of every human heart, besides being the heritage of the young. Think over it again. What I hear of Hugh Carstairs is all to his credit. He is clever, he is handsome, and, above all, he is good. He will take a high place in his Church yet.'

'But it's the Free Church, Kirkland,' he answered, almost with a groan. 'I could have forgiven almost anything but that.'

We parted just then, and no more was said. I felt that there was nothing whatever I could do to either hasten or hinder matters, and that the visit of Mr. Carstairs to me was likely to be barren of results. But the matter was lifted from my hands, from all our hands, in a few weeks' time, when something occurred which broke down the partition wall.

Mr. Logan came into my office one morning visibly excited, having just come off a journey. He came right into the inner room, and began to talk without greeting or preamble.

'Mr. Kirkland, it was true what you said, that we had not the right to try and order other folks' lives.'

I did not remember the words, but supposed I must have uttered something like them.

'I have come from Edenbridge this morning, where my daughter is. I sent her where, think you, to the very place where her lover had just entered on a new charge. It was the very irony of fate. I wonder why nobody warned me, or whether anybody knew?'

'But what I have come to tell you is this, that but for Hugh Carstairs I might this very day be a childless man, mourning Elsie's untimely end. It seems that she was caught in one of the floods that come up so swift at the Solway's mouth, and was rescued by her lover from the very jaws of death. No, she was not out with him, for she had passed her word, and though she is strong-minded she is also true. So he has the best right to her, and so I had to tell him.'

'You told him that! But surely you are not so ill pleased after all, now that you have got to close quarters with him? There is nothing to be ashamed of.'

'I like the lad, and have aye liked him. It's the Free Kirk.'

There was something almost pathetic in his admission, and though it savored of an old-time bigotry I seemed to understand it. Now that all was well betwixt the two houses, I could afford to be charitable. 'She might have done much worse, and she never will be as poor as you feared,' I said with a little smile. 'He is sole heir to his uncle, Sir Hugh Burnett, of Mearns.'

He stared at me aghast.

'Heir to Sir Hugh Burnett, of Mearns! It's impossible!'

'It is true.'

'But why did they never tell me?'

'Because their pride can match yours, Mr. Logan, and I have heard Mr. Carstairs himself say that he would have his boy accepted on his own merits.'

His face was a study as he turned away. Perhaps he found it difficult to understand a pride that could keep quiet concerning earthly aggrandisement, and which placed merit above all. I watched him walk slowly across the Market Square, with his hands behind his back, in deep meditation. Then, when he came opposite the gate of the Free Church Manse, he straightened himself suddenly, squared his shoulders, and went in.

TRAINING CHILDREN.

Eternity, Not Time Alone, the Goal.

(By Harriet Hunting Pierson.)

Eternity! It reaches backward over all the past and forward across all the future. It is not a state or an existence upon which we are to enter at some more or less distant day; here and now eternity has begun.

The little child who to-day opens his eyes to the earthly life has set out upon a journey that stretches on and on through unending ages—the few furlongs this side the grave, the infinite leagues beyond. His tiny feet are starting on a new and untried way. To some one is entrusted the duty of guiding the uncertain footsteps, of training the plastic mind, of guiding the priceless, immortal soul. Oh, father, mother, do not shirk the responsibility!

Indeed, you cannot evade it if you would. Even before the child's birth, the forces which are to mold his character and influence all his future were already in operation. What you yourself are is reflected in your child; the atmosphere of your home life enters into the very fibre of his being. If your thoughts are centred on the things of earth, if the other world is to you vague and unreal, you will unconsciously stamp his impression on your child. You cannot teach him something that you do not feel. You cannot expect to arouse his enthusiasm for a place or a state or a cause in which you are not vitally interested. It is useless to say to him, 'This is the way; walk therein!' unless you are going that way yourself.

Is that your point of weakness? It may become your vantage ground of power. By the grace of God you may be what you wish your child to become. You may walk in the way you choose for him.

Then you will be able to say, 'Come, let us go together.' Then, and only then, are you prepared to train him for eternity.

'The child is father to the man.'

Home is his world; and into its tiny circle enter all the elements which, in the years to come, fill the broader horizon of manhood. He is learning the A-B-C of life, but it is the alphabet in which will be written the volume of the ages. He is laying the foundation on which must be built the superstructure for all eternity.

Here he must be taught, first of all, the lesson of reverence—reverence for parents, for those who are older than he, and wiser. To the little child, his father and mother are as gods; he knows no other. It is through his knowledge of the love of an earthly father that he gradually gains a conception of the Fatherhood of God. From the little shoot of filial regard carefully nurtured, may be developed, by a natural growth, the mighty tree of reverence for God, for his law, his day, his holy word, his handiwork in Nature.

With reverence, side by side and hand in hand, walks obedience. It cannot walk alone; or, if it does, it will be with a feeble and faltering step. Train your child to obey implicitly, because he loves you, because you love him, and because you are trying to choose what is best for him for his own sake. He must be guided, restrained, denied; he must learn the law of cause and effect, of reward and punishment—the inexorable conditions of life. If he obey not parental law, how shall he keep the commandments of God?

As a child he must be taught self-control. A smiling Fortune may shower her favors upon him; yet, without self-mastery, all other things are but gifts of the evil genii, which are curses in disguise. Teach him to know his strength, his weakness, his own peculiar temptations. Only thus can he avoid the pitfalls that lie in wait on every side for unwary feet. Tennyson has written no truer word than this:

'Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.'

One thing more: train your child to lofty ideals. Show him that the men who have counted for something in the world are those whose lives have been given to the service of God and the uplifting of humanity. Cultivate in him the desire to be and to do 'the very thing God meant.'

From this point of view he will see life in its true perspective; he will be able rightly to estimate its relative values, and to put 'first things first.' He will recognize the eternal truth, that the highest life is the Christ-life, and that the only pursuit worthy of his most strenuous endeavor is to 'Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness.' And seeking this, he will gain all other things, even life eternal.—New York 'Observer.'

THE WOUND.

Once an Angel found a child crying bitterly and stopped to comfort him.

'What is the matter, dear?' asked the Angel.

'Oh, I have hurt myself dreadfully!' said the child. 'Dreadfully! see!' and he showed his wound.

'Yes, that must have hurt very much, I know,' said the Angel; 'but cheer up! I knew another child who was wounded in the same place, and he got over it in good time.'

'Ah! but it was not so bad a wound as mine!' said the child.

'Yes, it was,' said the Angel; 'every bit as bad.'

'But it did not hurt him so much!' said the child.

'How do you know that?' asked the Angel.

'Because he wasn't me!' said the child.—Laura E. Richards, in 'The Silver Crown.'

MANY KINDS OF INVALIDS.

One hears much about the relative goodness and badness of nurses, but the invalid's part in an attack of illness is seldom taken into account. Yet on that invalid often depends the success or failure of quick convalescence.

When the patient is so ill as to be entirely dependent upon others, personality need be taken less into account; when the crisis is past what a woman is forms an important element in her recovery.

There is the impatient invalid, who thinks as soon as the fever breaks she should be up and doing. She forces herself out of bed, tests her strength absurdity, then reviles the doctor when relapse comes.

In contrast, but no less trying to the family, is she who gives up. When she gets down, no matter how slight the cause, she supinely stays down, making no effort to get well. Invalidism is prolonged until it becomes a habit, especially if the patient has means to indulge her whims.

There is **the woman who retards her** recovery by her imagination. No one can go through a severe sickness without many setbacks, and the common sense invalid expects and accepts them. Not so she who uses magnifying glasses on her symptoms. Ordinary fatigue becomes a sinking spell, and rising temperature immediate decease.

Not only does the imaginative patient suffer herself, but she is wearing on family and nurses. A long bout of illness is trying to those who must nurse it. By the time convalescence is reached the onlooker's stock of patience has been put to a strong test. Often the family is more worn out than the invalid, therefore the effort to be agreeable under imaginary symptoms is an added burden.

It is the fussy invalid who has most to say about unsympathetic friends. Nothing suits her; her pillow must be changed a dozen times an hour; the window or door is never in the right position; diet is a source of incessant complaint, and she is aggrieved unless some one is constantly dancing attendance.

Perhaps you are an invalid who knows more than the doctors and nurses. You question the medicine and treatment, refuse certain remedies, and bore your friends with suggestions. You know nothing of the gracious art of taking things as they come, but worry every one with tiresome wondering. 'Why do I feel so mean?' 'What is the sense of doing this?'

Nothing is more trying than the invalid who revels in her illness. She demands sympathy long after the necessity for it is over. Though you know she is feeling better she puts on a hangdog look when a friend appears, and never is known to confess she is stronger.

What of the patient who has not learned self-control. Her illness is no warning. She will do all sorts of imprudent things; eat what she shouldn't and see whom she pleases whenever the whim takes her. Such women, if they have no mercy on themselves, should take pity on friends who must nurse them.

Why should one make herself a needless burden? If friends must take care of us, we should see that we do everything to make their task less onerous. We can retard or help recovery by our attitude. The woman who wants to get well quickly takes heed to the kind of invalid she is.

THE SALUBRIOUS LEMON.

(By Miss Martha Frances Rankin.)

April and May are the months that appetite wanes and nature demands for palate and stomach a substitute for rich puddings and pastry of the filling pumpkin and mince pies, which were so gratifying during the winter. Here the convenient ever ready, medicinal and appetizing lemon is the housewife's aid and delight. The following recipes are as refreshing as they are wholesome.

Lemon Shortcake with Orange Sauce—One egg, one cup of granulated sugar, two-thirds cup of milk, one and a half cups of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream butter and sugar, mix baking powder with flour, beat egg till light, then add the butter and sugar, milk, flour, and one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Bake in three layers. Spread with lemon cream made as follows: Juice and rind of two lemons, butter size of an egg, cup of granulated sugar, two eggs well beaten. Place on fire and stir constantly till it thickens. Spread between layers. Serve with orange sauce.

Orange Sauce—One cup of powdered sugar, generous cup of rich cream, juice and shredded pulp of six sweet oranges. Beat till creamy.

La Favorite Lemon Tapioca (Original)—One cup of granulated tapioca soaked over night in sufficient cold water to cover well. In the morning add enough water to cook clear without being thin. When transparent remove from stove and add one cup of granulated sugar, pinch of salt. When sugar is dissolved add grated rind and juice of two lemons and the whites of two beaten eggs. Stir till thoroughly mixed. Place in open window to cool. Serve with rich boiled custard flavored with almond extract or vanilla. Place custard on ice to chill before serving.

Lemon Coffee Cake — One cup of granulated sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix flour and baking powder, cream butter and sugar, add beaten eggs and grated rind of one lemon, add the flour and beat all well. Spread an inch thick on buttered tins, sprinkle with sugar mixed with scant teaspoonful of cinnamon (ground). Bake in hot oven, and when cold cut in diamonds. Serve with breakfast coffee.

Meringue Lemon Pie—One teaspoonful (heaping) of corn starch, one cup of boiling water; boil till clear, pour this over a cup of sugar and a piece of butter size of an egg. When cool add three well beaten eggs (having reserved the whites of two for meringue), juice and rind of two lemons. Bake with two crusts. Whip the whites of the two eggs stiff with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; spread over the pie and brown in a slow oven.

Midsummer Rainbow Cream—This is quickly made and commends itself to the housemother during the hot summer days, as it requires no cooking. It is as attractive to the eye as palatable. One cup of cold water, one level tablespoonful of granulated gelatine, three-fourth cup of sugar, whites of four eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla, a little lemon juice. Dissolve the gelatine in one-half the quantity of water. When dissolved add the remaining water. Beat the eggs stiff, adding the gelatine a few drops at a time. Then beat in the sugar, vanilla, lemon juice. Divide in three parts, coloring pink, green, leaving the third white. Lay the gelatine in layers, pink, green, white, and set aside to chill on ice and harden. If you line your tin with a strip of waxed paper, leaving the ends extending over the tin, it may be removed without breaking form. This will cut in blocks as ice cream. Serve with whipped cream. This quantity will serve eight persons.

Lemon Corn Fritters — Make your batter, adding sugar. Grate the cooked corn from the cob, season with pepper and salt, adding one tablespoonful of grated lemon rind, one tablespoonful of juice. Mix with the batter and fry on hot griddle till golden brown.

Lemon Strawberry—Soak over night one-half box of gelatine in one-half pint of cold water. In the morning add one pint of boiling water and the grated rind of one lemon. Sweeten to taste. Prepare one quart of fresh strawberries, place in bowl a layer of berries, cover with gelatine. Let this set on ice. Continue in alternate layers till all berries are used. Replace on ice till solid. Turn out on platter and surround with whole berries. Serve with sugar and rich cream.

A Delicious Drink—Make a rich lemonade (one quart), and add one cup of strong black tea. Serve ice cold in sherbet glasses with a slice of lemon on top.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Chopped prunes, soaked and softened before chopping, are excellent in cakes.

Unless onions are boiled in salted water they lose much of their flavor. Strong onions should therefore be boiled in unsalted water and the mild onions in salted water.

A bit of orange juice added to tomato soup just before serving is said to improve its flavor.

Pudding without eggs.—What is known as Helston pudding is delicious, and can be made the day before it is needed; and it contains no eggs. Take two tablespoonfuls each of raisins, currants, sugar, bread-crumbs, ground rice and flour; three tablespoonfuls of finely chopped suet, half a teaspoonful of mixed spice, one piece of candied peel, and a pinch of salt; moisten with milk, in which half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda has been dissolved. Boil in a buttered mould or basin for two hours.

Selected Recipes

Moulded Rice of Snow Balls.—Look over and wash two cupfuls of rice, put in a double kettle, cover with water and add half a teaspoonful of salt, cook until soft, pour into teacups that have been previously dipped in cold water, set away to cool. When ready to serve for dessert turn the cups bottom side up into saucers and they will come out whole. Serve with thick cream, sweeten with white sugar or custard made in a double kettle.

Apple Ice.—Pare and grate a dozen or more tart apples, being careful not to get any of the core in, sweeten with fine sugar, mix well and frooze.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE FOR BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There are thousands of mothers throughout Canada who have no hesitation in saying that the good health enjoyed by their little ones is entirely due to the judicious use of Baby's Own Tablets. And there are many mothers who do not hesitate to say that at a critical period Baby's Own Tablets have saved a baby's life. Such a medicine should always be kept in every home. Mrs. J. A. Porier, Paquetville, N.B., says:—"We give Baby's Own Tablets all the credit for keeping our little one well. They are an excellent medicine for children." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SERMON.

THE CHURCH AND THE PEOPLE.

(By J. Mathieson Forson.)

Preached to the Southport Free Church Council.

'Now therefore thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Consider your ways. Ye have sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe you, but there is none warm; and he that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes. Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Consider your ways. Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord. Ye looked for much, and, lo, it came to little; and when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it. Why? saith the Lord of Hosts. Because of mine house that is waste, and ye run every man unto his own house.'—Hag. i., 5-9.

To begin with, let me define the Church as an institution which stands for the religious interpretation of life. I am not concerned at this moment about the differences, nor about the causes of the differences which divide the churches. It still remains that, whenever founded, however organized, however governed, however named, they fail in their chief function if they fail to witness for the religious interpretation of life. The Gospel seeks to win men to this interpretation, and to enthuse them with it as the only principle of the redeemed life.

THE ERRORS OF SINCERITY.

That we are not wanting in a variety of interpretations of life is obvious to any observer of the thought of our own day. The schools of political economy and social science are all prepared to interpret life in accordance with their particular principles. Admirable as some of them are, not one in itself can altogether satisfy that deeper impulse in human nature which seeks to penetrate behind the things which are apparent to the things which are non-apparent. The different schools of thought startling the world with the novelty and daring of their messages, have passed into the conservatism of the ages. The sciences and theology, the queen of all the sciences, have passed through many stages, each of which has been a stepping-stone of its dead self to higher things. In accord with each change, however violent the shock might be to the dominant thought of the churches of the time the great Christian church, as one great institution standing for the religious interpretation of life, has not ceased in the constancy of that definite work. If at times it was limited in its outlook, narrow and shallow in its interpretation, arrogant in its assumptions, almost of omnisscience itself, it still sought to enforce the unseen and eternal view of life as that which ought to color and determine every outlook on life. When it held the power to suppress discoveries in science, in philosophy, and in theology, it assumed a false authority; yet it was done in the highest interests of what the authorities regarded as the eternal interests of truth. When in the fifteenth century Copernicus proclaimed his discovery that day and night are caused by the rotation of the earth on its own axis, and the year by its revolution round the sun, he was brought before a council of clergymen, who scoffed at and ridiculed his discovery, and declared that it was profane, as being contrary to the doctrine of the Bible, and they quoted texts to prove it. When his book was being printed he was denounced from the pulpit. The printers worked with pistols at their side. When at last it was completed, Copernicus was a spent man, and as his fingers clasped the first volume from the press, he died with the words on his lips: 'Lord, let now Thy servant depart in peace.' Luther dared to break through the theological barriers, and you know the result. When the great Darwinian discovery was made last century, the Church rose and denounced the doctrine as subversive of all truth. When the Higher Criticism of Scripture came to the front we sacrificed some of our ablest and finest men in a mistaken zeal for truth. Yet in all these and in many others, the Church sought to witness for what it conceived to be the Divine view of life. The existence of the Free Church Council recalls those days not yet outside the memory of the living, when churches fought battles as hotly with each other as they did with any power outside. Yet each church thought itself the witness to a neglected truth, which was held by them to be an essential part in the economy of God.

But questions of theology, of science, and of philosophy, are not the only battlefields of controversy. Social questions have within the last fifty years been forced upon the attention of our churches, and round these many fierce battles have been fought. Too often the issues have been confused. Yet even these questions have come to us from without the churches, not from within. Our growing enthusiasm over the land question to-day should be viewed in the light of our silence when the people were driven off the land to herd in our large centres of population during the industrial revolution. Our zeal for the Temperance question must be read in the light of our hostility towards it within the memory of man. Our zeal to have education based not on the demand of a creed-bound church, but on the needs of the children, must be read in the light of our declared hostility to it less than a hundred years ago. When the industrial workers were struggling to win legal recognition for the Trade Union Movement we were silent, and to-day we welcome to our platforms and pulpits the leaders of the Labor Party. These are signs—most welcome signs—of a growing breadth of outlook on our part. In the process the highest interests of the people have gained and we have not lost. We have gained enormously in our vision of the life, the religious interpretation of which we seek to set forth. It is the function of the Church, as such, to enunciate principles rather than to produce particular theories of one science or another. But in the proclamation of these principles we must never allow ourselves to be bound to the idea that God has exhausted Himself in the revelations of the past, and has nothing more to say. When, therefore, we enunciate principles, we recognize that they must rest on a basis of fact. Our principles will evolve from our facts, rather than our facts be read in the light of preconceived principles. We have clung for centuries, for instance, to the conception of sin as a doctrine of theology. Libraries have been written, and bitter, un-Christian language has been employed between ministerial disputants. When the Lord's Supper was a drunken revelry, and the ministers and office-bearers were often the worse for drink, the pulpit rang with denunciations of sin and the warning of all penalties to come.

ANTI-SOCIAL SIN.

To-day the appalling facts of our social life are revealed by statistics and other inquiries, and we are beginning to see that sin is not less a theological doctrine, but more the one dominant anti-social force in society. We are less concerned about its definition and more about its social ravages. Accordingly our methods of dealing with it change also. We are not now given to thundering the warnings of hell-fire against all evil, nor are we content on the other hand to earnestly woo men from their evil courses. We feel that a new principle is growing with us, so that rather than denounce the drunkard we call for the limitations of the opportunities to get drunk. We speak less of the callous or rebellious spirit of the sweated worker, and call for the creation of a Sweated Industries Board. We sympathise with rather than denounce the girl driven to the streets to augment her living, and call for the establishment of the minimum wage. We are less inclined to flog our derelict children as if they were born scamps, and pass a Children's Act laying all the onus of the child's wrong-doing on the shoulder of the most responsible adult. That is to say, our new principle of dealing with sin which we now perceive to be an anti-social force in our midst, is prevention rather than cure. Sin is vermin thriving on filth, and no slaughter can exterminate it while the filth remains. Now this new principle means not less, but more fidelity to the Gospel of Christ; for if that Gospel be a gospel of love, then prevention of evil is surely greater than the destruction of its consequences. In the same way, one could deal with the doctrines of the Fatherhood of God, the Brotherhood of Man, and all the other cognate ideas, some of which have only recently evolved from the darkness of the centuries. They have been forced upon us more by social facts and forces than by the evolution of our own thought. Yet in all these stages of development through which our churches have passed, and are passing to-day, we have altered our attitude according to the growing knowledge, but in no instance have we altered our principle that we stand for the religious interpretation of life as we know it. We do not exist to give the lead in scientific discovery, nor to propound particular theories of political or social life. Within the Church as well as without, men and women are to be found who give themselves to such work; but the churches as such, exist to urge those principles which rise naturally out of the facts of life around. At the same time we have to apply those principles to the forces playing around us, and all questions must be brought within the sweep of our message. Our message must 'vitalise and control every part of human life—domestic, commercial, industrial, educational, civic, national, and religious.' Dr. Washington Gladden seeks the test of the Church's vitality and effectiveness, 'not in its organization and institutions, but in the extent to which it succeeds in Christianising the social order in the midst of which it stands.'

The Church, therefore, exists only as a means to an end. That this end may be kept in view is the work of the pew as well as of the pulpit. How is the pew to do it? By remembering that the worship on the Sunday derives its value from the moral worth given to the life in the markets during the week. If then the Church, with all its faults, is recognized as representing religion as the mainspring of life, then, wherever it is given the least consideration, wherever the religious principle is subordinated to anything else, God has been dethroned, and moral damage is the consequence.

Our Free Churches stand for the freedom of our faith and forms of worship from all State control. That brings the Church into the position of a spiritual influence rather than a State authority. The spiritual influence will reveal itself to greatest purpose as it develops the ethical demands of our spiritual faith. The old prophets proclaimed the word of God not from texts in recognized Scriptures, but from the events of the life of the day. God in the living history of the passing events was the substance of their message

God reveals Himself in many ways.
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world.
Be it ours to have the open eye and ear. 'He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.'
Cease wondering why you came,
Stop looking for faults and flaws;
Rise up to-day in your pride and say:
'I am part of the First Great Cause!

'However full the world,
There is room for an earnest man,
It had need of me, or I would not be;
I am here to strengthen the plan.'

WOMEN AS GOVERNMENT SPIES.

Stealing Naval Plans—Obtaining Smokeless Powder Formula.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

It may be remembered that a short time ago some valuable Admiralty plans disappeared from Chatham, Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, admitted that they had been stolen, but a mystery surrounded their disappearance. It is now suggested that a well known international woman spy, who is ever ready to sell her services to the highest bidder, be it the Russian, German or French Government, was responsible for the disappearance of those plans. It is known that she was in this country for some weeks prior to the incident and it is supposed that during that time she engineered the plot which resulted in the vanishing of the important papers.

Whatever truth there may be in the story, it is a very feasible one, for it is usually women who prove the most successful spies. 'When it comes to trickery and cunning,' said a well known detective to the writer on one occasion there is no match for a clever woman. If she is pretty into the bargain I would back her to beat the cleverest men at Scotland Yard nine times out of ten.' And judging from the success of women in secret service work it would seem that the trouble is in no way exaggerated.

It is only a short time ago that a beautiful and fashionable dressed teacher of language, Fraulein Peterson, about 25 years of age, was arrested at Kiel, in Germany, on suspicion of being a French spy. She was said to have entered into a love affair deliberately with a non-commissioned officer named Pietrich, of the explosives department for the purpose of inducing him to divulge important German naval secrets.

Dietrich, flattered by the attentions of such a beautiful woman, could deny her nothing, and at the time of the arrest was said to have been supplying her with the formula for the manufacture of the German smokeless powder (tone of the most effective yet invented) and the situation of the port mines. To disguise her true occupation she posed as a teacher of languages. Suspicion was directed against her on account of the ample funds with which she was always provided and of her fear of giving the police the customary notice of her frequent changes of address.

In Russia, where the secret service is raised to the level of a fine art, the woman spy is recognized as an extremely valuable medium for obtaining information, not only about foreign matters but also concerning the various revolutionary movements going on at home. One of the most notorious of these feminine police spies is Mme. Joutchenko, who has been described as a female Azeff.

This person, posing as one of the Terrorists, took part in their enterprises, and discovering all their plans gave information to the police. For this work she obtained a handsome monthly salary. She began her nefarious trade at the age of 23, and her first big crop was when she betrayed the Respontine plot against the Czar in 1895. Scores of thosewho had trusted her went into exile in Siberia on the plot being discovered.

She herself, to disarm suspicion, was sent away also, but was allowed to escape and rejoin the the revolutionists in order to obtain more information. One of her victims was a handsome girl named Frania Froumkin, who was sent to the gallows after an abortive attempt to kill the prefect of Moscow. The arch traitress wormed herself into the confidence of families, with the result that numbers of persons were banished to Siberia.

Quite recently the French Government caused a large number of German women employed on the eastern frontier as barmaids to be expelled from the country. These women had been watched, and found to be in the pay of German spies, to whom they gave the informaiton that they acquired from listening to the conversation of drunken soldiers in the taverns.

A more serious affair was that at Reims. Seven men and three women alleged to be paid agents of the German War Office were arrested. The three women were in the habit, it was said, of making the acquaintance of soldiers and wheedling military secrets out of them, which information they passed on to the men. Compromising correspondence was found at their lodgings and seemed to reveal wholesale espionage by the women. As a matter of fact the arrest of these men and women is said to have disclosed the existence of a widespread organizations of German spies throughout the country.

Allowing some discount for the spy mania which breaks out now and again in the various countries, there is no doubt that the secret service of every country contains many spies who are on the qui vive for military and naval information concerning other powers, and among these spies women are to be found doing much important work.

I CAN'T PRAISE THEM TOO MUCH

So Says Charles Bell of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Had Rheumatism for Ten Years and the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured Him Completely.

North Range, Digby Co., N.S., Feb. 18.—(Special).—"I am so filled with gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills that I cannot praise them too highly." These are the words of Mr. Charles Bell, well known here, and they are echoed by many another who has been freed from the tortures of rheumatism by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered terribly from rheumatism for ten years," Mr. Bell continues, "I was so bad I could scarcely get in and out of bed. After trying various medicines without getting relief, a friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cleaned the Rheumatism right out of me."

That's what Dodd's Kidney Pills do to Rheumatism—clean it right out of you. They do this simply and naturally. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. When the kidneys are healthy they strain this uric acid out of the blood. With no uric acid in the blood there can be no Rheumatism. Consequently to cure Rheumatism, cure your kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the kidneys.

The Beverage for all Weathers.

EPPS'S COCOA

A delicious food and drink in one.

A Cup of "Epps's" at breakfast Warms and Sustains you for hours. As a supper beverage it is perfect.

"Epps's" means Excellence. GRATEFUL COMFORTING

ZAM-BUK CURES PILES

EVIDENCE FROM ALL SOURCES.

There are so many so-called "remedies" for piles that sufferers are often at a loss what to try. Piles are caused by distension of the hemorrhoidal veins, and the tissue becomes highly inflamed, dry and sore. Zam-Buk cools and soothes the inflamed tissue and the healing essences in Zam-Buk penetrate the diseased parts, giving ease quickly and eventually curing the most obstinate case of piles.

Mr. George Harris, of Virden, Man., says: "I suffered acutely from piles but I am glad to say Zam-Buk gave me ease and brought about ultimate cure."

Mrs. S. Cooke, 468 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, says: "A month ago I was cured by Zam-Buk of a bad attack of bleeding piles, to which I had been subject for a long time."

Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N.S., says: "I suffered terribly from piles. The pain from these was at times almost unbearable. I tried various ointments but everything failed to do me the slightest good. I was tired of trying various remedies, when I heard of Zam-Buk, but thought, as a last resource, I would give this balm a trial. I procured a supply and commenced with the treatment. In a very short time Zam-Buk effected what all the other ointments and medicines had failed to do—a complete cure."

Wherever there is inflammation or ulceration, there Zam-Buk should be applied. It heals ulcers, abscesses, festering sores, cold cracks, scalp sores, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises and all irritated, inflamed or diseased conditions of the skin and subjacent tissue. All druggists and stores, 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful substitutes.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig St West, Montreal.

H.P. SAUCE

(*The New Sauce*)

—sauce as it ought to be.

Coaxing the appetite, making 'any old dish' delightful, and helping along the digestion.

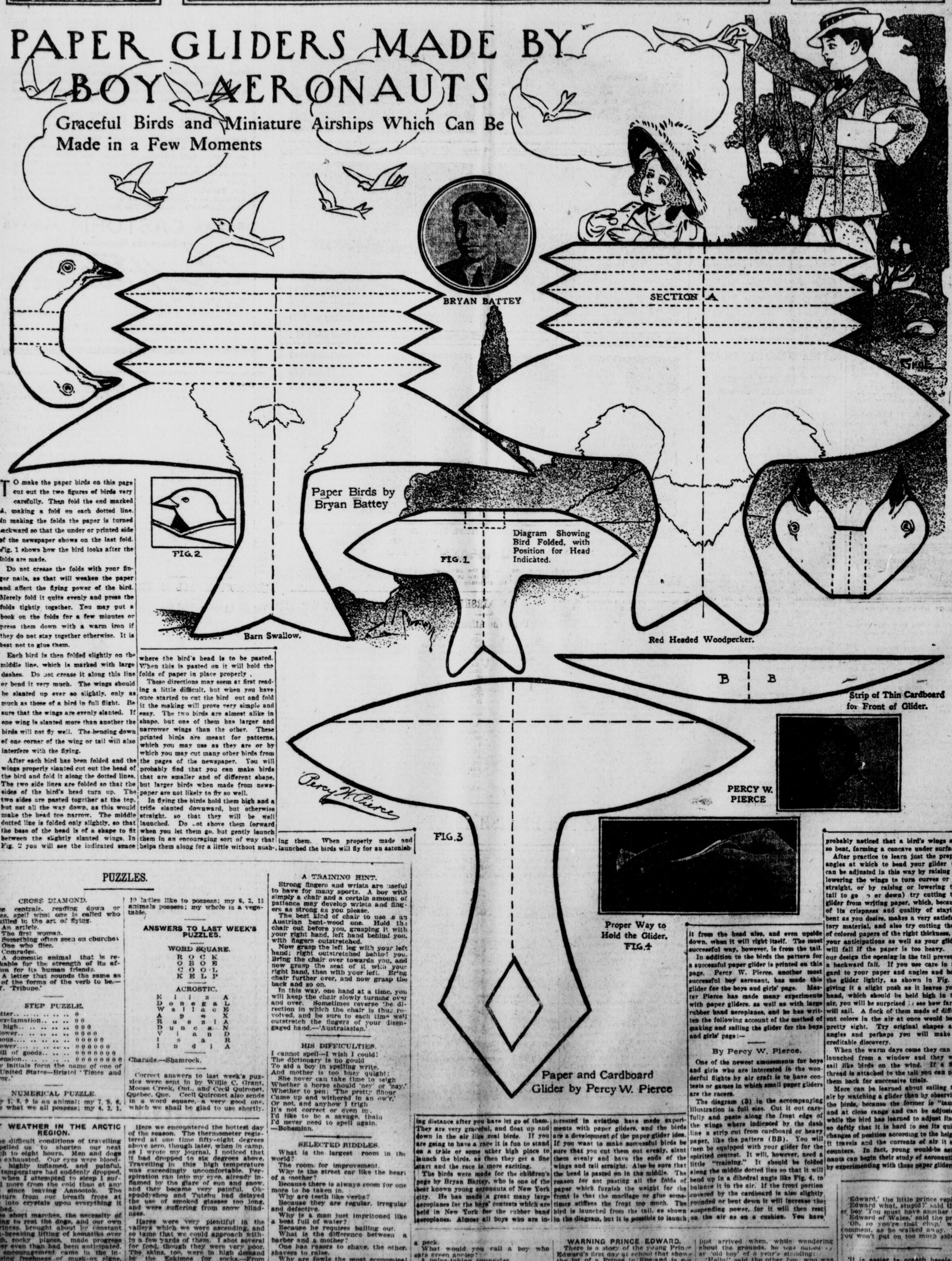
The materials—Eastern Fruits and Spices with Pure Malt Vinegar; the making is a secret.

You'll like H.P.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

PAPER GLIDERS MADE BY BOY AERONAUTS

Graceful Birds and Miniature Airships Which Can Be Made in a Few Moments



TO make the paper birds on this page cut out the two figures of birds very carefully. Then fold the end marked A, making a fold on each dotted line. In making the folds the paper is turned backward so that the under or printed side of the newspaper shows on the last fold. Fig. 1 shows how the bird looks after the folds are made.

Do not crease the folds with your finger nails, as that will weaken the paper and affect the flying power of the bird. Merely fold it quite evenly and press the folds tightly together. You may put a book on the folds for a few minutes or press them down with a warm iron if they do not stay together otherwise. It is best not to glue them.

Each bird is then folded slightly on the middle line, which is marked with large dashes. Do not crease it along this line or bend it very much. The wings should be slanted up ever so slightly, only as much as those of a bird in full flight. Be sure that the wings are evenly slanted. If one wing is slanted more than another the birds will not fly well. The bending down of one corner of the wing or tail will also interfere with the flying.

After each bird has been folded and the wings properly slanted cut out the head of the bird and fold it along the dotted lines. The two side lines are folded so that the sides of the bird's head turn up. The two sides are pasted together at the top, but not all the way down, as this would make the head too narrow. The middle dotted line is folded only slightly, so that the base of the head is of a shape to fit between the slightly slanted wings. In Fig. 2 you will see the indicated space where the bird's head is to be pasted. When this is pasted on it will hold the folds of paper in place properly.

These directions may seem at first reading a little difficult, but when you have once started to cut the bird out and fold it the making will prove very simple and easy. The two birds are almost alike in shape, but one of them has larger and narrower wings than the other. These printed birds are meant for patterns, which you may use as they are or by which you may cut many other birds from the pages of the newspaper. You will probably find that you can make birds that are smaller and of different shape, but larger birds when made from newspaper are not likely to fly so well.

In flying the birds hold them high and a trifle slanted downward, but otherwise straight, so that they will be well launched. Do not shove them forward when you let them go, but gently launch them in an encouraging sort of way that helps them along for a little without pushing them. When properly made and launched the birds will fly for an astonishing distance after you have let go of them. They are very graceful, and float up and down in the air like real birds. If you are going to have a race it is fun to stand on a table or some other high place to launch the birds, as then they get a fine start and the race is more exciting.

The birds were made for the children's page by Bryan Battey, who is one of the best known young aeronauts of New York city. He has made a great many large aeroplanes for the boys' contests which are held in New York for the rubber band aeroplanes. Almost all boys who are interested in aviation have made experiments with paper gliders, and the birds are a development of the paper glider idea. If you want to make successful birds be sure that you cut them out evenly, slant them evenly and have the ends of the wings and tail straight. Also be sure that the head is pasted on in the middle. The reason for not pasting all the folds of paper which furnish the weight for the front is that the mucilage or glue sometimes stiffens the front too much. The bird is launched from the tail, as shown in the diagram, but it is possible to launch it from the head also, and even upside down, when it will right itself. The most successful way, however, is from the tail.

In addition to the birds the pattern for a successful paper glider is printed on this page. Percy W. Pierce, another most successful boy aeronaut, has made this glider for the boys and girls' page. Master Pierce has made many experiments with paper gliders, as well as with large rubber band aeroplanes, and he has written the following account of the method of making and sailing the glider for the boys and girls' page:—

By Percy W. Pierce.

One of the newest amusements for boys and girls who are interested in the wonderful flights by air craft is to have contests or games in which small paper gliders are the racers.

The diagram (3) in the accompanying illustration is full size. Cut it out carefully and paste along the front edge of the wings where indicated by the dash line a strip cut from cardboard or heavy paper, like the pattern (BB). You will then be equipped with your glider for the spirited contest. It will, however, need a little "training." It should be folded along the middle dotted line so that it will bend up in a dihedral angle like Fig. 4, to balance it in the air. If the front portion covered by the cardboard is also slightly rounded or bent down it will increase the suspending power, for it will then rest on the air as on a cushion. You have probably noticed that a bird's wings are so bent, forming a concave under surface.

After practice to learn just the proper angles at which to bend your glider (it can be adjusted in this way by raising or lowering the wings to turn curves or go straight, or by raising or lowering the tail to go up or down) try cutting the glider from writing paper, which, because of its crispness and quality of staying bent as you desire, makes a very satisfactory material, and also try cutting them of colored papers of the right thickness, as your anticipations as well as your glider will fall if the paper is too heavy. In our design the opening in the tail prevents a backward fall. If you use care in regard to your paper and angles and hold the glider lightly, as shown in Fig. 4, giving it a slight push as it leaves your hand, which should be held high in the air, you will be surprised to see how far it will sail. A flock of them made of different colors in the air at once would be a pretty sight. Try original shapes and angles and perhaps you will make a creditable discovery.

When the warm days come they can be launched from a window and they will sail like birds on the wind. If a fine thread is attached to the tail you can pull them back for successive trials.

More can be learned about sailing the air by watching a glider than by observing the birds, because the former is "tame" and at close range and can be adjusted, while the bird has learned to adjust itself so deftly that it is hard to see its quick changes of position according to the height it travels and the currents of air it encounters. In fact, young would-be aeronauts can begin their study of aeronautics by experimenting with these paper gliders.

PUZZLES.

CROSS DIAMOND.

The centrals, reading down or across, spell what one is called who is skilled in the art of flying.

1. An article.
2. The first woman.
3. Something often seen on churches
4. One who flies.
5. Comrades.
6. A domestic animal that is remarkable for the strength of its affection for its human friends.
7. A letter that sounds the same as one of the forms of the verb to be.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

STEP PUZZLE.

A letter.. 0
An exclamation.. .. .. .. 0 0
Not high.. .. .. 0 0 0
A flower.. .. .. 0 0 0 0
Famous.... .. .. 0 0 0 0 0
A flower.... .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0
A bill of goods.. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Dissension.. .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
My initials form the name of one of the United States—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

NUMERICAL PUZZLE.

My 1, 8, 9 is an animal; my 7, 5, 6, 10 is what we all possess; my 4, 2, 1, 10 ladies like to possess; my 6, 3, 11 animals possess; my whole is a vegetable.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

WORD SQUARE.

R O C K
O B O E
C O O L
K E L P

ACROSTIC.

E l i z A
D o n e g a L
W a l l a c E
A p p e X
R u s s i A
D u n c a N
V i a n D
I s a R
I n d i A

Charade.—Shamrock.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles were sent in by Willie C. Grant, Moose Creek, Ont., and Cecil Quironet, Quebec, Que. Cecil Quironet also sends in a word square, a very good one, which we shall be glad to use shortly.

HOT WEATHER IN THE ARCTIC REGION.

The difficult conditions of travelling compelled us to shorten our next march to eight hours. Men and dogs were exhausted. Our eyes were bloodshot, highly inflamed, and painful. The temperature had suddenly dropped, and when I attempted to sleep I suffered more from the cold than at any time since leaving Annootok. The moisture from our breath froze at once into crystals upon everything it touched.

The short marches, the necessity of halting to rest the dogs, and our own weariness, brought about by constant back-breaking lifting of komatiks over rough, rocky places, made progress slower even than had been anticipated. But encouragement came in the increasing freshness of musk-ox signs, which gave promise that our ambition was soon to be realized.

Here we encountered the hottest day of the season. The thermometer registered at one time fifty-eight degrees above zero, though later, when in camp, as I wrote my journal, I noticed that it had dropped to six degrees above. Travelling in this high temperature was exceedingly uncomfortable. Perspiration ran into my eyes, already inflamed by the glare of sun and snow, and they became very painful. Okspuddyshou and Tutshu had delayed the use of smoked glasses too long, and were suffering from snow blindness.

Hares were very plentiful in the valleys which we were ascending, and so tame that we could approach within a few yards of them. I shot several for food, though they were very poor. The skins, too, were in high demand by the Eskimos for socks.—From 'Hunting in the Arctic,' by Harry Whitney, in the 'Outing Magazine.'

A TRAINING HINT.

Strong fingers and wrists are useful to have for many sports. A boy with simply a chair and a certain amount of patience may develop wrists and fingers as strong as you please.

The best kind of chair to use is an Austrian bent-wood one. Hold the chair out before you, grasping it with your right hand, left hand behind you, with fingers outstretched.

Now grasp the left leg with your left hand; right outstretched behind you. Bring the chair over towards you, and now grasp the seat of it with your right hand, then with your left. Bring chair further over, and now grasp the back and so on.

In this way, one hand at a time, you will keep the chair slowly turning over and over. Sometimes reverse the direction in which the chair is thus revolved, and be sure to each time well outstretch the fingers of your disengaged hand.—'Australasian.'

HIS DIFFICULTIES.

I cannot spell—I wish I could!
The dictionary is no gould
To aid a boy in spelling write.
And mother is too busy quight;
She never can take time to seigh
Whether a horse should 'ney' or 'nay,'
Whether to pen; 'The pretty flhour
Came up and withered in an ow'r,'
Or not, and anyhow I trigh
It's not correct or even sy,
I'd like to be a savage, thaia
I'd never need to spell again.
—Bohemian.

SELECTED RIDDLES.

What is the largest room in the world?

The room for improvement.

Why is the street car like the heart of a mother?

Because there is always room for one more to be taken in.

Why are teeth like verbs?

Because they are regular, irregular and defective.

Why is a man just imprisoned like a boat full of water?

Because he requires bailing out.

What is the difference between a barber and a mother?

One has razors to shave, the other, shavers to raise.

Why are fowls the most economical things a farmer can keep?

Because for every grain they give a peck.

What would you call a boy who eats green apples?

A pains-taking youngster.

When is a bill like a gun?

When it is presented and discharged.

WARNING PRINCE EDWARD.

There is a story of the young Prince Edward's first day at school that shows the lot of a Prince in England is not always that of a mortal set apart. He was sent to school at Osborne and had just arrived when, while wandering about the grounds, he was hailed by an 'old boy' of a year's standing:

'Hello!' said the other boy, who was the son of a captain in the navy. 'You're a new boy. What's your name?'

'Edward,' the little prince replied.

'Edward what, stupid?' said the other boy. 'You must have another name.'

'Edward of Wales,' said the prince.

'Oh, so you're that chap,' was his comment, as he walked away. 'I hope you won't put on too much side.'

'It is easier to preach heroic sacrifice than it is to practice ordinary unselfishness.'

Clean Within!

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Purify the Blood and Prolong Life

Vigorous health at 70 due to Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

If as much intelligent care were given to keeping the body clean and pure within as well as without we would see more healthy, vigorous old men and women. The daily bath does its part by keeping the pores of the skin open so that they throw off much of the body's impurities, but it is even more important that the bowels and kidneys should be kept regular and active.

If the bowels fail, as they often do late in life, to move regularly at least once a day, the waste matter from the food accumulates, decays, poisons the system and upsets the stomach.

If the kidneys are sluggish the impurities which they should filter from the blood remain and cause rheumatism.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills regulate the bowels, stimulate the kidneys and open up the pores of the skin. The result is a body clean within—pure, red blood—good digestion—and a hale and hearty old age.

Three generations have proved the value of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, and their sale is steadily increasing all over the world.

25c. at all dealers' or from W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., Brockville, Ont. 1

MAPLE GROVE PROFITS

depend entirely upon your own efforts. Carelessness and out-of-date methods eat up the profits of many a good Maple Grove. Is yours one of them?

Let us show you how a "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR will give you a bigger profit from the same number of trees, with less labor.

The "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR is built for long, hard service and good results. There are no complicated parts to get out of order. You save on fuel, time and labor, and get better syrup and sugar. Isn't this worth considering?

Nine-tenths of all prizes for maple products at the fall fairs go to users of the "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR.

We will prove this if necessary.

FREE.—Write for a copy of our illustrated Booklet. It's useful to any man who taps a maple tree.

The Grimm Mfg. Co.,
58 Wellington St., Montreal.

TREASURE HUNTERS IN MAINE.

How the Coast Has Been Dug Over in Hunt For Capt. Kidd's Gold.

('Washington Herald.')

'There are many more than a score of spots along the coast of eastern Maine where Capt. Kidd is said to have buried his treasure previous to his disastrous voyage to the coast of East Africa,' said F. R. Johnston of Wiscasset, Me.

'One of the spots where Capt. Kidd is said to have buried treasure is in Musselridge Channel, at a point 600 rods towards theh South Thomaston shore from Twobush Island, and in the centre of a triangle formed by drawing a straight line from White Head fo Owl's Head, and a third back to the starting point at White Head.

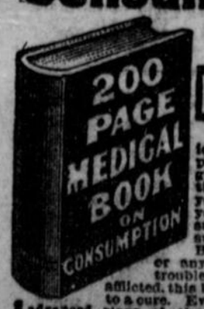
'Hundreds of men in boats have dredged and dragged the waters about this spot for a century or longer, or and if any one has found wealth from the labor the fact is not circulated widely, though the fishermen and clam-diggers to continue to labor and hope in spite of many discouragements.

'The second place fixed upon as the burial spot of pirate wealth is on Codlead marsh, where Marsh Creek joins Penobscot River six miles inland from its junction with Penobscot Bay. This place is about 30 feet above the surface of the salt marsh in its highest place, and holds about two acres of land. Though it was orginally clad in woods, the anxiety of the treasure seekers has been so great that not only have the trees been cut away and used for fuel by the hunters who have camped on the spot, but the soil, thousands of tons in weight, has been shovelled over many times. It is said that enough earth has been handled by the campers of Codlead to build embankments and fill cuts for the grading of a railroad twenty miles in length. In other words, if the hunters for Kidd wealth had hired out with railroad contractors they could have earned $30,000 at regular rates instead of the ruste and battered old coins which were discovered in the ground at that spot in 1798, and which have led to the wasting of so much human energy.'

SILVER ORE THIEVES.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 14.—Chas. Brown and Charles Pask, who were found guilty of stealing silver from the Deloro Mining and Reduction plant, were this afternoon sentenced to a suspended sentence of one year in jail and fined $20 and $12.50 costs each.

Consumption Book FREE



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1470 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

PEOPLE IN MARS!

Prof. Lowell Finds a New Canal Which, He Thinks, Proves it.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—A new canal on Mars, a thousand miles in length, has been discovered by Prof. Percival Lowell, of the Flagstaff Observatory, Arizona, and this is evidence, according to the astronomer, that the planet is inhabited. The announcement of the discovery was made today to Prof. S. W. Burnham, of the Yerkes Observatory. Prof. Lowell spent a few hours in Chicago to-day. He was on his way west.

Not only did he see the new canal, but he photographed it. Previous photographs of this region made as late as last May failed to show any trace of the new canal. The fact that it developed between May and September, when it was first observed, Professor Lowell regards as positive proof that it was artificial, and therefore that living beings exist on the neighboring planet.

The new canal extends south-east from the region of vegetation known as Syrtis Major, through the great plain of Libya. 'Prof. Lowell's discovery is of the utmost importance,' said Prof Burnham. 'It seems to be the strongest confirmation yet obtained of the belief that there are living, intelligent beings on Mars. It is bound to cause a stir in the world of astronomy. Prof. Lowell's observations, covering fifteen years or more, have done a great deal to reveal conditions on Mars, but this seems to be the most striking of his discoveries.

'Prof. Lowell has been tireless in his researches and observations, and to him is due the credit for the greater part of our present knowledge of the planet. His theory that markings on the planet are canals, and that these canals are the work of living beings, is the only one that fits all the known facts. Those who doubt Prof. Lowell's conclusions have been unable to assail them with any degree of success. Prof. Lowell is to be congratulated on his discovery.'

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE

Story of the Only Survivor of 'General Chanzy' Disaster.

Ciudadela, Balearic Islands, Feb. 14.—Marcel Rodel, the sole survivor of the steamer 'General Chanzy,' told a thrilling narrative, prior to his departure for France this evening, of the experiences of the steamer and those on board. He said:

'At five o'clock on the morning of the tenth, I was awakened by a splitting crash. I dressed partially and hurried out of the cabin. Sailors were trying to rescue the passengers, but their words had no effect on the crowd of men and women, many of whom were dragging children.

'The darkness added terror to the scene. Enormous seas were breaking over the steamer. One sea ripped off a railing to which a score of women and children were clinging. Their shriek were drowned by the roar of the storm.

'I saw that it was death to remain, and, being an excellent swimmer, I allowed myself to be carried off by the next wave. At the moment the sea swept me shoreward the air was rent by a violent explosion, the wreckage shooting over my head. I turned to look, but the 'General Chanzy' had disappeared. Evidently I lost consciousness, for I remembered no more until I came to on the rocks.'

Rodel took refuge in a grotto at the base of a high cliff, where he passed a day and a night. With the wreckage he built barricades to keep off the seas, and appeased his hunger with raw potatoes which had been cast into his cavern. On the morning of the 11th he scaled the cliff and dragged himself to the nearest habitation.

SPANISH CABINET

The New Premier the Last Hope of the Liberals

Madrid, Feb. 14.—The prevailing opinion here is that the situation in Spain is almost identical now with that in France preceding the separation of Church and State. Premier Canelajas, who is regarded as the last hope of the Liberals, considers the abridgement of the influence of the Catholic Church and the inauguration of a broad system of public education the foundation of national progress, and is committed to the execution of this programme. On the other hand, there are many evidences that the Clerical party connived at the advent o Canelajas, in the belief that he would fail quickly before the combined assault of his enemies and so permit the return to power of former Premier Maura.

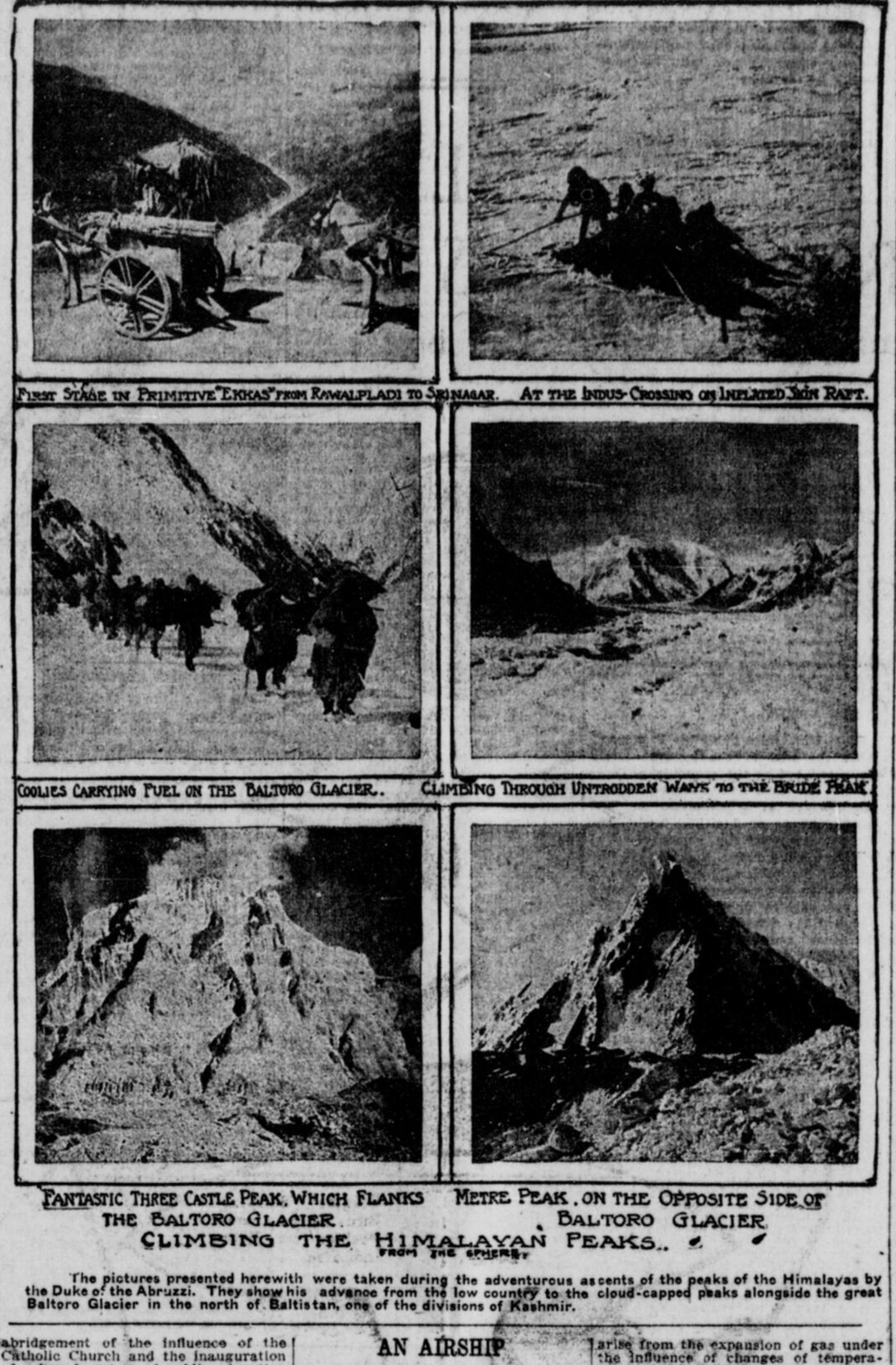
Large meetings of Catholics are being held throughout Spain to protest against the reopening of lay schools, three of which were opened to-day, at San Sebastian, Santiago and Manresa.

At Santiago a letter received from Pope Pius was read.

Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader, at a meeting here to-day in favor of granting amnesty to six hundred Barcelona prisoners, predicted the assassination of former Premier Maura if that statesman was returned to power.

The 'Heraldo' claims to possess information showing that several prelates, notably the Bishop of Madrid, knew in advance of the downfall of the Moret Prendergust ministry.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI CLIMBING MOUNTAINS.



FIRST STAGE IN PRIMITIVE "EKKAS" FROM RAWALPLADI TO SRINAGAR. AT THE INDUS-CROSSING ON INFLATED SKIN RAFT.

COOLIES CARRYING FUEL ON THE BALTORO GLACIER. CLIMBING THROUGH UNTRODDEN WAYS TO THE BRIDE PEAK.

FANTASTIC THREE CASTLE PEAK, WHICH FLANKS THE BALTORO GLACIER. METRE PEAK, ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF BALTORO GLACIER.

CLIMBING THE HIMALAYAN PEAKS FROM THE OTHERS.

The pictures presented herewith were taken during the adventurous ascents of the peaks of the Himalayas by the Duke of the Abruzzi. They show his advance from the low country to the cloud-capped peaks alongside the great Baltoro Glacier in the north of Baltistan, one of the divisions of Kashmir.

AN AIRSHIP

May Cross the Atlantic in May

Madrid, Feb. 15.—Dr. Gans-Fabrice has now definitely completed the plans for his adventurous attempt to cross the Atlantic in an airship, and the date of departure is fixed for the middle of May. The launching point has not yet been chosen, but it will be either on the coast of Portugal or the Island of Teneriffe.

The balloon is elliptical in shape, 162 feet long and 49 feet broad, and contains 6,000 cubic metres of hydrogen. The basket takes the form of a gondola, shaped like a subarine boat 28 feet long, 7 feet broad, fitted with a four-horse power motor. This engine will only be used to keep the balloon in the course of the African trade winds, the doctor's idea being to make the voyage entirely without mechanical propulsion by keeping in the air currents which took Christopher Columbus on his voyage of discovery.

To obviate all danger that might arise from the expansion of gas under the influence of changes of temperatures the balloon has two envelopes between which an air current constantly circulates. Water is to be used as ballast.

Before embarking on the great adventure, Dr. Gans-Fabrice will make a trial trip over some European sea.

A MEAN CHEAT.

How He Defrauded Poor Italians and Poles.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—To hire Italians and Poles for a fictitious railway job, and after securing a tip of a dollar a head from them, quit the town, was the game which a bogus employment agent has played in Ottawa. The police are working on the case. Giving his name as A. S. Gromas, of Montreal, the fakir commenced by securing a city Italian by the name of Giuseppe Rosso, to act as interpreter for him. Rosso had his finger on the laboring element of his countrymen, and was not long in furnishing a bulky list of those willing to take up his job.

To give the scheme the earmarks of permanency, Gromas got a few cents' worth of printing done in the shape of slips of contract. He called his outfit the 'Italian Employment Bureau,' and a prospective employee signed up to the time and terms at which he agreed to work.

Applications became so numerous that Gromas imagined he would need a little office space before he got through. This was a very necessary feature of the game. He, therefore, betook himself to the employment agency of D. A. Martin, 40 Bank street. Stating that he was hiring men for D. R. Macdonald, railway contractor of Nominingue, Que., Mr. Martin agreed to allow Gromas the use of his office to meet his men. In addition, Mr. Martin was delegated to hire additional men for the same job after Gromas had left the city.

According to agreement, fifteen Italians and Poles turned up at the Martin office at the time appointed for their shipment. But no Gromas appeared. The men had paid their dollar for the job, and, speaking mildly, were in the spirit of riot when the interpreter made it clear that they had been victimized.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
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25 Beautiful Easter Cards 10c
Fancy Gold or Silver with Colors

The prettiest, daintiest, most charming cards you ever saw. Rabbits, Eggs, Pretty Children, Flowers, Angels, etc. Every card handsomely colored with beautiful fancy Gold or Silver background—6 pkgs. 50c, 13 pkgs. $1.00. J. D. WENDELL, 21 So. Clinton St., CHICAGO.

47 BULBS 25 CENTS
FOR IN AND OUTDOOR CULTURE

Easter Lily, Crocus, Tuberoses, Freesia, Lily of the Valley, Narcissus, Tulips, Caladium, Gladiolus, St. Joseph's Lily, Gladiolus, Glory of the Snow, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Snow Drops, Scilla, Hyacinth, Spanish Star of Bethlehem, Jack the Bean Stalk, Cannas, Dahlias, Bachelor's Button, 10 Week's Stock, Eschscholtzia, Sweet Alyssum, Sweet William, Poppy, Candytuft, Balsam, Nasturtium, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Petunia, Calliopsis, Sweet Mignonette, Forget-me-not, Heliotrope, Hollyhock, Phlox, Chrysanthemum, Geranium, Cypress Vine, Morning Glory, Ice Plant, Moon Flower, Joseph's Coat, Verbenas, Gillia, Snapdragon, Yankee Tweezer, Feverfew, Violets. All postpaid, 25 CENTS, stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send FREE a big collection of Flower Seeds, over 200 kinds.

FLORAL NURSERY, Camden, New Jersey

LOCOMOTIVE FELL ON HIM

Yet He Lives to Tell the Story

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 15.—A locomotive on the Tioneeta Valley Railway toppled over on John Abranson when it left the rails, and he lives to tell of his experiences. A snow bank prevented the engine from crushing him to death.

Abranson was riding on the pilot of the engine, which was pushing a snow plough through the heavy drifts. When it turned over it forced Abranson's body through the snow. Before the heavy mass of steel could crush the man's body, it was stopped by the heavy packed snow. He escaped with a broken hip and a few bruises.

KNOWN IN CANADA

University of Redlands, California, Has M'Gill Graduate as Professor.

The University of Redlands, California, one of the newest of the institutions of higher learning in the western states, has as a member of the faculty a Canadian who is known to many people in the Eastern Townships and in Ontario.

The Rev. George Robertson, B.A., a local Congregational pastor at Redlands, has been secured by the corporation of the university as lecturer in geology.

Mr. Robertson was born at Fergus, Ont., and is a son of the late George Robertson, J.P. He is a graduate of McGill University, where he made a special study of geology, botany and zoology, under the tuition of Dr. William J. Dawson, the eminent naturalist.

Mr. Robertson was pastor, some years ago, of the Melbourne and Richmond Congregational Church, in the Eastern Townships, and was minister of the Olivet Congregational Church of Toronto prior to his departure for California.

RESERVE HORSES FOR WAR.

In Switzerland the State is part owner of horses used by reserves. It purposes a remount at 3 1-2 years old, and the soldier pays half the cost of the horse to the Government, together with the difference between its cost and the price that the horse fetches at auction—for all horses are sold by auction to the men.

After every year of training the Government refunds one-tenth of the original half cost to the men, and at the end of ten years the horse becomes the property of the soldier. In this manner the soldier is not only always well mounted but as he keeps his horse with him at his home his mobilization problem is of the simplest nature.

The average price of these Swiss troop horses is about £45 sterling and as most of these horses are imported from Ireland and north Germany their price is considerably higher than it would be in this country. Thus the State secures the services of a horse for an annual outlay of about £4 10s.; but there are certain other expenses which must be included in this estimate, such as the cost of the establishment for remount depots, &c., which raises the total cost of horses for the Swiss Government to about £8 12s. a year.—'Bailey's Magazine.'

DOG CLIMBS MONT BLANC.

(From the 'Strand.')

A dog living at Les Praz, near Chamonix, in the summer of 1908, distinguished himself by climbing Mont Blanc. His master, a workman, was employed on repairs to the observatory on the summit. One morning, after having been seen by his owner's wife at 8 o'clock, the dog disappeared. He must have rapidly tracked his master by scent, for he arrived at the summit at half-past two in the afternoon, having accomplished in six and a half hours what usually is estimated to require 13 hours for a man. The presence of some tourists at the top insured this fact being properly attested, and Mont Blanc, as the dog is now called, is quite a hero in his village.

CAUSES OF FIRE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

A man who believes that many fires and much loss of life could be avoided if people exercised more care in disposing of burnt matches and cigar and cigarette stumps, is sending thousands of postal cards through the mail bearing this plea: 'Fire is a useful but also dangerous element. Remember this when you would throw a burnt-out match into a paper basket or on the floor, where an unseen spark might make a flame. Think of it when you throw away your cigar or cigarette stump. Prevent the fires that kill. A receptacle for burnt matches is a more valuable piece of furniture than a rocking chair.'

A NEW RIFLE FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

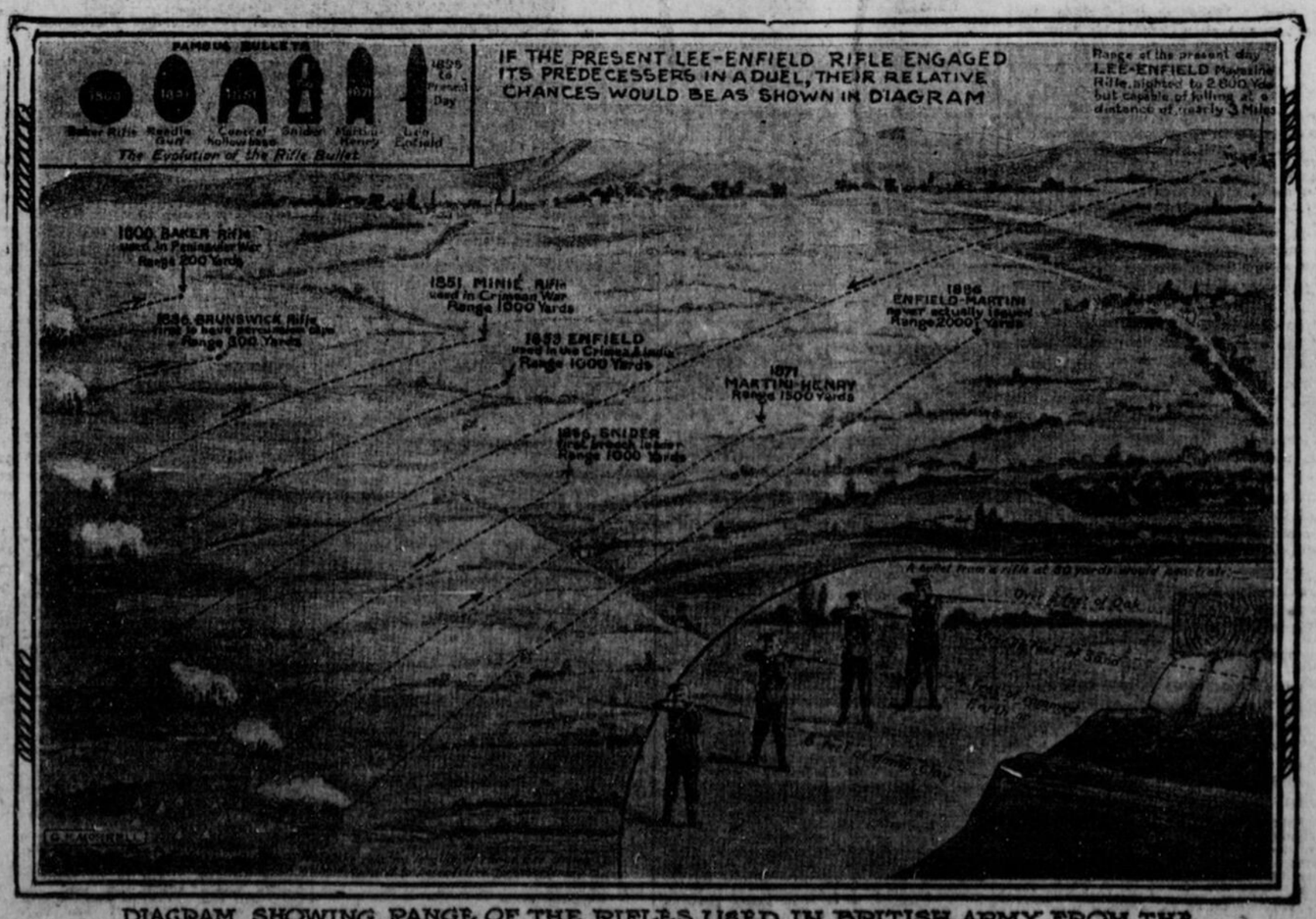

DIAGRAM SHOWING RANGE OF THE RIFLES USED IN BRITISH ARMY FROM THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT DAY.

A plan for increased efficiency in rifles is now agitating the British War Office. The Lee-Enfield is now in use. It is described as a converted or charger loading magazine and carries a shot about eight hundred yards, with only about five and one-quarter feet elevation. The demand of the present day, it is figured out, is for an automatic rifle—that is, one which on being fired of its own motion ejects the fired and empty case and reloads and relocks itself, so that all the firer has to do, without shifting his aim, to press the trigger again, with similar result. A recent article in the 'Pall Mall Gazette' says:—'The object of the government is to secure a weapon adequate for the purposes of war. It is considered that the bullet of such a rifle should not exceed 180 grains in weight or be bigger in bore than .280 of an inch, and that the trajectory of the bullet for eight hundred yards should not exceed five and one-quarter feet; that for half a mile or so the bullet should not rise higher than the head of a man of ordinary stature.'

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Ready for use in any quantity.

Useful for five hundred purposes.

A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.

Use only the Best.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

For Making Soap.

For Softening Water.

For Removing Paint.

For Disinfecting Sinks, Closets, Drains, etc.

LYE

LITERARY REVIEW

COMPARATIVE RELIGION.

A fresh contribution to his favorite branch of study is made by Rev. Louis H. Jordan, B.D., formerly of Montreal, and Toronto, in a modest pamphlet, entitled 'Comparative Religion, a Survey of its Recent Literature' (Otto Schulze & Co.). Mr. Jordan enumerates twenty-five publications which come more or less under the head of Comparative Religion and then gives short notes upon them. Most of these publications fail to appreciate the exact position which the writer of the pamphlet has been making determined efforts to have recognized, that true Comparative Religion is 'a purely scientific investigation. To the scientific student, one religion is as another and the question is indifferent whether there is any truth in any form. . . . The study of Comparative Religion, if it is to do its work, must abstain from considering whether the beliefs it investigates are true.' There is a tendency appearing continually to confound this new science with such subjects as anthropology, sciology, psychology, ethnology and Positive Religion. Most of the writers under discussion fell into one or other of these errors, employing the title of Comparative Religion without the meaning for which Mr. Jordan has frequently contended, but perhaps never stated so clearly as in this brochure. The most frequent offence is the confusion of the 'History of Religion,' with Comparative Religion, tracing the evolution of religion from its primitive beginning to its highest form, a form of comparison, forbidden in the specialized field ,which claims the title. Along with the works by such well known writers as Dr. Jevons, Professor Frazer and Professor Barbiere, we find notice of a book by a younger writer, formerly a professor in Queen's University, Kingston, 'The Conflict of Religions in the Early Roman Empire,' by Terret Reaveley Glover. Speaking of this work, Mr. Jordan says as of many others, 'We are dealing with a volume that is apologetic, rather than strictly scientific.' Summing up its contents he continues:

Mr. Glover's book, while not a direct contribution to Comparative Religion, is none the less a very valuable auxiliary in the promotion of that study. In its aim the book is historical. Stoics and Greeks, Jews and Christians, outstanding teachers like Virgil and Plutarch, Celsus and Clement and Tertullian, play each a part in this fascinating and ever-changing drama. In the centre of it all there stands the Man of Nazareth. 'To see the Founder of the Christian Movement,' and some of his followers, as they appeared among their contemporaries: to represent Christian and pagan with equal goodwill and equal honesty, and in one perspective, to recapture some of the color and movement of life, using imagination to interpret the data, and controlling it by them: to follow the conflict of ideals, not in the abstract, but as they show themselves in character and personality,—these are worthy aims indeed, and very worthily have they been realized. In particular he demonstrates with convincing force that there was something about Christianity that set it quite apart from all its rivals. It possessed a spiritual dynamic in which they were conspicuously lacking. It 'changed the thoughts and lives of men.'

It is this note that places Mr. Glover's book along with many others outside the pale of Comparative Religion. 'Every strict student of Comparative Religion will feel constrained to demur.' At the close of the annotated bibliography, Mr. Jordan sums up 'the achievements which have distinguished the study of Comparative Religion during the last three years, under such heads as Accelerated Momentum—the increased demand for popular lectures and publications on such subjects; Accredited Status—a continued insistence on its recognition as a separate science from the history of religions; University Recognition, the introduction of the subject in the curriculum of both universities and theological colleges; Ecclesiastical Recognition, by the different Christian churches; Widened Conceptions and Triumphant Charity, under which head comes the rather remarkable statement, 'the idea that any individual creed contains—or can be made to contain—all the essential verities of man's religious faith has been practically abandoned.' By whom? It sounds somewhat like the question put by Pontius Pilate of old, 'What is Truth?' Can no man believe or express his belief in 'all the essential verities of religious faith?'

THE RELIGION OF THE CHINESE.

One of the volumes mentioned in Dr. Jordan's bibliography is that containing a series of the Hartford-Lamson lectures on the religions of the world, designed 'to assist in preparing students for the foreign missionary field, to give such students a good knowledge of the religious history, beliefs and customs of the peoples among whom they expect to labor.' 'The Religion of the Chinese,' by J. J. M. De Groot, Ph.D., professor of ethnography in the University of Leyden (Macmillan & Co., of Canada, $1.25) is a very thorough study of the three great religions of China in their development and inter-relation. It is eminently scholarly in style, and comes nearer to the oft-repeated definition of comparative religion than most of the books in Mr. Jordan's list. Dr. De Groot devotes himself entirely to the subject assigned to him, aiming to set clearly before the minds of men of the west, exactly the conditions under which they will undertake work in that strange eastern land to which the eyes of men are turning so often to-day The first section of the book is devoted to the fundamental religious conceptions of the Chinese people, beliefs not connected with any founder's name, whose origin is lost in antiquity, which seem to have been the spontaneous outgrowth of the national mind and spirit, as they have been 'the central nerve of many primeval religions.' They are summed up under the term Universalistic Animism.

The universe consists of two souls or breaths, the Yang representing light, warmth, productivity and life, also the heavens, and the Yui being associated with darkness, cold, death and the earth. Each is subdivided into an indefinite number of souls or spirits, the Sheu and Kwei which animate every being and every thing. The system is thoroughly Polytheistic and Polydemonistic.

The terror of the demons or Kwei is everywhere present, from the lowest to the highest in the land. The gods and good spirits are worshipped to obtain their help against the demons that their evil influences may be counteracted or outwitted. The Yang and Yui together form the Tao or order of the universe. Heaven controls the actions of both good and evil spirits, using the latter to punish evil doing. 'The belief in spectres is a principal pillar in the building of morality.' Victims of oppression avenge their wrongs by turning themselves, by means of suicide, into tormenting spirits. 'Accounts of the distribution of rewards and punishments by ghosts are disseminated through the literature of all periods.' It pervades every department of life. The candidates for government examinations are either helped or hindered as they have incurred the wrath of demons or the commendation of Heaven. One consequence of the 'demonophobia' is the universal belief in magic for both physical and spiritual ends. Exercising magic in the healing art is very old in China. 'Exorcism is the main function of Taoist priesthood. Charms and spells, especially written, can effect everything.' The demons are even worshipped by means of offerings to propitiate them and avert their malice.

Not only spirits and gods are worshipped, but good men, as embodying the principle of good. Worship is offered to both the living and the dead. Such is the origin of the great centre of Chinese religion, the worship of ancestors, 'the most natural form of soul worship.' The extent, forms and influences of this worship are treated very fully in one of the lectures. It is the great national duty, upheld by law and to renounce it would mean revolt against paternal and patriarchal authority, 'the cement of social life in China.' 'It is in their role of enemies of ancestral worship that missionaries show themselves before the Chinese in the most hateful light. Christianity means revolutionary enmity to the state, to society and social order.' The chapter on Confucianism shows what a tremendous hold this, the official religion, has on the whole Empire of China. The reverence for anything printed or written has made the Confucian classics the unquestioned law of the land for thousands of years. It is founded on conservatism, and is the bulwark of government. Consequently it is at enmity with any other religion and has shown many a time the uttermost intolerance and persecuting spirit, simply exterminating whole provinces where there had been an uprising in favor of religious freedom. Paying no attention to the unseen and spiritual, Confucianism devotes its attention to profitable morality in this present life as the only religion worth attention. It tolerates Taoism and allows a remnant of Buddhism because these uphold ancestral worship and the doctrine of Tao, the order of the universe, with its good and bad demons. Taoism has a higher ideal of virtue than Confucianism, teaching self-abnegation and love of others. It also teaches the exaltation of the soul to a condition of placidity, of stillness, of absence of passion, as the aim of religion. It has, however, 'not been able to rise above the level of Idolatry, Polytheism and Polydemonism, but even has systematically developed all these branches of the great tree of Asiatic paganism.'

The still more spiritual character of Buddhism and its tragic history of persecution, almost of extermination, by the Confucian official class, forms the subject of two more lectures. Buddhism is also a universalistic religion, and had found little difficulty in assimilating the Chinese doctrines of demons and ancestor worship when it was brought from India to China. It is tolerated in a small measure because of its elaborate ritual for the dead and expert knowledge of magic possessed by its votaries. Sects are still continually being formed, though if discovered they are ruthlessly uprooted by authority. Dr. De Groot finds in these sects, whose aim is a higher spiritual life than can be found in materialistic Confucianism, the most hopeful soil for the implanting of Christianity.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Herridge of Realty Swamp,' by William Hay; 'The Prince's Marriage,' by W. H. Williamson (London: T. Fisher Unwin); 'Your Boy—His Nature and Nuture,' by George A. Dickinson, M.D. (Toronto: William Briggs); 'For Charles the Rover,' by May Wynne; 'The Adventures of Susan,' by Cyrus T. Brady; 'Sealed Orders,' by A. E. Carey; 'Re-birth,' by Rathwell Wilson (London: Greening & Co., Ltd.); 'Searchlights,' by George W. Coleman (Boston: The Golden Rule Co.); 'The Up Grade,' by Wilder Goodwin; 'Passers-by,' by Anthony Partridge; 'Lord Loveland Discovers America,' by C. N. and A. M. Williamson (Toronto: The Musson Book Co.); 'The Empire Day,' by Day,' compiled and arranged by Frank Wise (Toronto: Macmillan Co., of Canada, Ltd.); 'Nash's Magazine.' 'Outing,' 'Travel.'

LITERARY NOTES

ANATOLE FRANCE.

The rather light touch which characterises 'The French Procession' by Mme. Marie Duclaux (A. Mary F. Robinson), may tell against the book so far as a serious value is concerned but it renders it a peculiarly readable study. 'A pageant of great writers' is the sub-title and Mme. Duclaux has permitted herself to choose here and there in the procession, a figure that attracted her eye rather than follow systematically the lives of the men who should all have been considered if the 'procession' were in any way complete. She starts with the old French poets and closes her studies with Anatole France. While she considers also the man of to-day with his years verging towards the three score and ten, she also looks back personally to the younger France, with his fame mostly before him:

In 1888, when I came to live in Paris, I first met M. France. He was then a slender, younger scholar of five and forty, appreciated rather than famous, whose literary gift still appeared elegant rather than great. His fine head, which since then has assumed a glance of extraordinary power and penetration, wore an expression, often gentle, sometimes mordant, more frequently veiled and ambiguous; and this uncertain air made the men and women of the world (for whose society he showed the predilection of a satirist), sometimes complain that he had 'l'air perfide.' What disconcerted them was the dim perception of a force in reserve; but it is possible to be both frank and mysterious; M. France concealed nothing and disguised nothing; he merely exceeded their comprehension—and perhaps, at that time, his own. The Anatole France of the early 90's resembled M. Bergeret; he was both timid and audacious, or less audacious, perhaps, than tranquilly indocile, serenely unregardful of the opinions of the multitude. Like M. Bergeret, he passed for a skeptic—'un esprit distingue mais bizarre.' People said of him, with much apparent truth, that he was the Sterne of France; a Sterne less sentimental and never indecent. . . . . . In conversation one felt that this gentle student, already middle-aged, had not given his measure in these graceful studies. It was impossible to know him without feeling in the presence of a mind singularly meditative and free. Many persons, as we have said, disliked this sensation of 'more than meets the eye,' and those persons were not necessarily fools. The most exasperated of all was a great poet Leconte de Lisle. We can still hear him thundering:

'Belle comme la nuit, et comme elle peu sure—

'His one fine line, and he filched it from the prose of Michelet.' For little love was lost between the two distinguished writers who at that time presided over the Library of the Senate.

CITIZENSHIP.

Yale University publishes in a small book the text of the lectures lately delivered before the students of Yale by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, on 'The hindrances to good citizenship.' Mr. Bryce very carefully steers clear of the numerous rocks that lay in the path of his subject and maintains his reputation for diplomacy by avoiding all reference to American politics. His illustrations are carefully taken from European sources, but their aptness to conditions prevailing in the United States is remarkable, and this is a book to which Canada, as a near neighbor of the States, with very similar problems, can afford to give a ready welcome. One of the questions touched upon concerns the necessity for parties in modern democratic government:

Party, says Mr. Bryce, has been a practical necessity—and I am not now speaking of the natural human tendencies that develop and shape it, but of the political circumstances that call it into being—because in a large, free community, where each man has his own affairs to occupy him, there must be some means of bringing current questions to the knowledge of the citizens, of explaining their meaning and purport, of presenting and advocating particular proposals for handling current issues. The larger the community grows, the greater need for this. Accordingly, those who think together and wish to act together, must organize: and their organization becomes a party. Furthermore, in a large community the great bulk of the citizens do not and hardly can know who are their best men, the fittest to think, to lead, to be selected for office. When persons have to be chosen by vote to hold office, there must be some means of recommending them and getting the electors, some of whom will be remiss, or heedles or ignorant, to come and vote for them. Where the community is a very large one, or where the structure of society does not indicate particular persons as prima facie fit men for office, there must be some means of selecting particular persons to be candidates, else voting will be all at random. A party organization supplies the obvious means. . . . Independence is a good thing; conscience a vital thing. Politics would soon become rotten if the citizens did not exercise their own judgment and keep in check that instinct of association which makes the strength of party spirit. But one must also beware of magnifying small differences, of indulging the habit and exaggerating the tone of independence, into which there may possibly enter a spice of vanity and self-importance.

IN PRAISE OF NAVIES.

The fresh voicing of that well known cry, that Britain must rule the waves in order to rule at all, is echoed in 'Nelson and Other Naval Studies,' by James R. Thursfield, M.A. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.). The book is composed of a series of studies upon naval topics originally contributed at various times to the British press and and sundry reviews; but presented as they now are, they make a vigorous and well connected whole. Mr. Thursfield is no advocate of any halfway measures..

similar plea on behalf of an extension of the naval programme of the United States is 'The Valor of Ignorance,' by Homer Lea (New York: Harper and Brothers). Mr. Lea considers his country at present in existence merely from the goodwill of the European powers. Once let that be broken up and Germany, for instance, determine to invade the land nothing would avail but submission. Nothing short of a fleet, at least, twice the size of the greatest European navy promises Mr. Lea relief from his present sense of insecurity, but it is from Asia more than from Europe that he scents the greatest danger. The screams of the American eagle are no unfamiliar tones in the world, but they have an unusual element of humility and fear as presented in this call for action. With Britain pledged to maintaining twice the naval power of any other European nation, Mr. Lea's plea for at least twice that again seems rather a large order. Perhaps the cry of 'wolf,' is a little too loud in this instance.

IN MEXICO.

An amusing story is told in the February 'Travel' magazine of some of the ways of a certain prosperous element in the population of Mexico. The class of light-fingered gentry there have developed their art to a high degree:

There is one trick particularly that has become classical. A citizen one morning met a friend on his way to business. He stopped to invite the friend to a dinner party for the following evening. The two talked for a while, there in the street, when the citizen remarked that it must be getting late. He felt in his pocket, but his watch was not there. 'You'll have to tell me the time,' he said. "I've left my watch under my pillow again.'

An hour later a well dressed man pulled the knocker at the citizen's door, and asked for the citizen's wife. When she came to the door, he introduced himself as a business friend of her husband's. He had taken the liberty, he said, to send for a fine turkey from his ranch, which he begged her to accept for the supper party of the evening following. And there, sure enough, was the well dressed man's servant holding a plump gobbler. The citizen's wife was greatly pleased, and accepted the gift. The well dressed man begged her not to mention it. And with the usual compliments he was turning away, when, happening to remember something, he said, 'Oh, yes, Mr. ——— forgot his watch this morning, but I might as well take it to him. It's under the pillow,' he said. The citizen's wife hurried upstairs, and there, indeed, she found the watch under the pillow, and gave it to the accommodating stranger.

That evening the citizen on his return home was provoked when he heard the story, as you may imagine. He was out a watch, but at least it had cost the 'ratero' the investment of a fine turkey. They would have that turkey for the dinner party just the same. He would tell the joke to his friends as they ate the bird. And the next evening he began relating the jest as soon as his guests arrived.

'But,' interrupted his wife, 'the police caught the fellow, you know.'

'Caught him?' repeated her husband.

'Why, of course,' she said, 'and you yourself sent up a man from the police court to-day. He wanted the turkey as evidence.'

'And you gave it to him?'

'To be sure I did.'

The 'ratero' had gotten back his original investment. There was now neither watch nor turkey, but the dinner party feasted merrily enough on the two-fold joke.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue of your very excellent paper, there appeared a letter from Rev. J. K. Unsworth on 'Liberty for preaching in the proposed union of churches,' that in some respects is very surprising. Does it really make no difference whether we have one creed or many, whether we maintain or break from our traditions? It seems to me that if union is consummated with that idea in vieu, we will have confusion and disorder instead of union: a rope of sand in the place of a strong united whole. It went ill with Israel when every man did what was right in his own eyes, and it will not be much better in these days if every minister is to be a law unto himself.

It makes little difference if we break from our traditions, if these traditions are only of men; but if they are of God, it is a very serious thing to break with him. And it is surprising to find men of Mr. Unsworth's standing speaking so lightly of such important matters. Mr. Unsworth knows that there are many men out of the church today because men have subscribed to certain beliefs in the Presbyterian Church and promised 'fully and faithfully to preach,' others in the Method'st Church, and yet believe neither the one nor preach the other. It may be answered that the men in these two churches that preach doctrines contrary to their creeds draw the crowds. That may be true in some cases, but it's one thing to draw the crowds, and another to hold the respect of the masses; and thinking men love honesty and expect to find it in the ministry and when they do not, they are not impressed with the reality or seriousness of religion.

It does not help matters to show that the responsibility is taken from the candidate and placed upon the examining committee, for his admission into the ministry and the fact remains that he satisfied the examining committee that he was in essential agreement with the Doctrinal Basis of Union, and that it is in substance agreeable to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, and, therefore, the candidate does practically promise to be bound by the creed and to teach in harmony with it, and as an honest man nothing contrary thereto. See Ministry, Sect. III., sub-sect. 2. of the Published Report of the Joint Committee. We hold up to scorn men who obtain money under false pretences; we hope that none will vote for Church Union under false pretences. We have previously been assured that all meetings of the Joint Committee were harmonious, but now Mr. Unsworth lets the cat out and declares that 'there was constant voting on words, phrases and sentences'; 'and at one time, indeed, brought on a temporary deadlock between the Congregationalists and their brethren,' out of which came the paragraph referred to above, and which to me bears a very different interpretation than the one given to it by Mr. Unsworth. Mr. Unsworth says, 'I cannot think that any examining committee would shut him out from the Canadian ministry for telling it that article 5 is a lie, and article 7 is not believed.' Mr. Unsworth evidently thinks that the candidates are going to have a free and easy time of it in the future. But what of the church and its unity, for other articles will be treated with the same contempt by other candidates. Better stay as we are than have confusion worse confounded.

It does not help matters to point out to us the moderating spirit that is sometimes manifest in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches to-day on doctrine, for this gives us some fear that when these get together in the United Church that there will be little desire to retain or receive into the church devout, true believers in the Divine Christ, while doubtless, 'the door will be open' to all who will demand the right to think, speak and teach as they consider wise and expedient and though often differing widely among themselves will each and all claim to essentially agree with the Statement of Doctrine.

A FRIEND OF THE TRUTH.

WHAT THE CHURCHES ARE TEACHING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When the masses come to believe what many of our so-called evangelical churches are teaching them, through their professors, preachers, editors, &c., to believe that the Bible is largely composed of myths, fables, fiction, tradition, legends, dramatic poems, religious romance, discrepancies, contradictions, &c., &c., &c., and that 'the biblical writers are often careless about details; they have none of that passion for accuracy, that sense of the value of fact as fact, which are so conspicuous in our great modern historians'—see Geo. Jackson's book 'Students on Old Testament'—when the masses, I say, come to believe all this, then our lives and liberties will be sworn away from us as lightly as if the witnesses were kissing a volume of Aesop's fables. If Almighty God tells us one thing, through his Son, his prophets, apostles, by his word sent to us, and the critics tell us just the reverse, who, we may well ask, sent critics.

JOHN CARLISLE.

Peterboro, Feb. 12.

LETTER ADDRESSES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Seeing inquirer's letter in your paper regarding the proper method of addressing post letters, reminds me that some years ago, the question was discussed in some of the Boston papers, and it was deemed advisable the post office officials agreeing thereto that the best way of addressing letters, etc., was as follows:

Boston, Mass.,
John Doe, Esq.,
Exchange Building,
36 State St.

And that superfluous addresses, such as U.S.A. &c., should be left out entirely; that any clerk in any of the world's post offices, who did not know where 'Boston, Mass.,' or 'Montreal, Que.,' was, was unfit to hold his position, or to pass the examination to attain thereto, or hold it down after once appointed.

SIMPLICITY.

Note.—It must be admitted by all who know that Boston, Mass., is the hub of the universe ,that not to know where it is would be a sad dereliction on the part even of a Manchurian or Tonquinese official. Still, it is conceivable that some roadside postmistress in Britain might not know whether to send a letter addressed Highlands, N. J., south or north. It is hard to see what harm there is in the additional U.S.A., as used in Great Britain, or simple U. S., as used here. At the same time the regulation of the United States post office department which exacted that addresses to New York City should read New York, N.Y., was carrying pedantry to folly. We, in Canada, have to add 'Ont.' to London, but we may well be forgiven if in addressing such places as Toronto or Ottawa we leave it off.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL

'THE DYING NUN.'

Copies of the verses, 'The Dying Nun,' asked for by 'A subscriber's daughter,' have been received from Mrs. Hargrave, Comber, Ont.; Miss Effie A. Johnson, Truro, N.S.

A copy has been forwarded.

PREMIERS OF ENGLAND.

Kensington, P.E.I.—Who were the Premiers of England, from 1901 to the present? Ans.—Lord Salisbury, 1900-1902; Mr. A. J. Balfour, 1902-1905; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 1906-1908; Mr. H. H. Asquith, 1908.

'THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.'

A copy of the poem, 'The Church and the World,' asked for by G.F.L., Ontario, has been received from A. Mackay (the Free Church Manse, Kingussie, Scotland), whose courtesy is much appreciated. The poem has been forwarded to G.F.L. L. D. Sterling is cordially thanked for sending printed copies of the same poem.

DOMINION SECURITIES.

M. W. G.—Will you kindly explain the meaning of 'Dominion Securities.' Would bonds or debentures issued under the heading of 'Dominion Securities,' guaranteeing to pay a certain percent, for say ten or fifteen years, be absolutely safe? Should the company issuing these bonds fail, would the Dominion Government be liable for the payment of the debenture? Ans.—Dominion securities are bonds issued by the Dominion Government. They are the safest securities possible, as they are guaranteed by the whole credit of the country. It is hardly conceivable that they could ever be repudiated. Companies do not issue Dominion securities in any other sense than that such securities are mortgages upon plants, etc., of companies having a Dominion charter and operating in the Dominion. The Dominion Government has nothing to do with issuing such securities, and does not guarantee them in any way. If any such companies failed, their bonds would be a first lien on their entire assets.

THROUGH DEATH TO LIFE.

The following poem asked for by 'L. G.' has been sent to us through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Coffin, of Cape Breton, who has just rounded out fifty-two years of active service in the pastorate of the Methodist Church. Mr. Coffin writes that the poem has been in his collection of gleanings for forty years. Mrs. W. R. Mallony, Blenheim, Ont., has also kindly sent a copy, to which the name Henry Harbaugh is appended as that of the author.

Have you heard the tale of the Aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime?
By humble growth of a hundred years
It reaches its blooming time;
And then a wondrous bud at its crown
Breaks into a thousand flowers:
This floral queen, in its blooming seen,
Is the pride of the tropical bowers.
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once, and in blooming dies.

Have you further heard of this Aloe plant,
That grows in the sunny clime?
How every one of its thousand flowers
As they droop in the blooming time,
Is an infant plant that fastens its roots
In the place where it falls on the ground;
And fast as they drop from the dying stem,
Grow lively and lovely around?
By dying it liveth a thousand fold,
In the young that springs from the life of the old.

Have you heard the tale of the Pelican,
Of the Arab's Gimel el Bahr,
That lives in the African solitudes,
Where the birds that live lonely are?
Have you heard how it loves its tender young,
And cares and toils for their good?
It brings them water from fountains afar,
And fishes the sea for their food;
In famine it feeds them—what love can devise?
The blood of its bosom—and feeding them, dies.

Have you heard the tale they tell of the Swan,
The snow white bird of the lake?
It noiselessly floats on the silvery wave,
It silently sits in the brake,
For it saves its song till the end of life,
And then in the soft, still even,
'Mid the golden light of the setting sun
It sings as it soars to heaven!
And the blessed notes fall back from the skies:
'Tis its only song, for in singing it dies.

You have heard these tales: shall I tell you one,
A greater and better than all?
Have you heard of Him whom the heavens adore,
Before whom the hosts of them fall?
How He left the choirs and the anthems above,
For earth in its wailings and woes,
To suffer the shame and the pain of the cross,
And die for the life of His foes?
O Prince of the noble! O sufferer divine!
What sorrow and sacrifice equal to Thine!

Have you heard of this tale—the best of them all—
The tale of the Holy and True?
He dies, but His life in untold souls
Lives on in the world anew.
His seed prevails and is filling the earth
As the stars fill the skies above;
He taught us to yield up the love of life
For the sake of the life of love.
His death is our life, His loss is our gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

Now hear these tales, ye weary and worn,
Who for others do give up your all;
Our Saviour hath told us the seed that would grow,
Into earth's dark bosom must fall—
Must pass from the view and die away,
And then will the fruit appear;
The grain that seems lost in the earth below,
Will return many fold in the ear.
By death comes life, by loss comes gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

PROHIBITION IN ENGLAND.

I. C. M.—Please inform me whether England or any part of it ever enjoyed prohibition. If so, what territory did it cover and for what length of time? Ans.—Great Britain, as a whole, has never had prohibition enforced; nor does the movement appear to be making any appreciable headway there. Parliamentary candidates who have appeared in support of prohibition are always beaten, because they are opposing men who stand on recognized platforms. There are a few districts—one in London (Saltaire) in Yorkshire, for instance, —where saloons are absolutely prohibited, but this is due to the orders of the proprietors of the land in the districts, and not to any vote on the part of the people.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

Mrs. H., Ontario, would like to know where she could get the lines entitled 'At Winnipeg Station,' by J. W. Bengough, beginning:

'On a recent Western peregrination,
I happened in at Winnipeg station.'

L. D. S. asks for a poem called 'The land where we never grow old,' and another, 'Reminiscences,' beginning:

'O memory, fond memory, roll back the wheels of time,
And bring again my school-girl days and the playmates that were mine.'

J. R. asks for the words of an old song, which he thinks is called 'Another Drink,' beginning:

'It was a balmy evening,
And a goodly crowd was there,
That well nigh filled Joe's bar-room
On the corner of the square.'

J. D., Glacier, B.C., asks for the poem 'The face upon the bar-room floor.'

G. H. wishes to know where she can obtain the recitation, 'A sale of old Bachelors.'

J. C. would like to get a poem about a jockey named 'Skimpsey', who is offered a large sum if he blocks the game. He is injured, and while delirious keeps repeating, 'I did not do it! I did not do it!'

F. B. asks for the verses beginning:

'A little wee baby brother
Has come to live with Flo,
I thought I'd bring him to the table
That he may eat and grow.'

POEMS RECEIVED.

Mrs. Harvey, London, Ont., has very kindly sent two long poems asked for, 'Beautiful Snow' and 'The Drunkard's Raggit Wean.' The latter has also been received from Miss J. E. Henderson.

MEDICAL

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

DEPILATORY PASTE.

'Ontario' has seen in the 'Witness' the name of a drug for removing superfluous hair, and the method of applying it. She asks to have the information repeated. Ans.—What you refer to is a depilatory paste, the formula of which is as follows: — Sulphide of zinc, two drachms; powdered zinc oxide and powdered starch, of each three drachms. A little of this is made into a paste with water, and is then applied to the desired part rather thickly. It should be washed off as soon as any burning sensation is experienced, usually in ten to fifteen minutes. Then a bland application, such as boracic acid ointment or sweet oil is to be applied. It should be noted that this paste will not kill the hairs. It simply burns them off for the time being. The application needs therefore to be repeated. The method is unsatisfactory, as the hairs tend to grow more strongly.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

J.T., an Old Subscriber.—A friend has catarrh of the nose, which came on about two years ago. Wishes for advice. Ans.—Catarrh is a very difficult matter to cure. Usually treatment by a specialist is necessary. The following may help: Make a powder of equal parts of boracic acid and borax. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of this in a cupful of warm water. Then douche the nasal passages, using a bulb nasal douche. If you cannot get this appliance, the mixture may be cautiously snuffed up. This will cleanse out the discharge, and tend to heal the trouble. His general health should be kept up. Let him take cod-liver oil in the winter time. Underclothing should be warm, and he should avoid exposure to wind and weather.

FLAT FEET.

X.L.G.I. is a boy of sixteen years of age. He is troubled with sore feet. The arch of the foot appears to be falling down, as the bone is prominent on the inside of the ankle. Has a lump that is painful also on the top of the foot. Ans.—You are troubled with what is known as flat foot. The ligament on the sole of the foot has stretched. It is important that you should treat it right away, as your bones alter as you grow, and the longer it is left the worse it gets. Try and get a pair of instep supporters. They are sold now by most shoemakers. These raise the inside of the foot. If you cannot get them write to some large boot firm in your nearest city. Or, you can get a shoemaker to build up the inside of your boot with leather opposite the hollow of the foot.

CARE OF THE HAIR.

E.S. asks in regard to the lotion for the hair, recommended in these columns, which contains rose water, glycerine, and bichloride of mercury, why it should be washed off soon after applying. Also, if a hair switch can be bleached to make it grey, or even much lighter in color. Ans.—Bichloride of mercury is a strong irritant to the skin. If used often and allowed to remain on, the skin becomes hard, sore, and even cracked. Then, also, there is some danger of absorption of the drug through the skin. This might prove dangerous. A hair switch can be bleached by soaking it for a sufficient time in peroxide of hydrogen, or a very dilute solution of chloride of lime. It probably would not become a pretty grey, but you could make it much lighter in this way.

APPENDICITIS.

F.H. underwent an operation for appendicitis about four months ago, and had the appendix removed. He started to work again four weeks after, and felt the pains that he had before the operation, but more severe. When he lay down they left to return when he started to work again. He has not done any lifting for some time, but when he gets fatigued walking he feels the pain. Asks if he will be able to do heavy work by April if he rests till then. Will his having done lifting before tend to prevent him from doing work by spring. Asks, also, how to develop the body and legs, as he is not so strong as he would like to be. He breaks out in little pimples, especially on the back, which are very irritable. Wishes to know a good tonic for the blood. Ans.—There is nearly always some little disability for a time after an operation of the kind you mention. The abdominal wall remains weak for some months. I think you will get relief if you will wear an abdominal supporter. If you cannot get such where you are, have a broad flannel bandage made, about six inches wide, which will lace at the back. This will give you the needed support. If you did not work till April, you ought to be pretty strong. I would not advise complete inactivity, however; a little gentle exercise would be beneficial, although you should avoid any strain of the muscles of the back and abdomen. As an exercise for the body and legs, there is not much better than daily walks or mountain climbs. Riding is also useful. For the pimples, eat light food. Avoid pastry, strong tea and coffee, pork and all fatty foods. Keep the bowels open daily. Take an occasional dose of Epsom salts. Take a warm bath twice a week and rub the back well with a coarse towel. A morning cold sponge will be beneficial.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

'Pleased Subscriber' is a man of forty years of age. He is in fairly good health, but of weak physique. He has been for ten years or more inclined to nervous prostration. Of late years is better in this particular. His occupation is teaching. Sleep is usually sound, but sometimes troubled by unpleasant dreams. Of late he sleeps about nine hours, but is restless. Last spring he passed a thorough examination for life insurance, and passed as a first class risk. For three months past his urine has been turbid, forming a deposit like lime. Urination is at times frequent. He takes fair exercise, keeps good hours, and does not use alcohol or tobacco. He drinks weak tea, of that only a little. Diet is nearly all potatoes, bread, salt pork, butter and stewed fruits, preserved fruits, and very few vegetables. Is always very thin. Ans.—You are wise in taking plenty of rest in bed, and keeping good hours, but I am sure your diet is wrong. You should not eat much salt pork. Can you not get fresh meat? You also ought to have fresh fruit. Oranges, especially, are good. Try oatmeal porridge in the morning. Eggs, soup, milk, also, ought to be used freely. You want more variety in your diet. Do not exercise to the point of fatigue.

PIMPLES.

A.K. is healthy and careful of her diet. Does not use pastry or pork. Is nevertheless troubled with blackheads and pimples on the face. Has a very irritating red rash on the back. Takes a dose of Epsom salts every morning. Ans.—The pimples are due to blocking of the little sweat glands in the skin. The secretion becomes altered chemically, and then hardens, forming little plugs. The end of these collects the dust, and in this way the blackhead is formed. Later, owing to inflammation the pimple becomes red and sore, and may even form matter. You will find the following beneficial: Every night before a mirror, squeeze out any blackheads you see. Also, any little yellow heads must be squeezed out. This will be facilitated if you wash the face first with very hot water and spirits of green soap. Then, dust the face with boracic acid powder. The same plan will be beneficial for the back also.

LEGAL

QUEBEC.

A PROMISE.

Inquisitive.—A promises in the presence of B and C, $75 towards the building of a new church, one-third to be paid at commencement, one-third at the finish of the building, and the remaining one-third in three years. A redeems no portion of the promise in spite of the fact that the church is finished. Can this be legally collected. Ans.—No.

ONTARIO.

UNSATISFACTORY WEDDING RING.

A Subscriber's Wife, Ontario.—Q.—A and B have been married five years. A bought a wedding ring marked 18k, for which he paid $6.00, from a reliable jeweller in the town of C———. Now, at the end of five years, the ring has turned a white brassy color, which shows there is no gold about it. It has been worn only in ordinary house-work, not subject to lye or acid. 1. Can A force jeweller to replace ring? 2. Can A collect damages from jeweller for fraud practised on him? 3. If A can collect damages, how much? 4. Please tell how to proceed about the matter? Ans.—1. No. 2. It is probable that he can. 3. We cannot say. It would be whatever the Judge might consider reasonable. 4. First see or write the jeweller; then, if he will not settle reasonably, sue him in the Division Court.

HOMESTEADER.

Man.—Q.—I have a homestead and pre-emption in Saskatchewan. Can I abandon it in favor of my sister who is a maiden lady with an adopted child? She is the sole head of a family and the child is dependent on her. Ans.—We think that you can effectively transfer your interests to her; but you ought, before doing anything in that way, to write to The Honorable The Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, for the desired information.

HOTEL AND MEAT BUSINESS.

A Regular Reader.—Q.—Can a hotelkeeper carry on butchering and selling meat from the hotel to people? Ans.—Not properly, we should think; but the matter is one which ought to be brought to the notice of the Licence Inspector.

AN ANNUITY.

Old Subscriber, Ontario.—Q.—A person dies on the 10th of August, 1909, and in his will leaves a portion of his estate to be placed at interest for the benefit of one of his heirs, the heir to receive the interest annually. 1. When does this devisee begin to draw interest—at the death of the testator or not until the will is probated? 2. What would be the present value of the interest on $2,500 at 5 percent per annum, the devisee being 55 years of age? Ans.—1. At the expiration of a year from the date of the testator's death, unless a contrary intention can be gathered from a reading of the whole will. 2. In rough figures we should say about $1,175.

WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

Subscriber, Alta.—1. What portion of her husband's property would a wife inherit in the event of her husband dying without a will, where there are no children, in the Province of Alberta? 2. What are a widow's rights with regard to property that was deeded to her before her husband's death? Ans.—1. She would be entitled to all of it. 2. Such property would belong to her absolutely.

TREES AT LINE FENCE.

———, Ontario.—A and B own adjoining farms with bush on each side of line fence. A has some trees leaning over the fence onto B. Suppose any of the trees should happen to fall on to B, could B claim the part that is over on him? Ans.—No, or, at all events, not at the outset. A should remove such tree, or part of tree, forthwith, repair the fence and make good any damage caused by the falling of the tree. On his neglect or refusal so to do for forty-eight hours after notice in writing from B to remove same, B may remove it, or have it removed, in the most convenient and inexpensive manner, and make good the fence damaged, and may retain the tree to remunerate him for its removal, and may also recover any further amount of damages beyond the value of such tree from A.

WILLS.

A Subscriber, Ontario.—Q.—What process of laws would a will made in Ontario by a person having property in Quebec have to go through? 1. A holograph. 2. A notarial. 3. Does a holograph will need witnesses? Ans.—1 and 2. The holograph will requires to be probated; the notarial does not. 3. No The holograph will, although valid in Quebec, is not so in Ontario.

SAVING PROBATE, ETC.

Caution, Ontario.—Q.—With an estate of say $10,000 real and personal, to save executors' fees and expense probating will, can the following disposition be legally and safely made? 1. To execute a deed of real estate to wife? 2. To execute proper assignment of mortgages to relatives? 3. To make general assignment of notes, book accounts, and bank deposits to wife, with written agreement from her to divide proceeds in certain specified proportions? 4. All papers to be opened, only at the death of the owner by the beneficiaries, who are all of age, and consenting parties to the arrangement? 5. If not a safe or wise method, say in what particular, and for what reason? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Yes. 4 and 5. No. To be effectual there would have to be delivery of the papers to the beneficiaries in the lifetime of the donor. But a solicitor upon being personally consulted would probably be able to devise some conveyancing plan by which the object in view could be substantially attained.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S ANIMALS.

The first member of the British Antarctic expedition under Captain Scott has left England in connection with the work of the expedition, and expects to be absent three years. This is Mr. Cecil Meares, who is going to Siberia to obtain dogs and ponies. He will travel north from the Amur district to Yakut, and may have to go to Okhotsk, and on to the Verkhoiansk mountains, a region which is one of the coldest in the world.

Mr. Meares, after securing the dogs, will commence the collection of ponies in the country round Harbin. All the animals will be taken to Vladivostock, and shipped to Kobe, where they will be transferred to another steamer for conveyance to New Zealand. Mr. Meares, with his animals, will join the main body of the expedition on board the 'Terra Nova' in New Zealand in December.

WORLD'S WELFARE

IN THE HEART OF THE HIMALAYAS.

(Mrs. Helen M. Holcomb, in the 'Record of Christian Work.')

In the northern Himalaya mountains are several resorts to which Europeans, who are able for a time to lay aside their duties in the plains, flee during the summer months, to escape the almost unendurable heat. One of the most beautiful and salubrious of these resorts is Dalhousie, which was acquired by purchase from the Raja of Chamba as a sanatorioum for Europeans.

Twenty-three miles distant from Dalhousie, and at a lower elevation is the town of Chamba, the capital of the state. It is an ancient town, and is full of richly endowed temples, connected with which are great numbers of idle, ignorant, and dissolute priests. Here the Raja has his palace and his court.

The kingdom of Chamba is in the heart of the Himalayas, with Kashmir on one side and Thibet on the other. In it are found precipitous mountains, covered with perpetual snow. There are high grassy slopes and deep valleys, clothed with the richest verdure. Here are found forests of pine, rhododendron, and oak.

Dalhousie had been a health resort for Europeans for twelve years or more before any effort was made to carry the gospel into Chamba. There was no missionary free to enter upon this work, and no Board ready to assume the responsibility of mission work in so remote and difficult a field. But a pioneer was at length found, who was willing, in reliance upon the Lord alone, to carry the gospel into Chamba. This was the Rev. William Ferguson, the chaplain of a Scottish regiment. He had contributed generously to the cause of missions, but had taken no active part in the work. His small spark of missionary zeal had been fanned into a flame' while in attendance upon a missionary conference held in Lahore, the capital of the Puniab, and he resolved to resign his chaplaincy, and to devote himself to pioneer mission work. He chose Chamba as his field of labor. He had made the acquaintance of the Raja in Dalhousie, and did not anticipate opposition fro mthe young ruler.

When Mr. Ferguson arrived in Chamba with two Indian associates, the Raja placed at his disposal, as a temporary residence, two rooms in a tower over a gateway leading to the garden of the palace, with permission to pitch his tent in the garden itself. As soon as possible after his arrival, Mr. Ferguson began in a very unique way, in order to attract attention, to proclaim the gospel. Taking with him his two associates he began a tour of the city. As they advanced halts were made in the principal street, and then in English the missionary proclaimed this message: 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!' This was repeated in Hindustani by one of his companions, and in Hindi by the other.

The little procession at length reached the palace, and, as in the streets of the town, so there the gospel message was repeated. The Raja accompanied by his ministers came out and listened in silence to the proclamation thrice delivered.

As the messengers were about to depart, the Raja detained them. 'I pledge myself,' he said, with great solemnity, 'in the name of god of Chamba, to make provision for a year's sustenance for the missionary.'

The following day the three messengers again went forth, this time with a new proclamation: 'For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.'

Day after day the gospel message was in this strange manner made known to high and low, rich and poor alike.

At length Mr. Ferguson, who had some knowledge of medicine, began, in imitation of the Great Physician, to relieve physical suffering, as he found opportunity, by means of a boil which he carried, calling around him those who needed such help as he could give.

The hamlets in the vicinity of Chamba, perched on the sides of the mountains, with deep and narrow valleys lying between, were very difficult of access, but the indefatigable missionary found a way to reach the dwellers on these precipitous heights. He procured a large speaking trumpet, and by its use made himself heard across the valleys, startling the people by a voice which seemed to come from above, pouring into their ears such a message as this: 'Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.'

The zeal of the missionary made a profound impression on the Raja, who, as a token of his favor, bestowed upon him, as a free gift, two and a half acres of land in a very fine position in the town. Upon this was a small dwelling, which for a time served as a mission residence, but at a later period Mr. Ferguson, at his own cost, erected on the site a commodious house.

During the first year of work in Chamba, forty-two converts received the ordinance of Christian baptism. One of these became a preacher of the gospel, and was in every way a help and a comfort. A church was organized with a regular kirk session. A school was opened, and an effort was made to teach all the Christians and their families to read. A young man of the Brahman, or priestly, caste, who from the first had been much interested in the truths of Caristianity, was baptized and received into the Church, and eventually became its pastor, an office which he still holds, revered and beloved.

In 1876, Mr. Ferguson, because of impaired health, was obliged to take a furlough to Scotland, leaving in charge of the work a missionary who, like himself, had resigned a lucrative appointment under the British Government to engage in mission work. Mr. Ferguson had labored independently, but while in Scotland he arranged with the Foreign Mission Committee for the transfer of the Chamba Mission to the Church of Scotland, with all the property which had been acquired during the establishment of the mission.

When Mr. Ferguson returned after an absence of two years or more, it was not to relinquish the work so dear to him, and to leave it in charge of a young medical missionary, who had come out to India three years before, Dr. John Hutchison, and who is still the active and efficient missionary there. Of the work of his predecessor, Dr. Hutchison wrote at a later date: 'For the work done by the founder of the Chamba Mission, feel an intense admiration. He laid 'he foundations of the mission firm and strong, and it has been ours to reap a harvest from the seed which he had sown. Our most valuable and reliable helpers are the men who received baptism from his hands.'

Before Mr. Ferguson's withdrawal from the field, the Raja, who in many ways had shown favor to the mission died and was succeeded by his nephew, a minor. Happily there was no change in the friendly attitude of those in authority in relation to the mission. The state hospital was committed to the care of Dr. Hutchison, and the hospital became henceforth the channel of a wide influence, throughout the state. Dr. Hutchison found abundant scope for medical work, but he did not confine himself to this. A Scottish lay-evangelist was sent to assist him. Bazaar preaching was begun, schools were opened, and all ordinary methods of missionary work, evangelistic, medical and educational, were vigorously prosecuted.

In the hill-country of India there are great numbers of lepers. Despised and cast out from their homes, the condition of this afflicted class calls for the deepest commiseration. For such sufferers in Chamba and the surrounding country, an asylum was provided, into which all who desired to avail themselves of this beneficent provision were received, fed, clothed, cared for medically, and instructed in the truth of Christianity.

Dr. Hutchison did not confine his missionary efforts to the capital or its immediate neighborhood, but made tours far into the interior, passing over the second range of the Himalayas to Pangi, a valley of the Chinab river, and on the confines of the Chamba state. There was no literature in the language of the people of these mountain regions, but determined to overcome even such obstacles, type was prepared and small sheets with the Lord's prayer, the Beatitudes, and some other portions of Scripture were printed. These were succeeded by whole books of the Bible so that the gospel found its way to the homes of the people.

To penetrate into these mountain fastnesses was difficult in the extreme. The missionary and his associates were obliged to traverse a snowy pass 14,300 feet high. While following the course of the Chinab river, in some places the path had been carried away by the snows of winter, obliging the travellers to crawl on hands and knees, and to move with the utmost caution, as a false step would precipitate them into the roaring torrent far below. As the valley widened villages increased. The people welcomed the coming of Dr. Hutchison and his staff, eager to receive medical relief for their bodily ailments, and very willing to listen to the gospel message. To engage in the work of itineration under circumstances of so much difficulty, and even of danger, required sublime courage, as well as undaunted faith. During the years in which this work has been carried on, no thought of abandoning it has been entertained by these heroic toilers. It is regarded as a part of the work which God in his providence has given them to do.

The Raja, who was but a child when Dr. Hutchison entered upon his work in Chamba, learned to look upon the missionary as a friend, and when the time arrived for him to assume his duties as chief ruler of his kingdom, the missionaries felt no fear that their work as evangelists would be checked. Dr. Hutchison retained his place as medical director of the state hospital, while the physician in charge was a Christian convert. There were schools not only in Chamba itself, but in other parts of the state. Work was carried on by lady missionaries in schools for girls, in the homes of the people, and they were welcomed even in the palace, the Raja in token of his appreciation sending them on one ocasion a donation of one thousand rupees in aid of the work in which they were engaged.

Though manifesting no personal interest in Christianity, the Raja was not a devotee of Hinduism. The palace, a group of temples and two houses occupied by the missionaries, are built on a ridge, beneath which stretches a level plot of ground, covered with smooth green turf, the 'village green,' and here, when the heat of the day is over, the children assemble for games. A few years ago the Raja wished to enlarge this playground, and in order to do this, the removal of a temple and the buildings connected with it became necessary. The Raja consulted the attendant priests in reference to the proposed measure ,promising ample compensation. They were not, however, disposed to accede to the wishes of their ruler. Without further ado the Raja caused all the buildings connected with the temple to be removed. After a time he gave orders that the temple itself should be demolished, and to their chagrin the priests received no remuneration.

The Raja occasionally attended service in the mission church. In India it is the usual custom when entering a dwelling for the people of the country to remove the shoes, while the head remains covered. In Christian congregations the worshippers make bare the head. Following this custom, the Raja when attending divine service, uncovered his head. 'Why does your majesty do this?' asked a member of his suite on one occasion. 'I uncover my head to no man,' was the reply, 'but God is above all, and in his sanctuary I uncover my head to do him homage.'

The mission church building had become too small for the increasing congregation, and it was at length decided to erect another and a larger sanctuary. The sides of many of the mountains in Chamba are clother with forests of valuable timber. When Dr. Hutchison applied to the Raja for permision to purchase timber from these forests for the proposed church building, the Raja replied by asking to be allowed to see the plan of the building. This was at once sent to him. In a short time it was returned, accompanied by a note from the Raja, asking to be allowed to build, entirely at his own expense ,the church for the Christian congregation. The generous offer was gratefully accepted, and the church in which the Christian congregation of Chamba now worships was the gift of the Raja.

It was our privilege several years ago to pay a visit to Chamba. At that time we had no personal acquaintance with Dr. Hutchison, but we were anxious to see something of the work in this field in the heart of the Himalayas, of which most interesting accounts had been received. On our arival we went at once to the travellers' rest-home. It was evening and we intended to call on the misionary in the morning. Learning that there were strangers in the travellers' bungalow, and that these were missionaries, Dr. Hutchison at once called on us and took us to his own house, where two or thre delightful days were spent. During this time we learned much of what God had brought in a field of which, outside India, little is known, but where most heroism and effective work has been done.

The amiable Raja, who so materially aided the mission cause in Chamba, passed away, as do the majority of Indian rulers, in early manhood. Surrounded by flatterers and the enthralments of an Oriental court, many of the ruling chiefs yield to the evil influences about them, though knowing full well that their manners of life will sap the foundations of their physical strength and send them to an early grave.

The Raja had no son, and his brother, a man of unusual intellectual ability, who had been his prime minister, was his successor. Though maintaining a friendly attitude in respect to the mission, the present Rajah is less generous in his gift than was his predecessor

'CATCH-MY-PAL.'

'The Catch-my-Pal Movement' is at the moment attracting great public attention in the northern or Protestant section of Ireland. The nature of the movement will scarcely be suspected from the designation which has attached to it in popular speech; it is really an organization for the reclamation of drunkards. The originator, who is a Presbyterian Minister, living at Armagh—Patterson by name—had no intention of launching a general reform work; he stumbled into his present great service in a spontaneous attempt to help a poor fellow whom he found dead drunk at the foot of an Armagh lamp-post one day last July. By dint of genuine Christian sympathy and much hard work, Mr. Patterson succeeded in sobering the man up and persuading him to quit the drink. Then he sent the fellow to get a drunken 'pal' and together they saved him. The three then went to work for a fourth. By the time Mr. Patterson had reformed six of the tipplers, he found to his surprise that he had actually started a 'movement.' It was organized later under the dignified name of 'The Protestant Total Abstinence Union,' but the public has not been able to remember that title. The main idea of using drunkards to save drunkards has been so perfectly expressed in the phrase 'Catch my pal' that only that name is known to the 'man in the street.' Branches are now established in seventy places in the province of Ulster, and 10,000 members are enrolled. Mr. Patterson is overwhelmed with invitations to visit Dublin, Glasgow, London and many other British cities, but so far he remained in his native province. Mr. Patterson has been freed by his Presbytery from his pastoral duties for three months, and there seems reason to hope, from the latest accounts, that in the whole of 'County Armagh there will soon be not a single Protestant, at least, who is not also a pledged total abstainer. The Roman Catholics in the south and west of Ireland are also engaging in a vigorous temperance propaganda.

THE LEPERS AT WORK.

(By the Rev. F. Hahn, Purulia, India, in 'Without the Camp.')

Round our Leper village there is a large area of fallow land of which we have brought under cultivation during the last twelve years about five acres, chiefly with the help of those of our lepers who are still able to do some work. The breaking up of the soil requires more strength than our patients possess, and therefore some hired labor was necessary to get the first and most difficult task done. Labor such as this means money, and cattle and implements also cost money. The Committee gave me permission to take a loan of £133 from Government under the Land Improvement Act, for which we shall have to pay interest at six percent, and which must be refunded within four years. A Government expert was of opinion that, given good seasons, we could do this by the produce of the land, and that after that we might have a nett income of £ or more per annum. The expert came recently to inspect the work done, and he was satisfied that over ten acres more had been brought under cultivation, with means to water them. The opinion is satisfactory, at least, so far as it shows we have been able to achieve something with the loan from Government. I dare say, however, that if our lepers did not help us so willingly and diligently, we would not have accomplished half of what has been done. I had to warn them frequently not to overwork themselves, when I saw them again and again bathed in perspiration; but they said it did them good, as they felt better after work in the open air. When jokingly asked how much wages they would demand, the reply was, that they did not work for wages like hired coolies, but as children of their mabap (or father and mother)—the Leper Mission. That's a right spirit, is it not? Such gratuitous labor is welcome fruit of the Holy Spirit working in their hearts.

Do you suppose that these leper children and women do their work in the fields without chatting? Ah! you should hear them! How heartily they laugh, and how lustily they sing! There is life in such a scene, and it does them good. It gives them better appetite and better sleep, and the evening service is doubly enjoyable after having been out in the fields almost the whole day. They thank God that they are still able to do something useful, and to help the Mission to maintain our leper village. With work in the garden and work in the field, they quite forget having been expelled from home and village, and realize even more than they ever did before that here, in the leper village, they have found a home. May it be to all of them a stepping-stone to the Home above!

WOO LA TA.

(By Mrs. Donald MacGillivray, Shanghai.)

About thirty-five years ago, a Chinese woman named Woo was walking the streets of the native city of Shanghai and was led to enter the L. M. S. street chapel. Doubtless it was curiosity which in a great measure led her to venture on this bold step, for in those days to be a Christian or to identify oneself with Christians, meant even more than it does in China today.

But God had work for this Chinese woman. He had chosen her to do great things for him, and it was in his plan that this ignorant Chinese soul heard that day the call of the Master. It was a plain, ugly building, but Mrs. Woo saw only the beauty of her Saviour, and heard his voice saying, 'Come unto me, all ye that are weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest.' Yes, she was heavy-laden, and in need of rest. Her husband was an opium-smoker, and she was one of many wives; with childlike faith she accepted this offered love and rest and laid her burden at his feet.

But now new troubles arose. From a human standpoint it would not have been strange if this poor, weak woman had given up the fight, if she had sometimes thought her burdens were heavier instead of lighter, and the promise of 'rest' not for her. For this 'new-born child' had to pass through the fire of bitter persecution on all sides. Her husband's anger was terrible, and many were the beatings she had to bear.

Her husband used many devices to keep her from attending the service, sometimes shutting her up, and at other times taking her outdoor garments from her. One Sunday, when he knew it was Communion Sunday, she was locked in by herself for the day. But she was not alone. Her heart was full of joy, and in after years she delighted to tell others how she partook of the Communion on that Sunday. At first her sorrow was great that she could not go to church, and with the other Christians join in that holy service. But a voice, God's voice, told her she could have communion with him there. So she spread a piece of white cloth on the table, and with a Chinese cake and some tea, but without priest or altar, she partook of the Communion. It was truly done in 'remembrance of him.'

A few years passed away, and she left her husband and came to the mission as a Bible woman. She was not the proper wife, and so she had no hesitation in taking this step. And there in that mission compound she was a faithful worker for twenty-five years, the comforter, the adviser, and teacher of all the women converts and inquirers who came there. In times of sickness, of joy or sorrow, of doubt or backsliding, Woo La Ta was always ready with her words of comfort or admonition. Generous and loving to a fault, she was often imposed upon, but no word of complaint passed her lips. In the hospital, in the home, on the street, she was ever eager to testify for her Master.

The foreign missionaries, especially the lady workers, looked up to her as a beloved colleague and adviser. Well can I recall the day when, with outstretched hands, and eyes glistening with tears, she welcomed me to China. Well, also, do I remember her prayers for my parents and sisters, who had spared their daughter and sister, and for me, too, that I would soon learn the language and be able to speak to them. Her prayers were an inspiration, her whole soul being poured out before God both for herself and for others. At one time when she thought her 'new lady' was not well, she startled me in a meeting by praying that the red would come back to my cheeks as on my arrival from home.

I could crowd this paper with sweet and loving memories of Woo La Ta, but I have only time and space to give you one or two peeps into a Chinese woman's heart.

One day not long after my arrival in China, she asked me if I would go with her to a Pagoda, where a yearly religious procession was taking place. On the advice of older missionaries in the compound I did not go, as the people were often at that time in a very excited state. But afterwards I learned from an eye-witness that Mrs. Woo and another old Christian woman were there. With gospels and tracts they went in and out among the crowd letting their light shine in a dark place. This was no small thing for a Chinese woman to do, and probably cost them much.

I had been about seven months in the land when Mrs. Woo thought it quite time that her 'new lady' commenced work. So, in spite of many protestations of inability, it was arranged that I should lead the next women's Christian Endeavor meeting, on the condition that she was to sit by my side and do the praying. Many will be able to sympathize with the inexperienced missionary with just a few words and phrases of the language at her command. You will imagine how often the lesson was read over beforehand, the numbers of the hymns repeated, and even a very few sentences on the lesson committed to memory. But Mrs. Woo was there, a 'tower of strength,' full of delight that her lady was in harness, and she was to lead in the opening prayer, so all promised well. The hymn was sung, the women were just going on their knees to pray, when, alas, someone came to the open door and called out that Mrs. Woo was needed in the hospital. The dear simple soul forgot the new missionary and her fears; it was enough that she was needed, so off she trotted leaving me with a room full of Chinese women on their knees waiting for the prayer. An inspiration seized me, we would repeat the Lord's Prayer, and so I asked them to do so. But no sound came. Evidently the new missionary's Chinese was not perfect, and my own voice only commenced 'Our Father,' down to 'Thy kingdom come.' Then memory failed; not a word more of Chinese would come, so with 'amen' I got up and the women followed my example. But Mrs. Woo soon returned, bright and beaming, and we had some praying afterwards.

One day we had been having an anti-footbinding meeting, and I had been speaking to the women from I. Cor. vi., 20. About 10.30 that evening, to my surprise, Mrs. Woo opened my study door. Traces of recent tears were in evidence, and anxiously I inquired as to what was troubling this earnest, warm-hearted helper. Only this: She had once had baby girls and had bound their feet. Was God angry with her for so maiming their bodies? At the resurrection would their bodies be stunted, their feet small, their walk halting? No, no; she was told, it would be a perfect body, 'Sown in corruption, raised in incorruption; sown in dishonor, raised in glory.' But the grief was deeper, and presently it came out. 'Will my little ones be in heaven, they knew nothing of Jesus Christ? Sometimes I feel I shall not be quite happy in heaven if they are not there.' How was the missionary to answer this pathetic question? At that time I was not a mother, but the mother's heart appealed to the woman's heart, and for a moment there was silence. Could I comfort her? Yes, I could tell her of our Father's wonderful love and wisdom; that he loved her children, that he knew all about her, and about them; that his judgment was unerring, his grace fathomless as the sea. It was not her fault; therefore, she must trust her Father and leave it with him. He could not, would not be unkind, and so she was comforted.

And now she has gone to her reward. Heaven is richer, and earth is poorer for the departure of this saint. She had been failing for some months. She was removed to the hospital, but it was soon known that Woo La Ta's days on earth were nearly over. Soon she was to hear the call, 'Come up higher.' No fear of death crossed her mind. When she knew she was going to die, she made all the arrangements for her funeral. The native pastor was called to buy the coffin; her grave clothes (prepared a long time before) were laid out, even to a new pair of shoes. A relative was sent for, who, under Woo La Ta's own direction, sat by her bedside and embroidered a cross on the outer garment which she was to wear in her coffin. On the four sides of the cross were the Chinese characters meaning, 'Jesus,' 'Happiness,' and 'Eternal life.' On the Sunday preceding her death she was very low. The Chinese pastor announced in church that Woo La Ta would probably be buried one day of the week, he could not say which day as she was not yet dead, but he would endeavor to let them know so that they might attend her funeral. After the service the women filed into the hospital to take a last look, to say farewell to their departing friend. The tears fell, sobs were heard, the lady missionary in charge of the hospital said it was a sight long to be remembered.

Some of these details concerning the arrangements for the funeral may seem strange to us, perhaps even slightly repugnant to some, but can we not learn this lesson from it, the total absence of fear when death was approaching, because she knew that 'death was swallowed up in victory.'

Shortly before the soul left the worn-out body one of the missionaries asked her if she was happy. 'Yes,' she said, 'it is all peace. I feel as though my bed is being lifted up, up, right up to heaven.' Then later she exclaimed, 'I see four bright lights. Oh, glory, glory glory!' And so her Saviour took her to her reward. On the day of her funeral the church was filled with a crowd of sorrowing men, women, and children, and sobs came from all parts of the building. As the big Chinese coffin lay there in the midst of the church it was hard to believe that all that remained on earth of dear Mrs. Woo was enclosed within these boards. But we knew that she was not there. Her active, loving spirit could not be boxed up in that way, especially if she knew that there was a heathen woman within sound of her voice. Indeed, we found ourselves looking around almost expecting to see her moving about helping the women and children in their seats.

As the coffin covered with flowers was carried across the threshold I could not help thinking of the hundreds, yes, thousands, of times her tired feet had passed in and out of that doorway, ever busy on her Master's business. 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyrighted, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

March 6, 1910.

Jesus the Healer. Matt. 8:2-17.

Golden Text. Himself took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses. Matt. 8-17.

Verses 2-4. What is the nature of the disease of leprosy?

How many points of resemblance are there between leprosy and sin?

How were lepers treated in those days?

How had this leper probably learned that Jesus had power to heal him?

Did Jesus desire that this leper should never tell who had healed him, or that he should tell the priest first, and thus get his cure officially recognized before telling any other person?

If God wills he can do anything; but to how many of our requests may we be certain that he will say 'I will'

What prompted Jesus to grant the request and to heal this leper?

Verse 5.—What was the position of a centurion, and if he had been some obscure person, would Jesus have treated him just as courteously?

Verses 6, 7.—What benefit is it to us, to-day, to bring our sick ones to Jesus?

So far as the records show, Jesus while in the flesh, healed all the sick ones that were brought to him, is that sufficient to prove that he will do the same to-day?

Verses 8, 9.—From the commendation which Jesus afterwards gave him, was not this man more worthy than he thought?

What are the relative moral values of thinking too much, or thinking too little of ourselves?

Why should not a man be blamable, for folly if not for sin, for having an estimate of himself, whether for or against, other than the facts warrant?

What was the ground for this man's sublime faith, and is such faith possible, for all of us, where we pray for specific things?

What is the force of the centurion's analogy between obedience rendered him as a general, and the instant obedience of the laws of nature to the commands of Jesus? 'Speak the word only.'

Verse 10.—What reasons is there to believe, that in every nation, and under every form of error and superstition, men are found who fear God, and that all who do fear him are accepted of him?

Verses 11, 12.—When it comes to a matter of personal salvation, what advantage did the Jews have over the Gentile, and what advantage has a man from a Christian family over one from the family of an infidel

What is the reason for the belief that many heathen will be saved in that day, and many church members shut out in the darkness?

Verse 13.—Have you any reason to believe that this man's faith and its results, are other than typical of cases that are constantly happening?

Verses 14-17.—Does God to-day purpose to cure our sick miraculously, like these cases, or are these exceptional and for a special purpose? This question is to be answered in writing by members of the club).

Lesson for Sunday, March 13th, 1910. Two Mighty Works. Matt. 8:23-34.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

March 6th, 1910.

JESUS THE HEALER.

(Matt. viii., 2-17.)

Golden Text.—Himself took our infirmities and bare our sickness.—Matt. viii., 17.

(Davis W. Clark.)

It was no matter of caprice that Jesus went to Capernaum. It was the centre of population. There were nine large cities in immediate proximity. And the combined population of the district approximated three million souls. Comparatively remote from the ecclesiastical centre of Palestine, the prejudice against the new Teacher and his doctrine was correspondingly less. There Jesus reached the masses.

There was an irresistible attractiveness in Jesus. Men flew to him like iron filings to a magnet. He drew men to himself. He could not be hid. He is still the most attractive character in all history, as he is the most conspicuous personage. Having been lifted up, he is drawing an ever-increasing multitude to himself. But each must determine for himself whether this attraction shall result in a permanent attachment to the Master. Alas, for Capernaum! It was for the most part curiosity, or mere bodily healing, or loaves and fishes that brought the populace to Jesus. And so a city exalted to heaven is brought down to hell. It is an utter desolation, as is indeed the whole region. One leaky boat floats where once a goodly fleet rode at anchor. Jesus' words, 'Woe unto thee, Capernaum!' seem to wake the echoes of the solitude.

It is as if the whole healing ministry of Jesus is compressed in a single paragraph. On the dark background of human misery the pity and power of the Master shine resplendent. Sympathy in each instance flowers into helpfulness. Leprosy, palsy, and fever fly at his rebuke. The spell of demons is broken. Evil spirits are exorcised. And then, as if further specification is impossible, it is all summed up in the saying, 'He healed all that were sick.' The account closes with a choral strain from the prophet, the most appropriate possible. 'He took our infirmities and bare our sicknesses.'

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

The scene of Jesus' tireless activity is at once transferred from the publicity of the synagogue to the sweet privacy of the home of the chief of the apostles. What Peter has just seen of the Master's power emboldens him to call his attention to an instance of sickness in his own home—a low, consuming, fatal fever.

This domestic miracle will produce no such sensation as that wrought in the synagogue, but love for his disciple and a desire to confirm his somewhat unstable character, as well as sympathy for the sufferer, leads Jesus to give the word and touch of power.

What God does is well done. No tedious convalescence succeeds the breaking of the fever. As a token of gratitude the sick woman instantly rises from her couch and prepares a savory meal. All unconsciously she gives a convincing evidence of the perfection of her cure; at the same time she refreshes the Master after the toils of the day and fortifies him for the overwhelming exactions of the early evening.

For scarcely was the meal finished before the street in front of Peter's house was converted into a hospital. The miracles of the day had been a silver chime whose notes of hope had sounded in every shadowed home. In obedience to the encouraging call, when the setting sun had absolved the people from their overstrained notions of Sabbath observance, they came with confidence to him whose sovereign power had had such a conspicuous exemplification.

From one sufferer's mat to another Jesus walked in that hastily extemporized lazar-house under the stars. Nor did he desist as long as there was a tiny sufferer left on any gentle mother's bosom.

Now we know how Capernaum was lifted to heaven in point of privilege. No other city had such perfect exhibition of Jesus' power. In a single night every malevolent demon was expelled, every diseased person was made whole. The sun went down upon a sick and suffering city. It rose upon one healed and happy.

Yet see once more the inveterate power of sin. Those mighty works produced no general or lasting faith in Jesus. Capernaum's doom was deserved. One fairly hears the Master's stern words still waking the echoes of her desolation, 'Thou shalt be brought down to hell!'

In Hans Holbein's Dresden Madonna the Babe in his mother's arms seems struck with deadly sickness. In the foreground stands a child whose radiant health makes sharp contrast with that of the puny Babe. It is a picture of the legend that Jesus even in his infancy took upon himself the infirmities of others.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Feb. 28.—Matt. viii., 2-17.
Tuesday, March 1.—Mark i., 21-31.
Wednesday, March 2.—Mark i., 32-45.
Thursday, March 3.—Luke xvii., 11-19.
Friday, March 4.—Mark x., 46-52.
Saturday, March 5.—Isa. xxxv.
Sunday, March 6.—Psa. ciii., 1-18.

Many Women Suffer Untold Tortures in Silence

They Can Be Relieved by Keeping the Blood Supply Rich and Pure with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A woman needs a blood-building medicine regularly just because she is a woman. From maturity to middle life the health and happiness of every woman depends upon her blood, its richness and its regularity. If her blood supply is irregular she suffers from headaches, backaches, sideaches, and other unspeakable distress which only women know. Some women have grown to expect this suffering at regular intervals and to bear it in hopeless silence. But women would escape much of this misery if they took a box or two of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to help them over each critical period. These pills actually make new blood. They help a woman just when nature makes the greatest demand upon her blood supply. They have done this for thousands of women throughout Canada, why not for you?

Mrs. Joseph Kinney, Gilbert's Cove, N.S., says:—"For ten years I suffered from nervousness and those troubles that make the lives of so many women one of almost constant misery. At times I would be confined to my bed for weeks. I spent sleepless nights and seemed to lose all courage. I tried several doctors but they failed to give me any relief. The last doctor I consulted told me frankly that he could not undertake my case unless I would undergo an examination. It was then I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. After taking six boxes I was much improved in health, but I continued to take the Pills for a couple of months more when I felt like a new woman, and was enjoying such health as I had not experienced for ten years before. I have had no return of this trouble since, but I have used the Pills once since that time for the after effects of la grippe, and the result was all I hoped for. These are plain facts from my own experience, and I have always felt that I cannot too strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the many women who suffer as I did."

You can get this great blood-building, health restoring medicine from any dealer in medicines or direct by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the launch :—

Mrs. James Black, Cartier, Que.	$ 1.00
Mrs. I. M. Burrows, Leamington.	25.00
Knox Church Sunday-school, Shediac, N.B.	6.75
James Campbell, Content, Alta.	5.00

Received for the new hall at Harrington :—

G. K. N. Budd, Rossway, N.S.	10.00
Mrs. I. M. Burrows, Leamington.	25.00
Peviously acknowledged	811.67
Total on hand, Feb. 15.	$884.42

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, stating with subscription the object towards which it is to be placed.

THE PRESSMAN AND THE MISSIONARY.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, the well-known journalist and war correspondent, was present at the Congo Exhibition, held in London recently, during which he made a striking statement on the subject of missions. The following are extracts from his address:

'Do missions produce permanent improvement in the lives of the natives? Is Christianity good for the uncultured native? Would it not be better if you left him to his surroundings? He is quite happy there. Or give him an education not on religious lines, but teach him some trade and make him a good worldly citizen.

'I have often debated these questions in my own mind; but I have come to this conclusion, that unless you base your civilization upon Christian teaching you are building upon sand. Whilst I have known thousands of cases where bad men have been made good, and good native men better, I have not known a single instance where Christianity has made a bad native any worse.

'Now I come to the Congo missionary. I refer to him at this stage, because he is a man who has proved beyond doubt his ability in making a native man a Christian, and also of giving him a good technical training.

'My acquaintance with Congo missionaries began a few years ago when I was travelling through Africa. I saw every type of mission and representative men of each. The first thing which struck the sceptic about the missionary was his extraordinary breadth of view, his clearheadedness, and his entire absence of that melancholy which is popularly supposed to furnish the atmosphere in which he lives.

'I once had occasion to sail on the 'Livingstone,' and someone said to me, 'You know what these missionaries are, you will have to put on your praying boots.' But on the first morning after we sailed a missionary came up to me and said, "If you do not want to come to prayers in the morning you need not." "But won't the other missionaries be annoyed if I do not come?" "Oh, no! You need not think you are the only heathen on board."

On the 'Livingstone' there were two Christian natives, and these men answered this question. "Does Christianity make men do good work?" Two years before they had been heathens, but in time they came under the influence of the missionary and became Christians. One of them especially showed great adaptability. The missionaries taught him to read and write, and to build a clean and attractive little house instead of the filthy but in which he had been living; they taught him the elements of applied science, and at the time of my visit he was running the engine of the 'Livingstone' with a skill equal to that of any white man. . . . One of the greatest surprise which I had while in Africa was on climbing up a hill to come upon a complete printing press. It was a most astonishing discovery. I may say that they have not yet commenced the daily press, but they issue a splendid quarterly, and there I saw a number of native boys at the frames composing.

'But above anything else, they stand as the embodiment of justice. The only justice that there is to be found in that vast region is to be found under the missionary's roof. I am not here to deal with the political question. I do not know sufficient about it. I know what an abominable system exists and I am very glad that I am not very interested in it; because if I had it very much at heart, and I saw the very extraordinary way in which our Ministers of State treat this question, I might be tempted to go into hysterics. . . .'

The speaker also expressed his conviction that the missionaries he had met were, one and all, actuated by the highest and most disinterested motives. What was it, he asked, that these men found so fascinating in following a missionary career in Africa? It certainly was not the hope of material gain, despite all the insinuations of the uninformed to this effect. He would not, as a man of the world, dream of accepting such risks and hardships for so little monetary reward. H. would not accept such a position for £3,000 a year. But some of these missionaries were living on no more than would supply the lecturer with cigars. It was their Christian faith by which they were sustained, and he was impressed with the fact that their objects were beyond all question spiritual.

H. J. HUNTER, M.D.

(In 'Presbyterian Witness.')

The great difficulty with all the foreigners is the difference of language, and it is hard for us to understand how cruel a barrier it is. The growth of the colonies is easy of explanation. The poor, homesick immigrant in a strange new country, surrounded by the meaningless babble of a foreign tongue, hastens to the little settlement of 'ain folk' as naturally as a child to its mother's knee. The greatest hindrance to the acquirement of English by foreigners is our awful method of spelling. There are thousands of the older immigrants in this country who would already have a good knowledge of English if they had not been prevented by this unfortunate obstacle. The Russians, the Ruthenianns, the Poles, the Germans, the Scandinavians have all taken up and completed spelling reform in their several languages many years ago. Their children practically do not need to learn to spell. All that they require is to learn the alphabet and get a little practice in its use, when they can spell anything. With us it is necessary to learn the spelling of each individual word. I have met case after case of intelligent immigrants who started to study English but gave it up in despair simply on account of the spelling.

TRIUMPHANT LOVE.

Romans, viii., 38, 39.

To one who served his Saviour well
There came a grief no words could tell;
He keenly felt the pang;
But he was filled with restful awe,
And in the light of what he saw
In confidence he sang:—

'O Love that will not let me go,
I rest my weary soul in Thee;
I give Thee back the life I owe,
That in Thine ocean depths its flow
May richer, fuller be.'

He saw earth's noon-day light grow dim;
He knew that there must be for him
What starless night can bring:
But as the vail of sense withdrew
Of things unseen he had a view
And was inspired to sing:—

O Light that followest all my way,
I yield my flickering torch to Thee;
My heart restores its borrowed ray,
That in Thy sunshine's blaze its day
May brighter, fairer be.'

The owner of the fruit tree's life
At times must use the pruning knife
If he would fruit obtain:
So came the knife that pierced his soul;
But yielding to his Lord's control
He sang the sweet refrain:—

'O Joy that seekest me through pain,
I cannot close my heart to Thee;
I trace the rainbow through the rain,
And feel the promise is not vain
That morn shall tearless be.'

And then amid the pain and loss
He saw revealed through Calvary's cross
The path which he must tread,
His Saviour's presence he perceived,
And in the strength that he received
In joyful tones he said:—

'O Cross that liftest up my head,
I dare not ask to fly from Thee;
I lay in dust life's glory dead,
And from the ground there blossoms red
Life that shall endless be.'

T. WATSON.

Grantshurst, Ont., 1910.

THE BRIDGE BUILDERS

....BY....

ANNA CHAPIN RAY

Author of 'Quickened,' 'Hearts and Creeds,' 'By the Good Sainte Anne,' etc.

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To those Master Builders who, their courage unshaken by disaster to the old bridge, are already looking forward to an active part in fashioning the new.

Christmas Day, 1908.

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The sight-seeing trip of a little steamer from the old city of Quebec, up the St. Lawrence, to the scene of the great cantilever bridge in process of erection is occasion for the introduction of Jessica West and her father, a wealthy contractor from Arizone. Kay Dorrance, a young author of some ability, who had noticed Jessica and her father on the boat, meets mother and daughter together at the quiet house at which the young author is boarding. ... awakens Jessica's resentment by his greater consideration for her mother, a woman behind whose aggrieved manner he reads years of unhappiness, but at last he conciliates her, and soon he and Willis Stone Asquith, jr., a member of Quebec's best society, and the young Frenchman, de la Haye, are variously attracted by the girl's young charms. Young Asquith and his father have called on Mrs. ... for her husband's sake, and later Mrs. Asquith invites Mrs. West and Jessica to dinner. The girl's unconventional ways are a source of great discomfort to Dorrance, whose interest in her, nevertheless, increases. Quebec society is most hospitable, and Jessica has a good time. Colonel West is alarmed at her popularity, and determines to stop at least de la Haye's advances, and Dorrance, attempting to warn the girl against the Frenchman, incurs her displeasure. During the days that follow she is much in Asquith's society, and during a canoe trip with him they upset in a storm, and he saves her life. The Frenchman, de la Haye, takes Jessica to a rough political meeting, from which Dorrance rescues her, but is ill for some time as a result of the crush and struggle. Asquith, who has also been ill, as the result of the canoeing accident, celebrates his recovery by a trip with Jessica to see the bridge. His anxiety he finds is quite justified, and the next few days he spends at the scene where one day Col. West goes to find him.

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

Then came the stretch of open country, the slow rise up to the Garneau Bridge, spanning the gash in the encircling hills that ring the Chaudiere Basin. On the long red bridge, the Colonel broke his stride, halting to look about him while he chose his later path: on along the upper road which led to the bridge's long approach, or down along the steep, rocky slant which led to the river beach, and so on to the main pier just without the water's edge. Halting beside the rail of the bridge, he weighed the two alternatives, as one does weigh the rival claims whose final outcome is, after all, a matter of supreme indifference. Because it was of such supreme indifference to him, he weighed the matter carefully. His decision to take the lower path, however, made for him all the difference between life and the chance of swift, sudden death; but, for him, that chance was still veiled, still beyond his sight.

Even after his decision was taken for the beach, he stood a moment longer, looking down upon the picture at his feet. Behind him, the round, hill-locked basin lay in shadow. Before him, the sun smote sharply on the falling tide, turning the river to a coppery sheet of molten flame, on which the little 'Frontenac,' her tour completed, was sliding slowly home. Far down the stream, the twin gray cities seemed clasping hands across the narrowed channel. Above him, the great steel archway sought to span the sky, its tip still crested with the remaining portions of the giant gauntry, its shoreward end decked with one long plume of pear-gray smoke which lifted itself from the construction train, just passing on the bridge. The rolling vibration of the wheels came out across the distance and furnished a sombre bass to the high clink of hammer falling upon rivet, to the occasional voices which came floating down the stream. Across, upon the opposite shore, just to the westward of the bridge's other arm, a little boat lay drawn up on the beach, with two white spots beside it. Again the Colonel smiled. Dorrance and Jessica, no doubt, idling there until the sunset glow had deepened to glorify their homeward drifting on the tide. And, close at hand upon the nearer shore, the little scarlet-skirted child sat playing with her store of gathered pebbles, while she waited for her father's coming from his daily toil above her head. Again he smiled. Once on a time, Jessica had awaited him in that same way.

Turning, he left the bridge, went scrambling down the bank and out upon the beach, still glistening from the falling tide. Everything was very peaceful, very full of promise of another day just like so many in the past. Seen from close at hand, there was so little room for doubt. Everything was moving forward with the self-same order he had admired so often. It must be very late, though. He had loitered on the way. His hand was on his watch, when a shrill wistle from the shore sounded the signal for leaving work. Even from so far below, he could see the workmen stop, gather up their tools and then straighten their tired forms; could see the inspectors turn away, ready to leave their problems and anxieties for yet another night; could hear the jangling bell of the construction train, now poised far out above the stream. Yes, he was quite too late. However, he could turn back to meet Asquith at the Garneau Bridge, and go with him back to town. Nevertheless ,he lingered, his eye, as always, held by the grandeur of that unfinished archway jutting out across the coppery yellow sky.

A sudden crash exploded on the quiet air. A sudden flash of smoke, or was it dust, rolled up across the yellow sunlight. Then in the middle of the anchor arm, whence crash and flash had come, the great bridge slowly, surely lifted while, at the outward end, the giant traveller tilted slowly forward, tilted fast and faster out and out, then dropped down, down, down into the copper-colored river, dragging behind it thousands of tons of steel.

Far up upon the upper level of the bridge, far out beyond the gateway of or the towering mainposts, where he had spent the dreary, lagging hours which had passed, one after one, and brought no message, there Asquith, too, had heard the sudden crash. Turning about abruptly, he saw the mainposts swaying towards him, felt the bridge moving underneath his feet. Tired to the verge of complete exhaustion, he yet nerved himself to one great effort, the dashing towards the score. He knew the distance was a long one; he wondered vaguely, as he fled blindly on, to find his pathway leading up a long, steep slope. The bridge was swaying more and more; in his ears was the sound of groaning, writhing joints, of snapping bolts, of here and there are hideous human cry. Then, all at once, he ceased his running; the bridge beneath him parted and he dropped down, down, at first through untold agonies of thought and question and bitter certainty, at last to merciful darkness and a total peace.

Two hours later, another merciful darkness crept upon the scene, completely blotting out the terrified watchers on the shore, blotting out, too, the twisted heap of wreckage which stretched far out towards the middle of the stream. And, all alone and neglected in the growing darkness, a little scarlet-skirted child stretched out its baby arms to what had been a bridge, and called aloud,—

'Papa!' And again, 'Papa, it's time to come.'

But the father, deaf to the baby voice, like four score other workmen lay buried in that monster heap of wreckage.

CHAPTER XX.

To Jessica, sitting on the river bank, with Dorrance at her side, it seemed that the afternoon was as golden as the burnished surface of the stream, flowing past her feet. Before them on the sand rested their little boat, drawn up out of reach of the rising tide to await the ebb of tide and afternoon before it bore them homeward. And Dorrance stretched out at full length on the grass shared the content of Jessica. Under the lure of her presence, his doubtings of the day before had been swept from him. The present day, he felt assured, perhaps the present hour, would place him fairly on the threshould which led to the fulfilment of all his hopes.

They had set forth from the Maple Leaf, that morning, like two happy children starting for a long day's outing. Whatever the reservations of Dorrance's mood as he had come down the stairs, they had been forced to vanish, once he met Jessica. Never had the girl been more buoyant, more flashing in her wit than that self-same morning; and yet, even in her very buoyance, there had been an unfamiliar note of gentleness, of wistful caring for Dorrance's own point tof view. Asked, she herself would have denied the difference, denied it in all honesty. None the less, it was there, he result, maybe, only of her own overflowing happiness at the prospect of their long day together in the open. It might have been, though, that the happiness came from another cause. Girls have an extra sense at times like this, and Dorrance's mood was not a hard one to interpret.

All morning, and till long past noon, they rowed and drifted, now one, now the other at the oars. Far up the little river, into the little, little river and up it till they ran aground upon its shallows, in and opt amid the woodland the little boat held its vagrant intermittent way, now halting in a bit of shade, now mutting across the sunbeaten stream. And the talk was as vagrant as their wanderings; it touched the surface of their minds as lightly as the oars swept the surface of the water. Now and then it flashed like the golden drops which fell from their lifted oars, catching the sunlight as they fell.

Still like two happy, carefree children escaped from school for a day's outing, they tied their boat's bow to an overhanging branch and then, while Dorrance rested and gave advice, Jessicad spread out their luncheon in the boat. Their appetites were childlike, too, childlike their tranquil disregard of manners, wrangling as to which one should have which piece of what, as to which one had proved the better oarsman. They both were heedless of the fact that wrangling of that sort is a far better gauge of friendship than any amount of talk, however earnest.

Luncheon over, the talk flagged a little. Jessica, in the stern, dabbled her fingers in the running water and watched the fish playing their game of hide and seek amid the sunken roots. In the bow, Dorrance reclined at ease, enjoying the cigarette she had insisted on his lighting, and watching with indolent, half-closed eyes the girl at the other end of the little boat. While he watched her, his mind was busy with the change the three months had wrought upon his judgment of her character. Or had the change been not wholly one of judgment? Had the girl also changed? Keeping her old-time wit, her careless unconsciousness of the impression she created, had she yet smoothed down certain of the roughened edges? Had she gained, not so much in graciousness, as in the way she chose to show it? Or, after all, was it merely his great love which made him tolerant of what, a dozen weeks before, had seemed to him intolerable? His hands clasped behind his head, his eyes upon her face, he formed question after question, only to dismiss them all, unanswered. Never mind the past. Merely the future counted. Moreover, granted no unexpected hindrance, the setting of that day's sun would see the future made over into the present. He smiled to himself; then he cast aside the end of his smoked-out cigarette so suddenly that Jessica started, as she heard the little hiss upon the water.

'Yes?' she queried vaguely.

'Five pennies for your thoughts,' he told her.

Under her wire black hat, her face flushed rosily.

'Never. They're worth much more,' she answered, laughing. 'Besides, I never haggle.'

For a moment, he sat upright, looking at her intently.

'No,' he said deliberately then. 'I fancy not. You don't have to.'

The next minute, he yawned, rose and lazily stepped across the seat to his old place.

'Where now?' he asked. 'Dreamtime is over, and we'd best be moving; else you'll get bored and, what's worse, show it.'

For an instant, her eyes lay full on his, and in their grey depths was a light, gentle and very wistful. Then she too cast her dream aside and answered briskly,—

'Anywhere that's unexplored.'

'Out on the Saint Lawrence?'

She nodded, eager as a little girl.

'If you won't drown me. Still, as I've said before, I swim like a fish.'

'I wish I could say as much.' Dorrance's tone was full of envy.

'You don't?'

'Not now. I used.'

'Of course. I didn't think. Still,' she laughed, as if in the hope of making him forget her careless question; 'I think I can pull you into the boat, if anything goes wrong. It's always been dad's hobby, the teaching me to swim. When I was a little bit of a girl, one of my friends was drowned close to our house. From that day, dad took it on himself to see to it that I could look out for myself in any sort of current: swim, tread water, and all the rest. He wasn't satisfied, even, until one day he had me rescue him from drowning, tow him ashore and roll him on a barrel. Poor old dad!' Her laugh, never far below the surface, bubbled up and over. 'I expect his sides were sore for a week after. I knew he was only shamming, and I took it out of him with all my might.'

The dreaming was all dispelled by now. Light, trivial, broken by much laughter, the talk ran on while Dorrance turned the boat's bow straight down the stream, past the wooded shores, past the little village beneath the cliff which sheltered Jacques Cartier, centuries ago, under the low bridge, and out upon the mighty river, a sheet of dazzling blue under the yellow sun. The tide, flowing strongly upward, made it easy work to pull against the current, and they glided up and up for many furlongs, hugging the northern shore for shelter, while they watched the dazzling blue change to a yet more dazzling gold, as the sun, the zenith passed, sank in the western sky. Then, turning, they faced backwards down the stream, while Dorrance, borne on by the current, pulled but lightly at the oars to overcome the tide.

Back at the entrance of the little river, he hesitated for an instant, resting upon his oars while the boat drifted idly. Then, without a word to Jessica, he dropped his oars once more and fell to pulling sharply, steadily down the larger stream. Just above the northern arm of the new bridge, yet far away to lose the sharpness of its sounds, he turned the boat's bow towards the shore. A moment later, it grated on the pebbles of the beach. Rising, he held out his hand to Jessica.

'Come,' he said. 'Let's go ashore for a bit. It will rest us to move about, and it will be a good while yet before the tide is turning.'

However, their moving about amounted merely to the change from boat to grassy bank. There, on the soft green turf, Jessica dropped down and, with an inviting gesture, called Dorrance to a place beside her.

'I'm too contented even to explore,' she told him lazily. 'Let's just stay here a while. No one knows when we can come again.'

Then she fell silent, plucking the long glassblades beside her and braiding them, child fashion, to a ring. And Dorrance fell silent, too, watching her deft brown fingers at their trival task, watching her face, bent intently upon her aimless toil. Then, when the ring was done and lay, a bright green band, about her finger, he stirred a little, rolled over, resting on his elbow, and began to speak.

He talked aimlessly at first, with random references to their idle summer, then to the winter which had gone before. From that, he branched off into bits of talk regarding his home, his mother, his past life, warming a little, as his words ran on and called out an occasional question and comment from the girl seated by his side. By slow degrees, he came to speak less guardedly, with more of personality, and, by the same degrees, Jessica's interest increased. Her questions came more often, more often her little smile of understanding; while a second, larger ring, now almost unheeded in her lap.

And Dorrance, answering, told over bit by bit much of the record of his short young life, of his school-boy days and pranks, even of his school-boy dreams; of college; of his two wander-years, and of his first steps in his work, feeble steps only, yet tending towards the present with its acknowledged fame. Then, breaking off, he told her jovial stories of the absurdities which come into the life of every writer, until their old gay mood came back upon them and, side by side, they giggled like a pair of youngsters making holiday.

Then, with a sudden change of mood, and yielding to an impulse for which he, later, was quite unable to account, he flung his mirth aside and went back to that day, unendingly remembered, when, an edge of fame already in his hands, the future opening wide and sunny before him, he had started for the country club and for the final polo-match of a hard-contested season. But Jessica's hands ceased their busy moving and lay, hard shut, in her lap, while, with ther gray eyes on the distant river, she listened to the story that came after: the fierce excitement of the game, the spill, the dreary days of pain that followed, and then the undying consequences to himself. The end was long in coming, although Dorrance told his story simply and briefly as he might. When he had finished, she gave a little sigh.

'And then?' she asked, her eyes still on the flowing river.

'Then, as soon as I was able, I went back to work,' he answered quietly.

She turned her gray eyes on him then, and, for the first time in his knowledge of her, Dorrance saw the tears upon her cheeks.

'Yes, it was like you,' she said slowly. 'I might have known, without the asking.'

The river at their feet had time to whisper many things to both of them, before Dorrance spoke again. When he did speak, the subject of the accident was left behind, touched on and understood once for all. Instead, haltingly, and with the modesty of a half-grown lad, he touched upon the matter of his work, not of the past, but rather of the present and the future, not what he had done, but what he hoped to do. And Jessica, her gaze no longer on the river, listened with a grave attention, asking half-timid questions now and then. Her interest was manifest, manifest, too, her fear lest she intrude within some hiding-places of his mind. Asquith, lisening, would have been struck by the unlikeness of her present hesitancy to the way she had been wont to discuss his own profession with him, to her swift seeking of question and reply, to her clear expression of her grasp upon his point of view. The one was full of frankness, the other of reservations. However, Asquith was across the river, high up upon the bridge which jutted sharply out along the skyline towards them. And even Asquith, listening and struck by the difference, might yet have found it hard to explain.

Dorrance was sitting straight up now. Long before, he had risen from his old position, prone upon the ground, his head cradled in his arm, his eyes upon her face, risen as if in deference to the sudden rush of tears into the gray eyes above him. Now he sat erect, his knee bent, his strong brown hands clasped about it, his eyes resting up and out across the river, as if he dared not trust himself to meet the gaze of Jessica. At least, not yet. The time was coming, coming soon, he told himself, when he would turn to meet her gaze, meet it and hold it and let it go from him no more. But the afternoon lay long before him, long and happy. The past now was forgotten, the future almost in his grasp. He had only to stretch forth his hand, to turn his eyes to hers; that was all he needed to put it to the test. And after? He smiled a little to himself, as he recalled her early dictum. Conscious power? Well, after all, why not? Meanwhile, with the future close at hand, what need for haste? Why not prolong for a little the present moment, with all its consciousness of power, consciousness, too, of supreme content?

And so, hands clasped about his knee, eyes out upon the river, he talked on. Bit by bit and scarcely aware of what he was doing, he turned his whole life out for her inspection. Even as he talked and with a frankness quite apart from conceit, he rejoiced to himself that it had been a cleanly life, one whose fabric her honest gray eyes could scan from end to end. Simply and without reservation, he laid his past before her; inheritances, training, everything. Then just as simply he mapped out his future, a future of hard, honest work, of struggling towards an ideal he could never touch, an unremitting striving towards a receding goal. And, in all his future plans, his work could gain its full perfection through one source of inspiration only. What that inspiration was, however, Kay Dorrance did not tell. In stead, he left it nameless, value, something far too sacred for any words. None the less, he made it plain to her that for it, and by it, and by reason of its influence alone, his professional work could reach its highest excellence. And Jessica listened and understood, and, understanding, felt her very heart rush out to meet his own. Yet, never once her color wavered, never once her grey eyes fell from his intent face. Frank as a child, she still could hold herself away from self-betrayal. However, she, like Dorrance, realized that each moment measured by the dropping sun was bringing nearer to their grasp a wondrous future before whose radiant fulness her girlish eyes must droop, in dazzled wonder at what lay beyond.

Dorrance at last fell silent, his story done. With his lean brown hands still shut around his knee, his eyes upon the steel archway jutting out across the stream, he sat there motionless, lost in his own thoughts, his own anticipations. To Jessica's watching eyes, he looked a very boy as he sat there, his hair ruffled by the breeze and lying crisply about his face, his lips smiling a little, and full of deep content. He was just a merry boy, she told herself; then added that he was a man as well, forceful, dominant. Her own lips lost their laughing steadiness, her gray eyes faltered, even as she watched him. Then she too faced outward, looking up and across the stream.

For longer than they knew, they sat there silent, sat while the sun walked down across the sky, sat while the little ripples, eddying about before their feet, waited to tell them that the turning tide was ready now to bear them safely home. Then slowly, reverently, Dorrance moved his keen brown eyes until they rested full on Jessica's intent, expectant face.

'Jessica,' he said slowly, and, as he spoke, he laid one hand gently over hers.

Slowly also, as if she dreaded to lose the dreaming in the fact, the girl's face grew into attention. An instant later, Dorrance felt his hands roughly flung aside, while Jessica sprang to her feet and took a quick step forward on the bank.

'The bridge! Her voice was harsh, breathless. 'Look!' Her pointing finger helped out her failing breath.

Dorrance obeyed and looked. Then, as if stupefied by what he saw, he sat there motionless, speechless, almost mindless, and watched it till the finish of the tragedy. He saw the shore end of the bridge seem to be moving towards him, saw the great traveller move up and out, saw the swaying mainposts, saw the whole great steel pathway lower itself by inches and come as if sliding towards him until, forty feet above the water's level, it went crashing, hurtling down, shattering the copper surface of the stream and sending out rings of tossing waves that slowly died out in the distant levels of the mighty river which already was closing in above the tangled wreckage.

The last steel chord, bent, twisted, had writhed itself to rest; the last concentric ring of wave had settled back before the two watchers stirred, or spoke, or moved their frightened eyes. Then, white, terror-stricken, they faced each other for an instant, before Jessica spoke.

'Poor Mr Asquith!' she said brokenly. Then she shut away the sight with her clasped hands.

But Dorrance, risen now and standing by her side, was deaf to the sound of her half-smothered sobs, deaf to all things since her words had torn his hopes in two. It was Jessica who first roused herself once more. Turning, she caught his hand, hanging inertly by his side, and tugged at it with all her might.

'Come,' she besought him. 'Come quick!'

He faced her, half-unseeing, for his daze was still upon him.

'Where?'

'The boat. Hurry! here, give me your arm. We must be quick. There may be—' she faltered; 'things to do out there.'

The daze left him as he faced her, his love spurred on by her quick, brave purpose.

'No one could live,' he told her gently as he could.

'Besides, it's no place for a woman.' She turned upon him proudly.

'Why not a woman, if you please? Woman or man, it makes no difference, as long as one is strong and wants to help. There were so many up there. They may not all be dead. And, even if they are—'

Hand, voice, eyes, they were all begging him, urging him to action. What wonder that he yielded? Once in the boat—

'Four oars, I think,' she told him briefly. 'The current is so strong. Besides, it's quicker.'

And Dorrance nodded. For the hour, he felt himself a child. Like a child, he yielded to her swift, imperious orders. Together, timing their strongest strokes into what accord they could, they struck out across the stream, cutting sharply through the current which tried to draw them seaward upon the ebbing tide. Even by now, the farther shore was dotted thick with people. Here and there a little boat was putting out to carry the help which might be all too late.

Their own boat now had passed the middle of the river, passed the swiftest of the racing current, and still it held its headway, scarcely dropping down the stream. As they came opposite the snarl of steelwork which, so short a time before, had been the wonder of the engineering world, Jessica, seated in the bow, lifted her oars and turned about to look ahead. Dorrance, his back towards her, could not see the ashy gray that overspread her face; but his quick ear made out the little gasp, the little catch of breath, before she said, with perfect quiet—

'Left oar, Mr, Dorrance! Softly, please.'

He turned his head. As his glance sought Jessica, it halted on the way, as if frozen by that on which it rested. Was that a log, one of the wooden ties, that long, straight gray thing which the river was bearing down upon him? 'A log, or—? His head still turned, he bent his great strength upon his oar, then headed up the stream.

'There! Not too far. A little more.' He marvelled at her quiet skill and strength. 'There! Can you hold it steady? Now!'

As Dorrance once more put out his strength to hold the boat secure, she shut her hands upon the long, straight thing that floated down upon them, then, with a little lurch, came to a rest beside the outstretched oar. But, at the lurch, at what it showed him, Dorrance, still straining at his oars, dropped his head, aghast and sick at heart.

'My God!' he said. 'It's Asquith.'

At the cry, the girl's nerves became like the finest, toughest steel. Even in her momentary consternation, her voice rang out, indomitable.

'Thank God, you'd better say,' she offered terse correction. 'Between us, we will save him.'

Dorrance shuddered.

'Unless—' he whispered, as if to himself.

'No unless about it,' she insisted. 'He isn't, must not, be dead. You hold the boat. I think I can lift him.' Already, and with a strength which filled Dorrance with amazement, she was bending out above the river, straining to life the great dead weight beside them.

'Miss West, you can't. Let me.' Gently Dorrance sought to put her aside; but she resisted.

'It's my place,' she flashed, with sudden anger. 'I know—oh, I know so much about what this means to him. I must be the one; he'd like it.' Then she controlled herself and spoke more quietly ,although her eyes, still bent upon her task, were blind to the shy look of deadness her words were bringing to the face of the man kneeling at her side. 'Please let me help,' she besought him. 'I think, if we both lift at once—'

But the boat, rolling far to one side, the motionless dead weight of body in the stream, these filled out the gap in her unfinished sentence.

'It's no use. He is too heavy for us,' she said at last unsteadily. 'Mr. Dorrance,' rising to her seat, she faced him with anguished eyes; what can we do? He will never live like this, till we can row ashore.'

Dorrance drew in one deep, long breath.

'God knows I'd give my life for his, Miss West,' he answered. 'He is my dearest friend. But—you know I can't swim.'

Even in her anguish, her face grew gentle, as she turned to him, resting her dripping hands on his.

'Don't you suppose I know about it all?' she asked him. 'Know that, in all these years, your being lame has never hurt you as it does now?' Her eyes met his, and Dorrance, had he not been blinded by his fears, could not have failed to read the love and understanding in their gray depths. 'I know all that. Some day, we'll tell it over. Now there isn't time.' While she spoke, her hands were tearing at the fastenings of her shoes.

'Miss West! What are you doing?'

The love was still in her eyes, turning them soft and dreamy as they had been while she had sat there with him on the shore. Her lips, though, were shut together, tight, hard, into a little smile of indomitable determination, indomitable courage.

'We're going to save him, you and I,' she answered. 'Listen, and do as I say. No matter if I am a woman. You'd be the one to do it, if only your pony hadn't slipped, one day. You take the oars and row very slowly ashore. If I can rest one hand on the boat, and swim with my feet, I think —perhaps—we can get him to the shore alive. Steady, please!' A moment later, she had tossed aside her outer skirt and, her two brown hands touching above her head, she had dived into the fading copper of the stream.

It was only an instant before she reappeared. In that one instant, however, Kay Dorrance suffered ten times the tortures of the damned. It was bad enough for a manly man to sit there in the boat and watch a woman take the lead which should have fallen to his share. It was infinitely worse, when that lead held him within its many chances the death of the woman of his choice. In that one instant, Dorrance accepted as fact that Jessica loved Asquith, not himself; accepted as second fact that, Asquith winning and wedding Jessica, he himself, Kay Dorrance, would go on to the end of life, still holding her in spotless and undying love. Few men could win a greater privilege than the mere knowing and loving of a girl like Jessica. Lacking the girl, the love he would clutch as long as life endured, clutch though his hands and heart were bleeding with the thorns that ringed it round. And, first step into that unending future, he forced himself to smile bravely when Jessica, gasping, came up above the surface of the great deep river. After all, it was something to know that she was still alive, still resolute.

'Can you manage?' he queried briefly, as he turned the boat around. 'It will be a long, hard pull for you. All right. Very slowly? His head on your left shoulder, better, so you can have your right hand free. Wait till I bring the boat around. All right? Then—' And the oars fell gently in the waves whose coppery hue was changing fast to rose.

A long hour afterwards, Willis Asquith's eyelids wavered and fluttered, fluttered and then lifted. Jessica, until then watching and issuing crisp orders, left the middle of the group and, her drenched clothing clinging to her supple, girlish form, she sought out Dorrance.

'Mr. Dorrance,' her words came heavily; 'will you please take me home. I think the danger is over for the present, and—and I'm a little tired.' Then, the same brave little smile curving her drawn, white lips, she lurched forward and dropped, a wet, unconscious little heap, at Dorrance's very feet.

CHAPTER XXI.

'You oughtn't, child.'

She shook her head.

'I'm able, Dad. It's better for me to be going out. Besides, there may be things that we can do.'

'But I sent the cheque—'

Impatiently Jessica interrupted.

'Yes, and it was a good-sized one, I suppose. Still, it went to the committee and must be sat on and discussed. Meanwhile, you and I are going up there to do human things, not committee ones. Money isn't the only thing such people want. We'll find enough up there to do.' And, albeit wan and white still from the shock and strain of two days before, she had her way.

The ferry on which they crossed the river was packed, packed the Saint Romuald car. Here and there a grave-faced priest, a gentle nun broke the otherwise monotonous rank of tourists who were taking in the fallen bridge in the same apathetic, conscientious fashion in which they took Kent House and the Gray Nunnery. Even as they took it in, they talked of how they grudged the time for such an expedition, yet feared they might always regret it, if they left it undone; and, long before Levis post-office was out of sight in the rear, they were peering this way and that, in hopes of an early glimpse of the wreck.

Jessica, heavy-eyed and listless, watched them with the impersonal interest one might bestow upon another race of beings. It seemed to her incredible that the ruined bridge could so soon be relegated to a tourist sight, a subject of idle curiosity and futile, jesting conversation, that bridge whose fall had shocked a whole dominion and brought undying sorrow into so many hearts. She wondered vaguely whether the widows of the missing workmen felt an acuter sorrow than the one which would one day come to Willis Asquith.

For Asquith, as yet, was ignorant of any accident. Merciful unconsciousness merciful delirium had come to veil his mind until his bruised and broken body had adjusted itself to the shock, had won a little time to rally. Later, the second shock, and that the mental one, would drain his strength. His greatest hope lay in the fact that the shocks came in succession, not together. Asquith was not a weakling; yet either one alone would test to the limit his vitality.

Very gently, very quietly Dorrance had lifted Jessica into a waiting cab, that Thursday evening. Together, while the fading rose of twilight turned into opalescent grey, they drove away, without a backward glance, silent, full of sorrow. For the first time in Jessica's young life, for Dorrance's second, they had been face to face with tragedy at its worst. Not even their loyal affection for Willis Asquith could blind them to the fact that four score other men had gone down to a death which defied rescue, even recognition. Around them, wailing women, wives, mothers, and sobbing little children filled the air of sunset with one great chorus of lamentation, wild, hopeless. That was out upon the pebbly beach whither it seemed at first, all the world had gathered, standing about in dazed and aimless groups, or dashing to the water's edge to greet an incoming boat and ask if it bore news, or—something else. All the world seemed gathered there. Yet, as they left the open country and came into the village streets, Saint Romauld, Etchemin, even Levis, they found out their mistake, found, too, the saddest scene of all in the people waiting in their doorways: the sick, the crippled, those too old and weak to go forth in search of news. Jessica, white and spent, hid herself in her corner, her hands across her face to shut out sight and sound of this great misery she could not touch, nor help. But Dorrance, smiling bravely, his head bared in deference to the sorrow which lay all about him, bade the carter drive slowly, slowly, while he answered as he could the storm of questions that fell on him from all sides. And then, at last, they reached the ferry, and so Mountain Hill, and so home.

'Forgive me. But—' And with a touch, firm, steady and full of a brother's kindness, Dorrance half led, half lifted the girl into the house. Then, for a moment, he stood looking straight down into her eyes, upraised to meet his own. Only a blind man could have failed to read their gaze aright; but, for the time, Dorrance was blind, blinded by the doubts and fear which, sweeping back upon him in the last two hours, had taken on the shape of facts. That Asquith was ready and waiting to love Jessica he had never doubted. That Jessica did love Asquith now he doubted even less. Women did not risk their lives on lesser counts than that. Women did not steady to emergencies without some hidden inner strain that held them tense, ready for instant service. And, leaving theorems and coming to the single fact, what woman would not love Asquith, straight and strong in body as in mind? Asquith was man, all man; and lovable withal. Dorrance shut his teeth on on his own accepted Fate, while he stood there, silent, in the little hall of the Maple Leaf, his eyes on Jessica's. Then,—

'You are all right?' he asked. 'You have been grandly brave. Sure you're all right? Then I think perhaps I'd best go out to Mrs. Asquith.' For one more moment, his hand shut hard on hers. Then, smiling with a pitiful attempt at his old boyish manner, he limped away and left her, standing there alone.

And Jessica, as if dazed, stared after him until the outer door swung to behind him. Then she took one swift, impetuous step to folllow him, but checked herself as swiftly, while the deep color mounted across her face. The next moment, she flung herself, sobbing hysterically, into the motherly arms of the Head of the House.

Since that time, she had had no glimpse of Dorrance. Mrs. Asquith, turning to him in her alarm and sorrow, had begged him to remain with them for the next few days, at least, until Willis should be upon the upward road. And Dorrance, filled with anxious doubts as to whether Asquith would ever tread that road, was quite unable to refuse her urging. He knew too well her friendship for him to doubt her wish; he knew as well the steadying that comes, in times like this from the mere presence of an outsider to the normal home circle. Moreover, he too needed a certain steadying. Just for the present days, it would be better not to sit face to face with Jessica. As yet, he dare not trust himself to meet her questioning eyes, as he had seen them in that last, long look before they parted.

From time to time, he telephoned to her and, over the wire, his voice seemed to her to have the old-time ring. Not that she expected it to sound otherwise. Jessica West was a girl bound, once the nervous strain had slackened, to look the facts in the face. Being human, not too dense and, above all, a woman, she had not failed to guess the secret of Dorrance's mood, that day, not failed to feel, by merest instinct, the unanswered question hanging on his lips, the very instant that the bridge went down. The falling bridge and what came after had postponed the question; that was all. For her own answer, she felt not the slightest hesitation. And, after all, what did the mere postponement matter? Kay Dorrance, as she knew him, was not the man to change. They both were merely waiting until a more convenient hour. And so, feeling that, in her secret heart, she had pledged herself to him, Jessica waited, content. Over the telephone, she cast aside her teasing and her girlish coquetries, and spoke to him with womanly, sweet gravity. Alone in her own room, she sat for hours, staring out across the Ring, but seeing only two brown and steady eyes looking into hers with an expression no true woman could fail to understand, feeling, the while, the grip of the strong brown hands which crushed her hands within their clasp. Happy content and full of dreams, she waited, never doubting. She had not seen the look in those same brown eyes, when they had watched her sitting on the shore with Asquith's bruised head resting in her lap.

Meanwhile, the bulletins from Asquith were not alarming. How he had escaped death was the miracle of all. Perchance some angle of his dizzy fall had saved him in the sharp concussion. Some instinctive preparation for the blow upon the surface of the water might have marked his last half-conscious seconds. In any case, he lived, bruised, broken, still unconscious. However, in a case like that, mere life was the main point. The doctors were grave and busy; yet they did not shake their heads and lift their brows at one another when Mrs. Asquith's back was turned. Instead, they worked on broken bones and strained ligaments and an ugly cut made by a falling bar of steel. As for the unconsciousness and then the light delirium, they left that mainly to the purse. There was no concussion of the brain; it was merely the nerve shock, following so soon on the heels of his late illness. Once the bones began to knit, once the danger of fever was sagely in the background, then the rest would follow as a matter of course. For the present, the sole question was Asquith's physical vitality, how far a man's heart could meet the shock of a half-dozen broken bones. The first night was one of strychnine and alarms: what there was left of it, that is, by the time the specially chartered steamer and the ambulance had brought Asquith from his heap of hay upon the beach back to the quiet of his own room at home. By noon of the next day, the heart was stronger. By one day more, the greatest of the danger was in the past. The case would be one of many weeks; the outcome seemed to be a matter of only the slightest possible question.

So Dorrance gave his messages, preluded always by a careful question as to Jessica herself. Out of that question, try as he would, he could not keep a note of keen anxiety. And Jessica, listening, even over the prosaic medium of an electric wire, could not hold herself from thrilling in response to the quiver in his voice; and her own answering thrill lent a note, seemingly of grave alarm, to all her counter questions as to Asquith. Dorrance, hearing, answering as blithely as he could, shut his lips hard and tight in his own intervals of listening. And then, hanging up the receiver, he went away into a black mood of self-disgust. After all, Asquith was his friend. Unthinkable that he should accept the fact of his friend's possible danger and certain suffering so impersonally, so measured in the light of its influence on Jessica! Conscientiously and for his own sake as well as hers, he shook himself out of this mood, and went in search of Mrs. Asquith.

As for Mrs. Asquith, in those first, maddening hours, she was never so little the Honorable, never one-half so much the woman. She met her shock bravely, bore it patiently, although Dorrance, watching her with the heaped-up knowledge he had won during those past three months, knew it was shaking the strongholds of her very life. Mr. Asquith had been away from home. Mrs. Asquith had spent the entire afternoon inside the house, resting and reading a new novel, too much absorbed to heed the excited voices now and then lifted in the street outside. On Dorrance, then, had fallen the weight of telling her the accident, of the danger through which her son had passed, they hoped, alive. He had done it with a brief directness which was the extreme of mercy. Five minutes after he entered the house, she was in full possession of past facts and future chances. Five minutes after that, the tears still wet upon her face, she was dictating a dozen telephonic messages in order that all things might be ready for the sorrowful home-coming, once the doctors judged it safe. Only after the home-coming had occurred, after Asquith had been placed in his own bed ,and Dorrance had picked up his cap in signal of departure, had she broken down. Then, for a moment, she clung to him, sobbing.

'Stay with me,' she begged hysterically. 'I stall be insane, without some one to talk to, some one I care about. Promise me that you'll stay with me, at least, until he's conscious.'

(To be Contin[ued].)

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A TWILIGHT GAME

It had been raining all day. It was almost dark, and the children were getting dangerously tired of each other, when Miss Lambert came up into the nursery. She lighted the fire on the hearth and drew up an easy-chair; then she settled back in it and looked over at Alice and smiled.

'What is it?' questioned Alice, feeling very happy all at once.

'The world is so full of a number of things, I think we should all be so happy as kings,' quoted Miss Lambert.

'Tell us the rest,' exclaimed Alice, eagerly.

'That's all,' replied Miss Lambert, still smiling.

But the children, sure that something nice was coming, settled themselves, each on an arm of Miss Lambert's chair, and waited.

'Well, we'll play a game,' said Miss Lambert. 'I'll mention one of the "things," and then commence to count ten. Before I have finished, Alice must mention one, and so we'll go round and round. The one who fails to think of a thing (a beautiful thing, of course) must pay a forfeit. She must learn Mr. Stevenson's "Nest Eggs," and recite it some morning at breakfast. Now I'll begin: A road winding through the woods—one, two, three, four—'

'Red lilies growing along the road,' shouted Alice; 'one, two, three, four, five, six—'

'Candy! pink and white twisted sticks,' said Elizabeth solemnly.

'Count, dear,' reminded Miss Lambert, for Elizabeth had forgotten present duties.

'One, two, three—'

'An old farmhouse with children inside, and an apple-orchard near; one, two—'

'A nice big fire,' cried Alice, stretching her feet out towards the blaze; 'one, two, three, four, five, six, seven—'

'Kittens,' said Elizabeth, gazing lovingly at a stuffed cat lying upside down on the hearth.

'Are'nt you going to count?' asked Miss Lambert.

'One, two, three—' commenced Elizabeth.

'A field of grass with the wind sweeping over it; one, two, three, four—'

'A stone wall,' shouted Alice, 'with all the things growing side of it; wild roses, harhack, grape-vines; one, two, three, four, five—'

'Babies,' said Elizabeth, beginning at once to think up for next time, and forgetting to count, as usual.

'Mammas that sing softly to the babies,' said Miss Lambert, following Elizabeth's lead.

'Uncles that tell stories,' shouted Alice, springing into the arms of a big man who suddenly appeared in the doorway.

'Oh, Uncle Jack, you play, too!' cried both the children at once, and then such fun as followed.

Uncle Jack had to pay a forfeit because he couldn't think quickly enough, and then, after that, he thought of lots of jolly things: gulls' eggs and full-rigged ships, and big waves that dash over boats and everything.—'The Outlook.'

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Do you know that every drop of your blood goes to the kidneys hundreds of times every day? Do you know why?

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisementt will not be paid for.

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Oak Lake, Man., June 15th, 1909.

"Fully appreciating the great benefits that I have derived from using your wonderful remedy, I feel it is my duty to write you a little history of my case and ask you to publish it, for the good of some others that may be to-day suffering from the complaint that I am happy to say, "Fruit-a-tives" completely cured me of.

About two years ago, while in Camp at Brandon with "A" squadron, 12th Manitoba Dragoons, I was stricken with Sciatica and Neuralgia of the muscles of the heart. I was so bad that I had to be carried to the train and sent home, and after being again carried from the train to my bed on arrival at Oak Lake, I was forced to stay there six weeks. Doctoring and nursing in time enabled me to get on my feet, but I could do no work, and was almost as helpless as when confined to bed. A sample of "Fruit-a-tives" came to our house about that time and I tried them. Believe me—that from the first dose I experienced great relief and continued taking them until I was as well and strong as ever. This satisfactory change and restoration to health, I attribute wholly to "Fruit-a-tives," and I never miss a chance to recommend them to my friends and neighbors.

Previous to taking "Fruit-a-tives," my heart was examined by doctors and found to be so weak that it was considered unsafe for me to take chloroform, or any anaesthetic, but since taking "Fruit-a-tives," the heart has become so strong that I was able to have a minor operation on one of my hands and took chloroform without any ill effects. To-day the whole family uses "Fruit-a-tives." We purchase them from Mr. Graham, our local druggist, keep them in the house all the time, and just simply could not get along without them. They are the best medicine in the world."

NELSON BANISTER (Capt. "A" Squadron, 12th Manitoba Dragoons).

Truly, the days of the miracle have not passed away. When these small fruit tablets can do what physicians, with all their skill, cannot do, it does seem almost miraculous. Yet nothing is more logical and scientific than the medicinal action of "Fruit-a-tives."

Sciatica, Rheumatism and Neuralgia in any form are caused by poisoned blood.

It is the duty of the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin to rid the system of waste matter, or urea. If any of these organs are weak, the waste matter stays in the system and is converted into uric acid.

It is uric acid which poisons the blood and inflames the delicate nerves, membranes and muscles, causing what is known as Rheumatism, Sciatica or Neuralgia.

"Fruit-a-tives" promptly cures these troubles because "Fruit-a-tives" cures the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin. "Fruit-a-tives" makes these three great eliminating organs well and strong. And when the waste of the body is regularly disposed of, there can be no excess of uric acid.

"Fruit-a-tives," as Captain Banister says, "is the best medicine in the world." It is made of fruit juices and valuable nerve and heart tonics, and is pleasant to take.

50c a box—6 for $2.50, or trial box 25c. At dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CHARLESTON THE CLEANLY.

Even the Buzzards Assist in Keeping Things Picked Up.

'The coat of arms of Charleston should contain a broom, an antique and a relief of John C. Calhoun. To speak concisely,' says a writer in the 'Taylor-Trotwood Magazine,' 'the city may be described as the city cleanly, historic and loyal to its greatest son.

'It is Charleston's badge of honor to clean up, and with characteristic zeal she fell to after the war and again after the earthquake of 1898. Few mementoes of either event are to-day visible.

'Where but in cleanly Charleston would the detested buzzards be welcome? Yet here they are undisturbed in the street by the market, eagerly making away with the refuse that may be thrown out. Verily they are typical Charlestonians and should elect their representatives to sit with the City Fathers.

'Statutes are scarce in Charleston, and hence the more impressive. Let us turn now to the one heroic figure in the city, erected to commemorate the life and deeds of Charleston's most illustrious son—John Caldwell Calhoun. Surmounting a lofty, fluted column, mounted on a massive pedestal, stands the great statue of a greater man.

'South Carolina and Charleston are justly proud of their able citizen, and largely through the efforts of the women of the State this memorial was erected several years ago. It stands on the most impressive site that could have been selected — the spacious Marion or Citadel Square named in turn for Gen. Francis Marion of the Revolution and from the citadel or military academy that bounds it on the north.

'This latter was at one time a tobacco inspection plant, but in the early part of the last century was transformed into a citadel and later into a military school, with the students as garrison officers. The square in front affords an ideal parade ground.

'What an opportunity for the accumulation of rubbish and filth this square presents! And one dreads to venture the thought of what it might degenerate into in a city less particular than the cleanly Charleston. Not a newspaper blows hither and thither across its face, not a tree on its borders but is trimmed and tidy, new. Even the walks themselves seem to have been freshly swept each morning.

'Charleston's first pride is in her churches. To the traveller by sea their pointed spires can be seen from far down the bay, beckoning a welcome to a hospitable city. St. Philip's and St. Michael's are the two most in evidence. Why, they were built alike!

'Not quite, but near enough to confuse the visitor of a day. The fame of St. Michael's was spread from ocean to ocean largely through that little poem by Mary A. P. Stansbury, "How He Saved St. Michael's," which recounts the story of a slave that earned his freedom by tearing from the steeple a burning brand that had somehow lodged there and thus saved the beloved old church. 'Twas St. Philip's where the incident happened, but the poem has it St. Michael's, and to St. Michael's will the crowd surge so long as a lie will travel more swiftly than the truth.'

SIR H. TREE'S LONG PART.

Sir Herbert Tree looked with no little concern the other day on the brown cover of the type-written pages of dialogue that form his part in the new play by Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, entitled 'The O'Flynn,' which he is now rehearsing for production at His Majesty's Theatre, London, on February 1st.

There are no fewer than ninety-seven pages of type-written words to be memorized by Sir Herbert. It is the longest part he has ever had to study. Why, the description alone of the character, as it appears in the cast,' he said recently, 'would tax the memory. Here it is: "Henry Llet Trusham, The O'Flynn: In the service of King William III., Captain of Austrian Dragoons, Chevalier of the Order of the Rose of Lithuania, Knight Commander of Poland, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Majesty Conacher 52nd of Munster."

'You might imagine that this is a sombre play. It is quite the reverse. It is the story of a soldier of fortune, lively in character, and all the scenes are in Ireland.'

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

There has been unusually cold weather in England and Scotland, and skating has been enjoyed in many districts. In some parts the thermometer has registered seven degrees below zero.

Mr. Edward Brown, honorary secretary of the National Poultry Organization Society, estimates that 4,443,912,245 eggs were eaten in the United Kingdom during 1908. Of these, 2,125,252,920 came from abroad.

Under a bill now being considered by the Jersey Legislature, children under sixteen years of age are not to smoke or have in their possession cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, cigarette papers, cigarette cases, or pipes, under a penalty of not less than £2 or more than £5.

Hundreds of cotton operatives had a narrow escape from death by the explosion of a boiler in a Preston cotton-mill. The boiler-house was shattered, and masses of metal flew in every direction. Burning cinders were blown into a neighboring mill and set fire to it. One man was badly scalded. About a thousand people are temporarily thrown out of work.

The Dowager Lady Lawson, widow of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and aunt of Lord Curzon, has died after a heart attack caused by the excitement of hearing the result of the poll at Cockermouth, where her son was unsuccessful as the Liberal candidate. Lady Lawson was a great help to her husband in his platform and temperance work, and also did good work as president of the Cumberland Band of Hope Union and head of the Girls' Friendly Society in the North of England.

Dr. Charles Leach, who defeated Mr. Boyd Carpenter and Mr. Victor Grayson, in the Colne Valley division, is the second Nonconformist minister to be elected to the new parliament. Dr. Leach was the pastor for several years of the Cavendish Congregational Church, Manchester, and also held two London pastorates. He was originally a hand in a shoe-making factory. The other successful ministerial candidate is Mr. Silvester Horne. Both are Congregationalists.

Five children have lost their lives as the result of a fire in the City Road, London. The children, members of two families named Hill and Smith, were left in the room, and it is supposed that one of the children lit a paraffin lamp and upset it. A policeman saw smoke coming out of the window, but was unable to reach the children. On the arrival of the fire brigade, two of the children were found on the bed and three on the floor. Their clothing was burning, and the bedding had also caught alight. The children were immediately got out.

Six hundred pounds disappeared from the safe of the 1st Leinster Regiment, at Raglan Barracks, Devonport. No force had been used in opening the safe. The depredators must have stolen the key from the officers' quarters, or procured a duplicate. The authorities are wondering how the thieves managed to get to the room, for the Clock Tower, in which it is situated, is always guarded by a sentry. In addition to the regimental funds two watches, two overcoats, and two suits of plain clothes are missing from the officers' quarters.

For 250 years there stood on the left-hand side of Fetter lane, going up from Fleet street, London, three houses which survived even the Great Fire of London. They have come into the hands of the house-breakers, and have ceased to exist. Originally, these three old gabled buildings were part of Barnard's Inn, which was founded in the fifteenth century. Their panelling and stair rails date from the days of Queen Anne. Generations of lawyers have used the large, low-ceilinged rooms, with their queer, capacious cupboards. Under the paint on the doors the names of some of them may still be made out, though with difficulty.

The Kearney High-Speed Railway Company, Ltd., promise Londoners a novel form of high-speed tube trains at a nominal fare of one halfpenny from station to station. Mr. E. W. Chalmers Kearney, managing director of the company, says that the new railway, compared with those at present in vogue, could be constructed at half the capital cost, and run at double the speed, at half the working expenses. The trains could travel at a maximum speed of fifty miles an hour on tube rails, and by the proposed system derailment was absolutely impossible. Only one central rail is required to support the weight of the cars, but an overhead rail is also employed.

During a terrific gale in the Channel, the British destroyer 'Eden' was wrecked off Dover, the crew narrowly escaping. The vessel was driven clear on to the sea wall of the reclamation works, grinding heavily as she came ashore. She at once took a very serious list seawards, and there appeared great danger of the ship turning turtle. There was no time to lose, and the rocket apparatus was rapidly got into position on the sea wall, under the direction of the chief officer. A line was got aboard the stranded destroyer, the breeches buoy sent along it, and the work of rescue commenced. Despite the terrible conditions and the hurricane force of the wind, every one was safely got ashore, fifty-three officers and men being saved in the breeches buoy.

For some time the Crystal Palace has been in a parlous condition, but now a bill has been deposited in the Parliamentary Office containing a scheme for the reorganization of the affairs of the company. The bill proposes, subject to the consent of the debenture-holders and creditors, that from January 1, 1911, the affairs of the company shall be vested in a board of nine directors, four chosen by the company and one each by the Board of Trade, City of London, and the County Councils of London, Surrey, and Kent. The palace is to be deemed a work on which the Public Works Loan Commissioners are to be authorized to lend £75,000 at 3 1-2 percent to be repaid in fifty years. The company is also to form a sinking fund of £250,000 in fifty years to extinguish the First Debenture stock. The unsecured creditors are to recive a cash dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, and a further 5s. in the pound in Second Debenture stock.

The Dowager Countess of Iddesleigh, whose death recently occurred, was a very charming lady, who in one respect had enjoyed an unprecedented experience, for she had lived to see three separate peerages conferred on husband, brother, and son. In 1843 Miss Cecilia Farrer married Mr. Stafford Northcote, grandson of Sir Stafford Northcote, seventh holder of a baronetcy granted by Charles I. Eight years later, on the death of his grandfather, Mr. Northcote succeeded his grandfather in this hereditary honor. In 1885 Sir Stafford Northcote was created Earl of Iddesleigh. The late Lady Iddesleigh's eldest brother, Mr. Thomas Farrer, of the Board of Trade, was made a peer by Mr. Gladstone in 1891. Her second son, the Hon. Henry Northcote, received a barony on being appointed to the Governorship of Bombay in 1900.

Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, London, has been sold by the Lambeth Borough Council to the London County Council for £81,342, and will form part of the site of the new County Hall. The land has been in the possession of the parochial authorities since 1504, when it was let by the rector and churchwardens of St. Mary's, Lambeth, at a rental of 2s. 8d. a year. Tradition states that the land was given to Lambeth Parish Church by a pedlar in return for the privilege of burying his dog in the churchyard. In the church is a window bearing the likeness of a man with a pack on his back and a staff in his hand, and his dog following him, whilst in the vestry is a drawing of a pedlar by Pouncey. In the churchwardens' books in 1607 it is recorded that 2s. was paid 'to a glazier for a panel of glass for the window where the picture of the pedlar stands.'

SCOTLAND.

A picturesque and interesting ceremony took place in St. Aidan's U. F. Church at Melrose, Roxburghshire, when a beautiful memorial to Mrs. Cousin, authoress of the well-known hymn, 'Immanuel's Land,' was unveiled by Lord Ardwall, in presence of a large and representative company.

Mr. John Speir, of Newton farm, near Glasgow, one of the best-known agriculturists in the United Kingdom, died suddenly recently, in his sixtieth year. In 1908 he was decorated by King Haakon with the Royal Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, in recognition of his services to agriculture.

The water supply for the Rosyth naval base has been turned on. The works have been constructed by the Dunfermline District Committee of the Fife County Council, at a cost of £204,000, one-third of which is to be paid by the Admiralty in return for one-third of the available supply, the total of which exceeds one and a quarter million gallons per day.

Just before the breakfast hour an apprentice mechanic named Bertie White, employed in Wylie & Sons' ropery at Beith, was adjusting a belt attached to an automatic spinning machine when he was caught between the wheel and the belt and whirled around the shaft. The engine was stopped and the lad extricated, but he died two hours later.

Lord Rosebery amused the guests at a Glasgow dinner by describing his feelings as he walked the streets and saw the life-size portraits of peers on the election posters. They were, he said, all couched in highly unflattering terms, with faces which a shark would envy, with paunches of unprecedented size, and unrecognizable to the ordinary member of that humble assembly, the House of Lords, had it not been that they all had gigantic coronets on their heads. The position of a peer as he paraded the streets was akin to that of David Copperfield, who, having in the agony of a beating bitten the hand of his stepfather, was placarded by his new master with the announcement, 'He bites.'

There has just passed away, in his ninety-first year, a well-known Scotsman on both sides of the Atlantic, Mr. John Romans, chairman for many years of the Scottish Home Rule Association. He was a native of Newbattle. He devoted much of his attention to advocating the extension of the suffrage and the repeal of the Corn Laws. He was a Chartist, and took part in the various demonstrations of that organization in Edinburgh, and later, when he went to London on the completion of his apprenticeship as an engineer, he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Cobden, and was frequently one of the platform party at his lectures in Covent Garden Theatre. When he returned to Scotland he for a time devoted himself to the municipal affairs of the city of Edinburgh. Many years ago he came to America, and made a tour of the United States and Canada.

As the result of a sudden inrush of water from old workings at Polton Hall Colliery, Midlothian, two miners have been drowned. There were about two hundred workmen in the pit at the time, and, taken unawares, several were swept off their feet. A rush was made for the main road to the shaft, and in the stampede some dropped by the way. In several instances the weaker ones were helped by their fellows to places on higher ground, where there was a chance of safety. A father missed his son in the rush, and the latter was later found to have succumbed. Many colliers had in the meantime taken refuge in the working places so as to reach the horse road. A descent in the direction the water was flowing was the only alternative. Many owed their safety to their coolness, and they were rescued by a party headed by the overseer. Carefully groping their way, their lives in their hands the rescuers got to the miners. The latter were eventually taken out of the pit, and a searching inquiry points to all being accounted for with the exception of two. One was a young man of 26, named Andrew Horsburgh, of Hillhead, Bonnyrigg, and the other Luke Greenan, a middle-aged collier, belonging to Dalhousie. A number of the men were overcome and received medical treatment.

IRELAND.

A number of persons in Belfast, who recently lost their old age pensions on various grounds, have now been served with notices demanding the repayment of the sums paid.

At a special meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians, it was stated that the total demand for the past year had shown a reduction of over £20,000, as compared with the previous twelve months.

Consequent on a big snowstorm in Donegal, heavy floods caused havoc all over the county. In the low-lying ground thousands of acres were deep under water, and the loss in turnips has been very heavy. The poorer classes suffered great privations owing to the severity of the winter.

During an inquest at Belfast on the body of a man who had died in the workhouse infirmary, it was stated that the Belfast Citizens' Association had urged that margarine should be substituted for the butter in the hospital. The doctor stated that the medical staff would be opposed to such a change, and the jury condemned the proposal as inhuman.

A lady assistant was burned to death in a fire at a Belfast draper's shop. When the fire was discovered the draper's wife dropped her year-old baby from the bedroom window into the street and jumped out herself. The father jumped with another child from a second-floor window. Though he had warned the assistant she failed to appear and he was unable to reach her a second time.

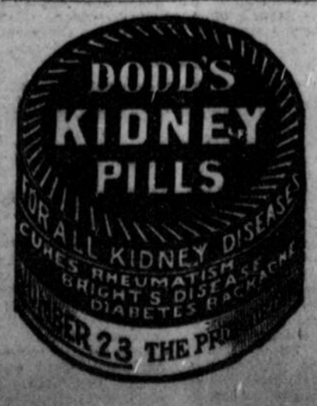
After taking six hours to cover a distance of twenty-five miles, a steamer arrived with food and fuel at the Aran Islands, off the coast of Galway, recently. The islanders had been cut off for eight days owing to tempestuous weather, which had moderated sufficiently to allow of the steamer attempting the passage. The islanders still had a stock of potatoes and cured fish, but large numbers awaited the arrival to obtain a supply of flour and bread. Many of the inrabitants of the islands are dependent upon fishing for a livelihood, but as the weather has prevented them following their calling for some time, there is much privation.

HORSE WAS A FIGHTER.

The horse was of the ordinary somnambulistic type, yet, it became alarmed and dashed up St. Paul street at a five-mile an hour clip. The driver, young and vigorous, dashed after it. The horse turned up an alley near McGill street. The man made a dash for its head, but his steed proved a fighter and shook off the driver, throwing him into a deep snow bank. Then the man arose, searching his soul for words to tell how mad he was. Those who stood by, felt the result was wonderful.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Orange Lily is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all of them relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or months' treatment accomplishes a complete cure. This remedy is a positive, scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an applied treatment; that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot help have a beneficent influence. I receive from 10 to 30 letters daily, speaking of the benefits and cures it is performing, and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 25c box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price $1 per box, which is sufficient for one months' treatment. Address, MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 3



The 'Witness' Pattern Service.

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon given at foot of this department, send it to us with ten cents in stamps for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent by mail to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

LADIES' NIGHT GOWN.

Paris Pattern No. 3035.

There are few women or girls who do not delight in the making of fine lingerie. This dainty gown is simply shaped and slips on easily over the head. It may be made as elaborate as one pleases by the addition of fine embroidery and lace, or it may be made up entirely plain, just a row of ribbon-run beading at the neck edge to regulate the fulness. Cambric, muslin, ninsook and batiste are all used in the making of underwear. The pattern is in four sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36-inch bust the night gown will require 5 1-4 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 4 1-4 yards 42 inches wide, with 2 yards of beading, 3 1-2 yards of ribbon, 3 3-4 yards of insertion and 5 3-4 yards of edging.

CHILD'S APRON AND BLOOMERS.

Paris Pattern No. 2210.

For play time or morning wear, this little apron and bloomers will be found not only comfortable for the little ones but economic for the mother, as they save laundry bills and may be made of left over pieces or inexpensive remnants. The apron is a plain sack style closed at the back and having sash ties extending from the under-arm seams and tied in a bow over the closing. It is made of figured cambric. A turn-over collar in two sections with rounding lower corners is a pretty neck finish and is bordered with a tiny frill of edging. The long bishop sleeves have their wristbands finished with similar frills. The bloomers are closed at the sides and are gathered at the top to bands, in which buttonholes are worked to attach the garment to the underwrist. They are drawn in about the knees by elastic in the hems. The apron and bloomers may be of like or different material. The pattern is in four sizes—2 to 8 years. For a child of 6 years the garments require 4 3-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, or 3 3-4 yards 36 inches wide; with 1 3-4 yard of edging to trim.

LADIES' BISHOP AND TWO-SEAM DRESS SLEEVES.

Paris Pattern No. 3179.

Dress sleeves for the coming season are of styles diversified enough to please all tastes. There is the close-fitting sleeve coming well over the hand and offering a smooth surface for embroidery or braiding, or there is the fancy sleeve which, although it has little fulness at the arm's eye, is tucked below the elbow; then by clever shaping forms its own cuff, or still again there is the bishop sleeve, which promises to be a prime favorite for shirt waists, and is completed by a lapped wristband. These three styles are here pictured. The first two having two seams. The pattern is cut in six sizes—32 to 42 inches bust measure. For 36 bust sleeve No. 1 requires one yard of material 36 inches wide, with 7-8 yard edging and 1-8 yard insertion to trim as pictured. Sleeve No. 2 requires 1 1-8 yard of material 36 inches wide. No. 3 requires 7-8 yard of material 36 inches wide.

LADIES' ONE-PIECE WORK APRON.

Paris Pattern No. 3205.

A really practical work apron, one that protects the wearer from neck to skirt hem, is necessary, in fact indispensable to every woman who looks after her household affairs, whether it be to do a little dusting or to see to the cooking; also an apron of this kind is quite as much needed by the art students. The pictured model will make a strong appeal for favor, as it is not only practical, but so very easy to make, being all in one piece, with only a single button and buttonhole or hook and eye for the fastening. The garment is pictured made of blue and white seersucker, and can also be made of gingham, towelling, percale, brown or red linen, chambray, duck or jean. Should a little finer effect be desired the neck edge, arm holes and pocket can be trimmed with wash braid or decorated with bands of cross stitching. The pattern is cut in four sizes—32 to 44 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the apron requires 3 1-4 yards of material 36 inches wide.

CHILD'S DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 3212.

The very little child, whether boy or girl, always looks sweet and feels at ease in the simple little Mother Hubbard frocks which fall in gathers from yokes either straight or round, the latter being the one here used. If desired the frock may be made more elaborate by using fine embroidered flouncing for the skirt and making the yoke of all-over embroidery or decorating it with hand work. Plaits under the arms give the skirt the necessary fulness, and the sleeves may be elbow puffs or full length. In either case they are finished with narrow bands. Persian or India lawn, pongee, China silk, Swiss, organdy, batiste, chambray, gingham or French percale may be employed for the development of this model, with lace, embroidery, art edging, hemstitching or hand embroidery for its embellishment. The pattern is cut in four sizes—1-2 to 5 years. For a child 3 years old the dress requires 2 1-2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with as illustrated 1 3-4 yards of insertion and 1 3-8 yard of edging to trim.

BOYS' RUSSIAN SUIT.

Paris Pattern No. 3180.

Stylish and comfortable at the same time do our small lads appear clad in some one form of the very popular Russian suit, which model looks well whether made up in wool or wash materials. The new and effective cotton-and-wool fabrics in stripe effect will be much used this spring for these suits, but by no means to the exclusion of the standbys—Galatea, linen, duck, crash or gingham. The pictured suit is made of fancy tan terry, with collar and shield of white duck trimmed with scarlet braid. A scarlet emblem is worked on the shield. The outfit consists of a blouse with removable shield and sleeves plaited to form a cuff or finished with a wristband, and knickerbockers, fitted on the hips with darts. The blouse has a breast pocket and the knickerbockers hip and side pockets. For a boy of 3 years the suit requires 2 3-4 yards of material 27 inches wide, with 1 yard of plain material 27 inches wide, 1 1-4 yards of wide braid and 1 1-8 yard of narrow braid.

MISSES' PRINCESS DRESS.

Paris Pattern No. 3005.

The waist portion of this simple frock has the fulness supplied by three tucks on the shoulders at the front and back, stitched to yoke depth, a wide box-plait ornamenting the front from yoke to hem. The five-gored skirt portion is made with a deep plaited flounce; and the net yoke is heavily soutached, with self-colored or black braid. Similar braid trims the sleeves and belt; the latter hiding the joining of the waist and skirt portions. The pattern is in 3 sizes—13 to 17 years. For a miss of 15 years the dress requires 9 1-8 yards of material 20 inches wide, 7 5-8 yards 24 inches wide, 6 1-2 yards 27 inches wide, 5 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 1-4 yards 42 inches wide.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
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for which I enclose.....cents.

Name.....

Street and No.....

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Prov.....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For Skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children, give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,

'Witness' Block, Montreal.

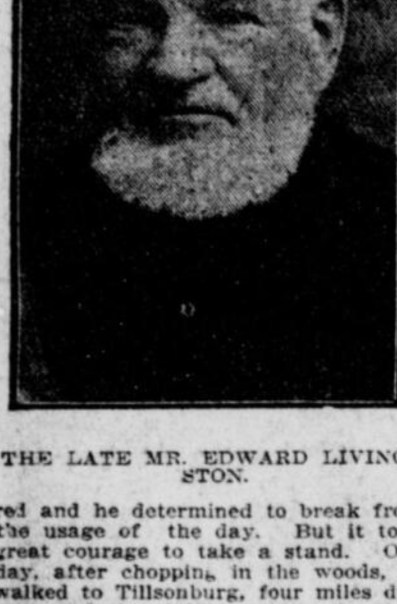
OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

The death occurred on Friday, January 14, of Mr. Edward Livingston, of Dereham, Oxford County, Ont., one of the early pioneers of the district, and a man widely known and respected. A correspondent sends the following relating to Mr. Livingston's long and worthy life:

The reaper is busy gathering the ripened grain. The sheaves ripe for the harvest are fast borne away to eternity's shore. Another aged man has been called to his reward.

Mr. Edward Livingston had been for some time one of the oldest men in the community. The Livingstons were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. Samuel Livingston, the father of Edward, came from Ireland shortly after the war of 1812 and settled in New York state, near the city of Rochester. His love for the British flag caused him to emigrate to Canada, where he took up a farm in Elgin County, in the Dobbie Settlement. The first child born in this new home, on December 20, 1826, was Edward, who lived all his life in sight of the place of his birth. When he was twenty years old he began to clear the farm on which he lived sixty-three years. He saw the wilderness change to a rich and prosperous country, well supplied with schools, churches, and all the comforts of life. In those early days drinking was a universal custom. Men drank at logging bees, raisings and all social gatherings, no one regarding it as a serious evil. But Mr. Livingston's conscience was stir-



THE LATE MR. EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

red and he determined to break from the usage of the day. But it took great courage to take a stand. One day, after chopping in the woods, he walked to Tillsonburg, four miles distant, and signed his name to the temperance pledge, which he never broke. He was the first man in the section who dared to have a logging bee without whiskey. He lived to see the whole community banish the drink habit from the home, and the whole county adopting the prohibition law.

Mr. Livingston was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but he was savingly converted through the preaching of the Methodist ministers, in his father's house. He opened his home, and the pioneer Methodists, all honor to their Christian zeal, came and preached, and found a man with a good voice who was always present to start the hymns. He joined the church and for more than sixty years was a constant attendant at services, scarcely ever missing a Sunday. After he was eighty years old, he did not miss a Sunday in two years.

For more than fifty years Mr. Livingston was an office-bearer, having been trustee, class leader, Sunday-school superintendent, and a number of times a delegate to the Conference. Mr. Livingston helped to build a number of churches, in three of which he was a leading spirit. There was a small church on the line on which he lived, used for some years. Then the North Bayham Church was his place of worship until the union, which he favored; then the family became members of the Delmer Church, and when the new edifice was erected the people honored their oldest member by asking him to lay a corner-stone and putting his name on the building that he so dearly loved. For a number of years he was a school trustee, and did his best to improve the condition of both schools and teachers.

Mr. Livingston married Miss Eliza Jane Johnston, on November 14, 1849. She died in June, 1903. They celebrated their golden wedding in July, 1900. Nine children came to their home, two of whom died in infancy, and the others are: Mrs. L. W. Baker, Tillsonburg; Mrs. Couzens, wife of the Rev. C. C. Couzens, Methodist minister of Wellburn, Mt. St. Mary's; the Rev. S. G. Livingston, Presbyterian minister of Lapeer, Mich.; Mr. George W., of Ingersoll; Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Wilson Taylor, of Chatham Collegiate Institute; Mrs. Morton W. Hatch, on the homestead; Mrs. Brown, wife of the Rev. A. H. Brown, Methodist minister, Merlin.

Mr. Livingston has two brothers surviving him, Josiah, of Tillsonburg, and Dancy, of Chicago; and one sister, Mrs. Bothwell, of Aylmer, Ont., who is nearly eighty-six years old. The average age of the family has been eighty years.

Mr. Livingston was never sick in his life until he suffered a stroke of paralysis a few weeks ago. All was done for him that was possible by his faithful daughter, Sara, and her husband, Mr. Hatch. The last few years of his life were cheered by the daily companionship of his daughters' children, whose brightness seemed to cheer his days since being left alone after the death of his wife. What changes have taken place during the lifetime of this man! When he was born there was not a railway on the continent of America; now there are more than 300,000 miles. The first steamboat had not crossed the ocean until Mr. Livingston was a growing boy. The whole country, then a forest, is now well settled and prosperous, and the nations of the world are planning for universal peace. Mr. Livingston was a lifelong subscriber of the Montreal 'Witness,' which he called a noble paper; and for the 'Northern Messenger' he always got up a club for a great many years.

He was laid to rest in the Dobbie Cemetery, very near the place where he was born.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY NOTES.

There is perhaps no class of men who need the healthful influence of a Christian association more than college students. When in college we are in the formative period of our lives. What our character will be in after life depends greatly upon the mould we now set them in. There is no better citizen than an educated Christian; there is no better education than education in Christian citizenship. The college Y. M. C. A. has a great work to do. Is it doing it? This is the question which has been forcing itself upon Queen's Y. M. C. A. during the last year or two. Queen's has grown so rapidly that the Y. M. C. A. has found it hard to get in touch with the men as she would like. A general secretary has been employed on a half-time basis for the last two sessions. Good work has been done during that time, but we feel that this is not enough. We need a man who will spend his whole time on the Y. M. C. A. work. This Queen's has decided to get. Backed by many friends in the Senate and throughout the country Queen's will next year have a general secretary on a full time basis. The object of the Y. M. C. A. is to get in touch with every student in the college and keep in touch with him. A healthy influence will be brought to bear on every life and character will be strengthened. But there is one other project which the Y. M. C. A. would like to see accomplished. We need a central Y. M. C. A. building, a place where the students of all faculties will feel at home. At present there is no common meeting place for the whole body of students and the influence of each faculty upon the others is not as strong as it might be. If men whose lifework is to be science, or medicine, or teaching, or preaching were to meet together in a union reading room or club room under the direction and influence of the Y. M. C. A. could we not expect a broader sympathy with and deeper respect for each other's calling? And when these men go out into life is it not possible that their acquaintance with men in other professions will lead them to a more united effort for a better standard of living? The Y. M. C. A. is convinced that this will be the result of a central Y. M. C. A. building, and as soon as the funds can be found hope to put their dreams into reality.

* * *

The Engineering Society have a very interesting publication, which is now in its fourth year of issue. In this little book are the names of all the graduates of the society, with their present address and occupation. This part of the publication is especially interesting as showing the very varied range of territory and position which Queen's men occupy. There are science men of Queen's in all the provinces of the Dominion, in seventeen states in the country to the south of us, and in twenty other countries in the world. In this publication is also a list of employments open for students and graduates, especially for students during the summer months. This is a most helpful arrangement for those students, and there are very many of them at Queen's who are working their own way through college.

* * *

On Wednesday evening of last week, Kingston music lovers and Queen's students were granted the opportunity of hearing one of the first pianists of the world. Under the auspices of the musical committee of the Alma Mater, Mark Hambourg gave an excellent rendition of classical music. The concert was well attended and the performance of the master greatly enjoyed. This venture having proved a success, we may hope for many such opportunities of hearing the best talent that can be got.

* * *

Queen's hockey team met Laval on Friday last in Montreal, with the resulting score of Queen's, 8; Laval, 6. The game was keenly contested. Laval opened the game with a vigor and fire which gave them four goals before Queen's got one. The first half ended with a score of five to three in Laval's favor. In the second half the eastern boys began to weaken and Queen's gradually overtook their lead and forged ahead till she finished with two goals in the lead.

* * *

Convocation Hall was well filled on Sunday afternoon when Dr. Scott addressed the students. The speaker took for his subject, 'Jesus Christ, the highest source of strength and comfort, and therefore the chiefest desire in life. We need the highest companionship; there should be no intermediaries. When we are in difficulty, in need of strength and comfort, we often go to persons who are not able to give us the thing necessary to our salvation. We need the highest. The highest is at our disposal, even Jesus Christ. It is only through a relationship with him that life in its fullness comes. Such addresses as that of Dr. Scott make us realize that we have on our own staff one or two of the finest preachers in Canada.

THE LATE MRS. THOS. C. NOYES.

On the 11th of February, Mary Ann Ostrom, widow of Mr. Thomas C. Noyes, died at the family residence, Chatham, Que. Her parents, though not of the pioneers, were of the early settlers in the township, coming from the New England states, as did the pioneers. She was born on the 2nd of September, 1830, and after reaching young womanhood she served the people of the neighborhood and district in the capacity of school teacher for a number of years. On February 20th, 1885, she was married to Mr. Noyes, by the Rev. William Mair, the first Presbyterian minister of Chatham, his residence there dating from 1833. The fruit of this union was a large family of which there are living, John O., Mrs. Frank Douglas, and Benjamin H., of Chatham; George W., Mrs. J. R. Wharton and Thomas W., of Bute City, Montana; Holland P., also of Montana, and Mrs. J. A. Peack, of Boise, Idaho.

Deeply religious, her life was a good one; in its early period passed in the interests of the boys and girls of the community, then in the home under the recognition that the first charge given her by God was the care of her family, and for the many later years—during which she was an invalid—in the consciousness that she herself, under all her trial, was directly in the charge of God.

WILLIAM E. MIDDLETON.

Buckingham, Que., Feb. 15.—Mr. William Ernest Middleton, manager of the Buckingham branch of the Bank of Montreal, died this morning of typhoid fever. Mr. Middleton was a son of the late Canon Middleton, of Oshawa, and was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope. After filling various positions on the staff of the Ontario Bank at Oshawa, Montreal and Toronto, he came to Buckingham as local manager in 1892. Mr. Middleton took an earnest interest in the business of the town and was also a leading spirit in the religious, social and athletic life of the community. He was an active member of the Church of England, and an intimate friend of the late Bishop Carmichael. In Masonic circles he was well-known, and only last week was elected D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. In 1898 he married Miss Margaret Stuart, of Buckingham, who, with two sons and two daughters, survive him.

MR. G. W. BARRETT.

The death of Mr. George W. Barrett at his late residence, 13 Glen avenue, Ottawa, on January 28, removed one of the old pioneers of eastern Ontario. He was born in the County of Carlow, Ireland, in April, 1833, and was therefore in his seventy-seventh year. He emigrated to Canada with his father, Daniel Dean Barrett, in the year 1837, and settled in Caledonia Sate, County of Prescott. He married Jane Gleeson in the year 1857, and engaged in farming on the banks of the South Nation River, in the Township of South Plantagenet, Prescott County, where he resided until the year 1883. He then moved to Leitrim, County of Carleton, and continued farming until three years ago, when he retired and moved to the above address. He had been a subscriber to the 'Witness' for a number of years, and thought so much of it that he sent a copy to each of his children as they left home. He was a staunch Methodist in religion, and in politics a Liberal. But never formed any opinion until first getting the views of the 'Witness.' He is survived by his widow, four sons, five daughters and three brothers and three sisters.

THE LATE MR. FINLAY CATTANACH.

(From a Correspondent.)

With the death of the late Mr. Finlay Cattanach, of North Lancaster, Ont., there passed one of that sturdy generation which in its youth made Glengarry so famous for its Scots pioneers. Born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1830, he came to Canada in 1837, where his father settled in the Township of Lancaster, to share the rugged fortunes of a new community. In 1861 he married Anne McRae, who still survives him, and occupied the homestead upon which he spent his long and active life.

Always a Liberal in politics, he was a consistent endorser of the 'Witness' policy, to which paper he was continuously a subscriber for almost forty years. During the 'Witness' jubilee symposium he contributed a paper full of interesting recollections of days when Glengarry was being reclaimed from the virgin forest, and when an

THE LATE MR. F. CATTANACH.

open creek was in the vicinity of present Craig street, Montreal.

An unswerving member of the Presbyterian Church, and devoted to all its efforts toward missionary expansion, his figure was a familiar one at general assemblies, and no deserving enterprise ever applied to him in vain for assistance.

The funeral procession on Tuesday to Dalhousie Presbyterian Church was one of the largest ever witnessed in the vicinity. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. A. Morrison, of Mountain, Ont., assisted by the Rev. John Pate, of Lancaster. The pallbearers were Messrs. Alex. P. McCuaig, D. M. McLeod, Duncan McNaughton, K. J. McCuaig, brother elders of the deceased, and W. J. McGregor and A. A. McLennan, sons-in-law.

Two daughters and three sons are left: Mrs. A. A. McLennan, Lancaster; Mrs. W. J. McGregor, North Lancaster; Alexander, North Lancaster, J. F., and Alison, of Lac du Bonnet, Man.

Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved family upon the loss of a dutiful and respected head, and in the community in which he was so long a laborer toward worth ends, he leaves a vacancy not easily filled.

THE REV. E. E. MARSHALL.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 16.—The death occurred here of the Rev. E. E. Marshall, pastor of the First Methodist Church, aged 46 years. He was formerly located at Ingersoll, Ont.

THE REV. A. F. CARR, D.D.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 16.—The Rev. A. F. Carr, D.D., for twenty years pastor of St. Andrews' Presbyterian Church, at Campbellton, is dead, aged 66 years.

W. R. BIGG.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 16.—W. R. Bigg, once a leading educationalist in Ontario, died here last night, aged 89 years. Mr. Bigg was born in England, and was formerly principal of schools in Milton, St. Thomas, Brockville and Galt, and was also school inspector for Leeds county for many years. He leaves a widow and one son, science master in Pictou Collegiate Institute.

MISS MAY McLEAN'S SAD DEATH

(From a Corrspondent.)

A deep gloom has fallen upon the Orangedale section of the congregation of Whycocomagh, N.S., in the untimely death of Miss May McLean who was instantly killed by an electric car in the city of Boston, on January 30th. She had just left the St. Vincent Hospital, where she had been visiting a sick sister, when she met her death. Miss McLean was a young lady of sterling worth, she took deep interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the church and cause. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Her friends in Boston, Sydney and Orangedale showed their high respect in the beautiful profusion of flowers that covered her casket. She was a daughter of Charles McLean, and a niece of Mr. Archibald McPhail, the travelling agent of the British-American tract society. Her remains were brought home by her aunt, Miss Ray McPhail. A large number met the remains at Orangedale station, and followed her to her father's residence. On the following day the funeral took pace. The large concourse of people who followed the remains to their last resting place in the cemetery at Whycocomagh to wait a glorious resurrection testify to the esteem in which the deceased was held. She left father and mother, five sisters and three brothers, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. McKinley and Bell at home; Neal in Alberta, Archie in Maine, and John at home. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. J. W. McLean, her pastor, assisted by the Rev. D. McLeod, of Mira.

TEST FOR BOY SCOUTS

Patrol of British Boys to Explore the Canadian Backwoods.

Not content with exploring Germany last year, the Boy Scouts are sending a patrol even further afield next summer—to the backwods of Canada. They will be in the country about a month, and during their visit will see a good deal of Canadian life.

They intend to camp on a ranch in the Far West, make an expedition to the Rockies and perhaps bivouac for a night or two among the mountains, and camp for a week in some lonely spot by the side of one of the great lakes.

Besides this, they will pitch their tent for a couple of days each near Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, and Montreal, so that they shall be able to meet their cousins the Canadian Boy Scouts, of whom there are already many hundreds enrolled.

They will take their tents, blankets, and kit in a small trek-cart, which they will haul themselves, and during the whole of the visit will fend for themselves.

It will be interesting to see how the backwoodsmanship and pioneering learned among the green fields of England will serve these young adventurers in the rough-and-tumble life of the wilder parts of Canada.

Will the neat brushwood huts they have learned to build stand the strain of a Canadian thunderstorm? Will they be able to catch fish in the lakes, and, when caught, will they be able to cook them, and more questionable still, will they be able to eat them afterwards?

There are some 200,000 Scouts at the present moment all hoping they will be among the lucky ones to be chosen. They are to be selected from among those who do best in an examination paper on 'Scouting,' to be set for them by General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell.

ST. JOHN RIVER PROBLEM.

International Commission's Investigation to Be Broadened.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 15.—The duties of the international commission appointed by the governments of Canada and the United States to investigate the conditions and uses of the St. John river, are, it is announced here, to be broadened to include an investigation of the lakes and rivers tributary of the St. John river, with the view of reporting on the feasibility of national conservation and regulation of the tributary waters in both countries. The next session of the commission will be at Calais on February 22nd.

One bone of contention, the investigation of which will come under the new authority granted the commission, is the Telos canal between Webster and Telos lakes, which diverts the waters of Chamberlain Lake and tributary streams from the Allagush river, emptying into the St. John, and sends them down into the east branch of the Penobscot river. New Brunswick interests claim the right of having that canal discontinued and the waters from Chamberlain turned into the St. John.

The commission thus far has confined its investigation to the uses of the river and the methods of carrying on the logging operations, but the matter of the development of the power of Grand Falls, on the St. John, is to be taken up.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

The Late Mr. W. R. Dick, of Ladstock, Was Once a Member of the 'Witness' Staff.

Mr. William R. Dick, of Ladstock, Sask., at one time a member of the 'Witness' reporting staff, died at Yorkton Hospital, on February 3rd, from intestinal trouble. He was very well and favorably known throughout the whole of the district, and his death in the prime of life has removed one who gave every promise of taking a leading part in public life.

Born in 1863, in the parish of Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, his school days were spent in the village of New Deer. In the same school he later on became a teacher and was afterwards assistant teacher at Cairnbanns, in the same parish. Pursuing his studies with the greatest zest, he graduated with honors in 1883 as a master of arts in the University of Edinburgh. Resolving to take up journalistic work, he entered the service of the 'Scotsman.' From the 'Scotsman' staff he was called to fulfill an appointment on the 'Pioneer,' Allahabad, India, where he did excellent work for six years. Returning to Scotland he married Miss Johnston, of Edinburgh, in 1897. Shortly afterwards he accepted an appointment on the Montgomery County 'Times,' Welshpool, Wales, and two years later he changed to an improved appointment on the Liverpool 'Daily Post.'

His health had been weakened by his sojourn in India, and six years of hard work in Liverpool having run him down very badly, the free and healthy life of the Canadian North-West appealed to him. Arriving in Montreal, he joined the staff of the 'Daily Witness,' but after a year he went to Ladstock, where he homesteaded in 1905. Afterwards he joined the staff of the Manitoba 'Free Press,' which he left in the fall of 1907. He was not long in becoming identified with all matters of public interest, but his love of the journalistic profession was strong within him, and he retained a connection with the 'Free Press' and Regina 'Leader' to the end. He acted as press gallery reporter in the Saskatchewan House during the sessions of 1906, 1907 and 1908, and performed his arduous task most admirably. He leaves a widow and family of four boys to mourn their loss.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON — At the Presbyterian manse, St. Stephen, N.B., on Feb. 8, 1910, to the Rev. Leonard B. and Mrs. Gibson, a son.

MATTHEWS—At Danville, Que., on Feb. 15, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. Z. Matthews.

McLEAN—On Feb. 12, 1910, at Moose Creek, Ont., to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McLean, a daughter (stillborn).

SANGSTER—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 18, 1910, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sangster.

WHITE—At Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 12 1910, a daughter (Shirley Ellen) to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. White.

WILLIAMS—At Sawyerville, Que., on Feb. 18, 1910, a son to Rev. F. and Mrs. Williams, of Peacham, Vt.

YEATS — At Dunham, Que., on Feb. 15, 1910, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Yeats.

MARRIED.

BEAUMONT—LEYS — At the residence of the bride's parents, Vidal street north, Sarnia, Ont., on Feb. 2, 1910, by the Rev. J. J. Patterson, Florence Amy, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Leys, to Mr. Reginald Beaumont, of Port Arthur.

CARDIFF—GIVENS.—On Feb. 9, 1910, by the Rev. Wm. Howitt, B.A., B.D., at the residence of the bride's father, Pakenham, Ont., William John Scott Cardiff, of Arnprior, to Minnie Belle, daughter of John Wesley Givens, Esq.

ELLERY—BISHOP — At St. James' Church, Ingersoll, Ont., on Feb. 16, 1910, by the Rev. R. J. M. Perkins, Edward Ellery, of Ingersoll, to Eleanor Honoria, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Bishop, and granddaughter of the late John Ussher, of Grove Farm, Chippawa, Ont.

GARDNER — LAURIE — On Feb. 2, 1910, at St. James', Paddington, by the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, vicar, assisted by the Rev. H. D. S. Sweetapple, D.D., vicar of Dowlish, Wake, Somerset, brother-in-law of the bride, Ernest Gardner, of Spencers, Maidenhead, M.P. for East Berks, to Amy Inglis, youngest daughter of Lieut.-General Laurie, C.B., of 47 Porchester terrace, London, England, and Oakfield, Nova Scotia.

HAMILTON — LEMAY—On Feb. 3, 1910, at the residence of her uncle, Dr. Daniel Lemay, Vancouver, Wash., Evelyn E. Lemay to Charles L. Hamilton, attorney, of Roseburg, Ore.

SANDILANDS — McLENNAN — On Feb. 9, 1910, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell Cecil M. McLennan to Donald J. Sandilands, of Rock Island, (late of Montreal).

WALKER — MACQUARRIE — On Feb. 8, 1910, at the residence of the bride's parents, Fraser avenue, Edmonton, Alta., by the Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, uncle of the bridegroom, Katherine Olivia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Macquarrie, to W. Patrick Walker, of Calgary, third son of the Rev. and Mrs. P. Walker, of Westmount, Que.

WATSON—COMRIE—At Kenmore, Ont. on Jan. 26, 1910, by the Rev. R. MacNabb, Milton H. Watson, to Christena A. Comrie, daughter of Mr. Peter Comrie, all of Kenmore.

WILSON—RUEL—On Feb. 17, 1910, at the home of Mr. C. O. Noble, by the Rev. R. Robinson, Mr. George A. Wilson to Miss Blanche E. Ruel, both of Windsor Mills, Que.

DIED.

BALDWIN—At Arosa, Switzerland, on Feb. 13, 1910, Godfrey St. George Baldwin, second son of the late William Ross Baldwin, Lismore, Ireland, and grandson of the late William Augustus Baldwin, of Mashquoteh, Toronto.

BALDWIN — Suddenly, on Feb. 16, 1910, Amelia Pentland, wife of H. St. George Baldwin, Toronto, only daughter of the late D. G. Pentland, Cobourg, Ont.

BANGS—On Feb. 16, 1910, at her late residence, 227 Laurier avenue West, Ottawa, Elizabeth Kirby, relict of the late C. W. Bangs, ex-Mayor of Ottawa, aged 85 years.

BROWN—In the Okanagan Valley, B.C., on the night of Oct. 29, 1909, Robert James Brown, dearly beloved husband and father, aged 40 years, 4 months and 11 days.

Interred at Markdale, Ont., on Feb. 19, 1910.

BROWN—At 101 Cottage street, Melrose, Mass., on Feb. 13, 1910, G. Percival, aged 20 years and 4 months, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Brown, formerly of Windsor Mills, Que.

Sherbrooke and Coaticook papers please copy.

BUCHANAN—On Feb. 3, 1910, at the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew Wilson, 187 Florence street, Ottawa, Catherine Brims, relict of the late Jas. Buchanan, of Athelstan, Que., in her 95th year.

Deceased was a native of Haddingtonshire, Scotland.

CATTANACH — At his late residence, North Lancaster, Ont., on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1910, Finlay Catanach, aged 79 years.

CLAXTON—At Inverary, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1910, John Claxton, aged 68 years.

COX — In this city, on Feb. 18, 1910, at 160 Mansfield street, Harriet Louisa Brydges, daughter of the late Sir Edmund Cox, Bart., of Endiang, Kingsey.

DALE—On Feb. 10, 1910, at his residence, 'The Hemlocks,' South Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Henry Dale, son of the late Gerald Fitzgerald Dale, of Philadelphia, Pa., in the 63rd year of his age.

DAWSON — On Feb. 13, 1910, at his father's residence, 59 Creighton street, Ottawa, Wilbert J., aged 33 years, third son of F. W. Dawson.

DeWITT—On Feb. 15, 1910, at 136 Fairmount avenue, Annex, Thomas Walter DeWitt, beloved husband of Margaret Edna Gittus, in his 41st year.

EMBERSON — At Toronto, on Feb. 17, 1910, the Rev. Robert Emberson, Methodist missionary from Japan.

FAWCETT—At Toronto, on Feb. 14, 1910, Prudentia, relict of the late Jas. Fawcett, in her 80th year.

FERGUSON—Suddenly, in this city, on Feb. 14, 1910, William Ferguson, at the age of 52 years, fourth son of William Ferguson, of Richmond.

FINDLY—On Feb. 12, 1910, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Robertson, 186 Second avenue, Ottawa, Mrs. Margaret Findly, relict of the late J. D. Findly, formerly of Joliette, Que.

FOWLER—At his late residence, Castlebar, Que., on Feb. 15, 1910, Mr. Jason Fowler, aged 81 years.

GARFOOT—At Battle Creek, Mich., on Feb. 1, 1910, at the age of 60 years, George May Garfoot, husband of Josephine Garfoot, and brother of Edward May, Ottawa.

GIBSON—At 21 Beverley Road, Chiswick, London, W., England, on Jan. 31, 1910, Elizabeth Pullar, eldest daughter of the late Robert Whyte, solicitor, Dundee, and widow of Henry Gibson, solicitor, Dundee.

GILPIN—At 114 Galley avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 14, 1910, the Rev. Victor J. Gilpin, B.A., son of the late Rev. J. W. Gilpin, in his 38th year.

GRIFFITH — At the General Hospital, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1910, Frank Esidore Griffith, of Slocan City, B.C., in his 46th year.

IRVING—At Cleveland, Ohio, Mary Cannon Irving, widow of the late Andrew Irving, Esq., Registrar of Deeds, Pembroke, Ont., and youngest daughter of Dr. Cannon, Royal Navy.

KITCHEN—On Feb. 17, 1910, at No. 477 Prince Albert avenue, Westmount, Samuel Kitchen, in his 76th year.

Leeds (Eng.) 'Mercury,' and Pudsey and Stanningley 'News' please copy.

LANGELIER—At Quebec, on Feb. 12, 1910, Mrs. Edwidge Dugal, wife of J. C. Langelier, Esq., Superintendent of Forest Rangers, at the age of 65 years.

MacVICKAR—At Valleyfield, Que., on Feb. 6, 1910, after a brief illness, Adam MacVickar, aged 61 years.

MARSHALL — Suddenly, at Edmonton, Alta., on Feb. 15, 1910, the Rev. Edson E. Marshall, B.A., pastor McDougall Church, and son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. W. J. Hunter, Toronto.

MAXWELL—On Saturday, Feb. 19, 1910, in the 80th year of her age, Margaret Linton, beloved wife of Archibald Maxwell.

MEIKLE—At Langrigg, Chirnside, on Jan. 31, 1910, Richard Meikle, farmer, late of West Torphin, West Calder, Scotland.

MERRETT — In Kingston, Ont., on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1910, Annie Eliza, wife of Thomas Merrett, aged 67 years.

MIDDLETON—At Buckingham, Que., on Feb. 15, 1910, W. E. Middleton, Deputy Grand Master A. F. and A.M., Grand Lodge of Quebec, in his 45th year.

NOYES—On Friday, Feb. 10, 1910, at Chatham, Que., Mary Ann Ostrom, widow of the late Thomas C. Noyes, in her 80th year.

PAGE—In New York, on Feb. 17, 1910, Mrs. George F. Page (nee Hoey), aged 36 years and 5 months.

PERRY—At 134 Edward Charles street, Outremont, on Feb. 21, 1910, Ada Margaret, beloved daughter of John and Ada Perry, aged 11 months.

PURCELL—On Feb. 14, 1910, at her son-in-law's residence, J. H. Tucker, 151 Rochester street, Ottawa, Sarah Candace Merrill, relict of the late John Purcell, in her 68th year.

REED—In this city, on Feb. 13, 1910, at the age of 55 years, Emma Jane, wife of William J. Reed, late residence 170 Peel street.

ROSS — Passed away at Paisley, on Jan. 22, 1910, Alexandrina McLeod, a native of Scotland, widow of the late Allan Ross, late of Glammis, Bruce County, Ont.

SAMUEL — On Feb. 20, 1910, at her late residence, 84 Somerville avenue, Westmount, Marion Meek, in her 87th year, second daughter of the late James Samuel, Leith, Scotland.

Hamilton, Ont., papers please copy.

SMITH—At 236A Wood avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 20, 1910, Calesta E. Hibbard, wife of the late Alex. Smith, Manitoba Immigration Agent.

TASSE—At Victoria, B.C., M. Joseph S. Tassé.

THOMPSON—At her late residence, 86 St. Mark street, Abigail M. Andrews, widow of the late Wm. H. Thompson, in her 88th year.

THOMPSON—At 58 Quebec street, Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 17, 1910, Mrs. James Thompson, in her 78th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUNCAN—In loving memory of Hazel Margaret Duncan, who died on Feb. 15, 1906. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

GRAHAM—In loving memory of our little son, Archie Andrew Graham, who went home on Feb. 20th, 1909.

'One year has passed, we miss him more, his memory fresh, our hearts still sore. His welcome smile and loving face. No one can fill the vacant place. Forget him, no, we never will. We loved him then, we love him still.

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is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to erect into a town municipality, with special powers, under the corporate name of 'Town of Beaconsfield,' all the territory now forming part of the municipalities of the parish, and of the Village of St. Joachim, of Pointe Claire, and known and designated under numbers one to twenty-seven, inclusively, of the cadastre of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Joachim of Pointe Claire, and twenty-nine to thirty-two, inclusively, of the cadastre of the Municipality of the Village of St. Joachim of Pointe Claire, and that application will be made to have said municipality erected in accordance with sections 4178 to 4615, inclusively, of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, by adding thereto modifying clauses as regards qualifications to hold municipal office, the taxes to be imposed on real estate property, and on certain trades, and for other objects.

Montreal, January 16, 1910.

ROBERT TASCHEREAU,
Attorney for Applicants.

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