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TRAGEDY LOOKS LIKE DOUBLE MURDER

Mother Dead in a Blood-stained Bed---Father Found Dying in Kitchen---Six Little Children Left Orphans---Uncle Suspected of Crime.

LITTLE BOY TELLS CORONER HE SAW HIS UNCLE KILL FATHER AND MOTHER

Policeman Testifies That Dying Man Also Blamed His Brother-in-law, and Eldest Son Says Attempt Was Made to Smother Children.

DEAD—Francois Vauteur and his wife, 187 Grand Trunk street.

ORPHANED—Six children, Theodore, nine years of age; Victor, seven years of age; Gilbert and Bella, twins, six years of age; Germina, five years of age; Edwidge, three years of age.

ACCUSED BY THE CHILDREN—Alfred Michaud, brother of the dead woman.

All that is known of a fearful tragedy which has left six children orphans was told to the coroner at Montreal on Feb. 24th when the inquest was opened into the deaths of Francois Vauteur and his wife, who were found the previous morning butchered to death at their home, 187 Grand Trunk street, under most mystifying circumstances.

Although the police from external evidence concluded that the tragedy was the result of a quarrel between Vauteur and his wife when the former was under the influence of liquor, they are confronted with the dramatic evidence of two of the boys, one of whom stated at the inquest that he saw his uncle strike his father with a hatchet, and his mother with some other weapon, while the other said all the children had been 'choked' except one little brother Gilbert.

The first intimation the police got of the crime was at twenty minutes past six on Sunday morning, when a terror-stricken boy rushed into the Grand Trunk Street Police Station, and told the officer in charge that he was Theodore Vauteur, and that his mother was dead and his father covered with blood. Captain Coleman was summoned and together with Lieutenant Bellefleur, Sergant Bowden and Constable Tremblay followed the weeping boy to his home where they found the father sitting in the kitchen with his face bound up with a towel, while the mother with three gashes in her neck lay dead in a bed saturated with blood.

Vauteur was removed to the Notre Dame Hospital, but died in a few hours without being able to tell more of his story than he gasped out in the arms of the policemen, when all he said was that he was lying in bed, and suddenly felt a blow and pain.

Alfred Michaud, brother of the dead woman, against whom the testimony of the eldest boy aroused suspicions was found at his boarding house, 84a Colbourne street, and was taken into custody. His landlady, Mrs. Duvernay, and another boarder stated that he had not left the house since coming home on Saturday night, and this was the story of Michaud himself, who appeared surprised and horrified when he heard of the crime.

At that time the police appeared to have no suspicion of Michaud, but the testimony at the opening of the inquest has turned appearances against the man, who is held in custody, pending the resumption of the inquest on Tuesday next week.

ORPHANED BY TRAGEDY.—The six little children of Mr. and Mrs. Francois Vauteur, photographed in front of the house at 187 Grand Trunk street, in which their parents met a terrible end. The names and ages of the children are:—Theodore, nine years of age; Victor, seven years of age; Gilbert and Bella, twins, six years of age; Germaine, five years of age; Edwidge, three years of age.

MR. TAFT POINTS TO DANGER OF INTERVENTION

He Has No Sympathy For Advocates of Exploitation in Mexico.

New York, Feb. 24.—President Taft, guest of honor at a peace dinner on Saturday, at which a medal was presented to him in token of his services in the cause of universal peace, spoke frankly of conditions in Mexico as he viewed them, and declared for the exercise of every possible effort in avoidance of intervention in the affairs of that republic. The medal, given by the National Institute of Social Sciences at the dinner of the American Peace and Arbitration League, was presented by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain.

'Mexico for two years,' said Mr. Taft in his address, 'has presented a very sad picture to every lover of his kind, to every supporter of popular government, to every man hopeful of establishing peace under a stable government. But we must not despair. We must not, in a case like Mexico—for it differs from the Central American republics—take such action as shall give them cause to believe that we are moved by purposes, or arouse them to opposition to us.

'We must avoid in every way that which is called intervention, and use all the patience possible, with the prayer that some power may arise there to bring about peace throughout that great country. We have to take precautions, and these have been taken.

'But I have no sympathy—none at all — and the charge of cowardice does not frighten me — with that which prompts us, for purposes of exploitation and gain, to invade another country and involve ourselves in a way, the extent of which we could not realize, and the sacrifice of thousands of lives and millions of treasure — and then, when we had succeeded, what? No, we must exercise patience in a concrete case like this.'

Discusing the pending peace treaties with Great Britain and France, the President said he was 'deeply disappointed that they had not been confirmed by the Senate. But I bow to its judgment,' he said, 'hoping that the time was not far distant when a "possible change in its membership and the providential selection" of its personnel would be followed by a ratification of the treaties.

Referring to the Monroe Doctrine, he declared the United States ought to seek to prevent instability of all the governments on the American hemisphere, by attempting in a peaceful way to establish a right to offer mediation to prevent 'murderous' warfare. In this effort, he said, the South American governments, now established on a sound and firm basis, 'will help us to aid Central American and West Indian Governments.'

Turning to the Panama Canal, President Taft dfended his policy of arbitration of the toll question.

'The idea of our getting into a fight with England and not submitting to an international tribunal of arbitration is so absurd,' he said, 'that not even the statement of a reverend and senior Senator can make me understand it other than jocosely.'

The President said, in concluduing his speech: 'Friends, good night. I am going back to Washington to lay down such power as I have had — a power which I have been glad to exercise, whenever I could, in the cause of peace. And I leave you with the most cordial expression for your appreciation of what I have done and in taking the will for the deed.'

Forty peace and civic organizations were represented at the dinner. Among the speakers were Mr. Henry Clews, president of the league, Mr. Dominico da Gama, the Brazilian ambassador; Mr. Job E. Hedges, and Mr. Choate.

President-elect Wilson, declining an invitation to be present, wrote: 'It would be very gratifying to me, indeed, if it were possible for me to be present and play a part in expressing the appreciation of the country for the consistent efforts of President Taft in behalf of peace.'

KILLED WHILE THRESHING.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 24. — A fatality occurred on Saturday afternoon at North River, P.E.I., when Jacob Cummings was instantly killed while engaged in threshing. The belt slipped off the flywheel and Rodd ran to apply the brake. Under the pressure the flywheel flew to pieces. Cummings' skull was fractured, both jaws, his neck and shoulder were broken.

Escaped Death in the North Sea

German Aviator, in Attempt to Cross to England, Had Thrilling Experience.

Essen, Germany, Feb. 24.—Josef Suvelack, the well-known German aviator, had a narrow escape from death yesterday while attempting a venturesome flight in his monoplane from this city to London, England. He ascended during a dense low-lying fog. After passing through this and reaching a higher altitude his compass got out of order. As he could not see the earth he attempted to steer by the sun, but after an hour's fight, lost his bearings and determined to land. He glided down through the banks of fog, and then noticed that he was over the North Sea. A storm was blowing, and the spray from the waves was drenching his aeroplane before he could succeed in starting the motor again and rising away from danger. He turned his machine around, and soon afterward the fog cleared and he made his way to Deventer, Holland, where he landed after a voyage which had lasted one hour and forty-five minutes.

Carried Liquor in Bodice of Iron

Police Uncover Woman's Brazen Attempt to Convey Raw Spirits to Mining Camp.

Galt, Ont., Feb. 24. — Numerous peculiar and ingenous ways have been used of secretly getting liguor through to the mining camps of Northern Ontario, but the most recent, just discovered at South Porcupine, in the most novel known. The authorities, acting on information they had received, stopped and searched a woman after she had alighted from a train. She was found to be wearing an artificial bust, manufactured out of galvonized iron, and containing two gallons of the raw spirit. She also wore a belt containing a further two gallons of liquor. The police confiscated the liquor, but allowed the woman to go.

LORD HALDANE'S VISIT.

Stay in Montreal Will Be Very Brief, Owing To Official Duties.

London, Feb. 24 — Viscount Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor, feels the greatest personal gratification, it is stated, over the invitation of the American Bar Association to speak at the annuual meeting in Montreal. He is also pleased that the invitation was ofefred in concurrence with the Canadian bar and the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Borden. The fact that the invitation was accompanied by a letter from President Taft weighed greatly in official circles here and helped considerably to induce Lord Haldane's colleagues in the Cabinet to consent to his acceptance and to give their help to remove obstacles.

Viscount Haldan will leave about August 23, and expects to be absent about three weeks. He regrets that his first visit to the United States and Canada is to be so short, but the administrative dificulties attaching to the necessity of putting the great seal in commission render it imperative that after he fills his Montreal engagement he shall return immediately, leaving scarcely a day to spend in New York.

RAILWAY BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Ottawa, Feb. 24. — The Railway Commission has appointed Prof. E. J. Zavits, provincial forester of Ontario, provincial fire inspector of the board. Subject to the supervision of the chief fire inspector of the commission, Prof. Seavitz, will direct the enforcement in Ontario of the railway fire regulations of the board. Mr. W. J. C. Hall, chief of the forest protection branch of the Quebec Government, has been appointed to a similar position in that province by the commission. It is understood co-operation with the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Governments will also be sought by the railway commission.

FIRE IN COAL MINE.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 24. — Spontaneous ous combustion at No. 8 landing of the Intercolonial Coal Company's mine at Westville occurred yesterday. The fire was in the Drummond mine, 2,500 feet down the slope. No flame was seen, but there was a very marked increase in temperature and smoke. Prompt measures were taken, water being poured on the fire and last night the Mr. Floyd manager, reported the fire under control.

RECIPROCITY VOTE NOT UNFRIENDLY, SAYS MR. BORDEN

Premier, in Albany Interview, Says Canadian View Unchanged on This Question.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 24.—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden, premier of Canada, arrived in Albany yesterday to attend the annual dinner of the University Club, which will be held at the Ten Eyck to-night. He was accompanied by Mrs. Borden, and they are the guests of Governor and Mrs. Sulzer at the executive mansion.

The Canadian guests, accompanied by Governor and Mrs. Suzer, attended service at the First Presbyterian Church. Last evening a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Borden was given at the executive mansion by the Governor and Mrs. Sulzer. Among the guests were Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Martin R. Glynn, Lieut. L. K. Jones, deputy minister of railways of Canada; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Carlvon Von Mahoff, of New York, and Major Edward G. Schermerhorn, the governor's military secretary.

To-day Mr. Borden visited the capital and inspected the new education building. After his address at the University Club dinner he will return to Ottawa.

Mr. Borden was asked to-day if there had been any change of sentiment in Canada as to reciprocity. He said he believed that the people still stood by their verdict of 1911. He added that the people of the United States should not take the vote of Canada on reciprocity as given in a spirit of unfriendliness, but as a purely business proposition.

MRS. PANKHURST HELD FOR BOMB OUTRAGE.

London, Feb. 24.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested to-day in connection with the destruction of the country residence of Mr. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the explosion of a bomb some days ago.

Her arrest ensued on her confession at a public meeting that she had conspired with and incited her followers to carry out the outrage.

ECUADOR DISTURBED BY SERIES OF EARTHQUAKES

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Feb. 24.—This city was violently shaken on Saturday night by a long earthquake. The tremor lasted about seventy seconds. The inhabitants rushed from their houses, the streets were thronged with panic stricken men and women, many of them kneeling in prayer.

The earthquake occurred at 9.40 p.m. when the theatres were full. For a time the whole city was in confusion, but so far as can be ascertained there was no damage and nobody was hurt.

Four more slight shocks were felt during the rest of the night. The 'quake made itself felt throughout the Republic.

A PROTEST OF THE LEFT-HANDED.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Left-handed persons formed the congregation at a South Side Methodist Episcopal Church last night. They had been called together to hear a plea for school instruction intended to make the world ambidexterous.

Ushers used the left hand in greeting those attending the service, and the pastor, the Rev. William Albert Frye, criticized those who held that right-handed persons are in any way superior to those who just as naturally use the left hand. He found fault with the dictionary which says that the word implies uselessness, weakness and lack of skill. He mentioned Rube Marquard and Tyrus Cobb as being left-handed persons superior in the occupation of baseball playing.

He said that the Crown Prince of Germany and most of the crowned heads of Europe were either left-handed or ambidexterous.

MR. J. N. DELAURIERS DEAD.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Isadore N. Delauriers, one of the founders of the St. Hubert's Gun Club and for many years one of Canada's leading trap-shooters, died her of paralysis, aged 82.

UNITED STATES ORDER MORE TROOPS TO PREPARE FOR POSSIBLE ACTION IN MEXICO

De la Bara Maintains That Madero and Suarez Were Killed in a Fight for Prisoners' Freedom, But Diplomatic Corps Refuses to Discuss Situation Until the Tragedy is Cleared of Mystery.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The fourth brigade of the second army division, and the entire sixth brigade were ordered to-day to prepare to entrain to join other troops being mobilized. This is part of the plan to assemble a complete military organization for any untoward events in Mexico.

WILL HONOR MEN NOW THEY ARE DEAD.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Former President Madero and former Vice-President Suarez were killed in the streets of Mexico City in a battle between their guard and two groups of men, who were seeking to overpower the guards and rescue them, according to an official telegram from Francisco de la Barra, Minister for Foreign Affairs, received at the Mexican Embassy early to-day.

It was not made clear which side fired the fatal shots. Several were wounded in the attempt at rescue, the report declared.

'Both the bodies of Senors Madero and Suarez,' Senor de la Barra assures the embassy, 'will be buried with all the honors due to the high positions they held.'

The report declares there was 'a general desire for peace' throughout Mexico, and that the government 'look forward to the future with optimism.'

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson has telegraphed to the State Department, stating that Senor Francisco de la Barra, Minister for Foreign Affairs, invited all foreign diplomats in Mexico City to take luncheon with him.

The ambassador adds that none of the diplomats will attend the luncheon unless the tragic death of former President Madero and former Vice-president Suarez is cleared of mystery.

This decision on the part of the diplomatic corps in the Mexican capital indicates the gravity of the situation which will confront the Huerta Government, should it fail to clear the mystery in which the killing of Madero and Suarez is enveloped.

A feeling of anxiety over the situation in Mexico continues throughout official circles. It is felt that Ambassador Wilson's message stating that the diplomatic corps will not attend the luncheon to be given this noon to discuss the situation will prove of this and other governments a sufficient indication to the Mexican authorities of the purpose to await definite assurances that the bloody tragedies just enacted had not occurred through any connivance of the Mexican administration.

While this has been asserted in the statements made by General Huerta and Minister de la Barra, assurances were at the same time given of a searching investigation which would officially determine the exact circumstances under which the tragedies occurred.

Chief activity was manifested at the War Department, where additional plans for the mobilization of more troops were being made, the expectation being that the orders would be issued during the morning.

Keneh, Egypt, Feb. 24.—Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, declared to-day that he was holding himself in readiness to respond to the call of his country in case foreign complications should arise out of the revolution there. If this should not occur, he said, he would not return to Mexico until settled government had been re-established there, and his reappearance on the scene where he had held such long sway could be made without risk of being wrongly interpreted.

The aged ex-president express the The former president, after pleading that his entire aloofness from the politics of his country precluded any criticism by him of the late President Madero's administration, made the hope that 'hands off Mexico' would continue to be the policy of the United States.

UNITED STATES FORCES MARKING TIME.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The army of fighting men the United States holds ready to send into Mexico is as follows:

	Men.	Artillery. Guns.
Bluejackets and marine	15,000	41
Regular artillery	1,080	36
Regular cavalry	6,000	
Regular infantry	10,860	
Total	32,940	77

The naval landing force would also carry 93 deadly automatic guns with which they are experts.

General Porfirio Diaz was greatly elated at the success of his nephew, Felix Diaz, and of General Victoriano Huerta, the provisional president, whom he considers is quite capable of working out the salvation of the Republic.

following statement: I prefer to say nothing regarding the faults of Francisco Madero's rule or the causes of the revolution. As a political opponent of Madero my opinion might be considered biased.

General Victoriano Huerta is an officer and a gentleman who possesses the confidence of all classes in Mexico. Personally, I have the greatest respect for and confidence in him. I chose him to escort me from Mexico City to Vera Cruz when I was exiled. 'I think General Huerta is fully in a position to maintain order until a constitutional government has been definitely re-established.'

When questioned regarding the probability of further complications in Mexico, General Porfirio Diaz replied: 'That depends entirely upon the energy of the provisional government in suppressing pillage and brigandage. Felix Diaz has had long experience in the army and fully realizes the importance of having respect for life and property, as do also the members of his party.'

When reports of the possibility of intervention by the United States were mentioned, the former Mexican president gravely retorted: 'I and my adherents always have been and will remain sincere friends of the United States Government. I cannot imagine the United States or others taking any action inconsistent with America's well-known honesty of purpose.'

General Diaz has not settled on his plans for the future beyond leaving Cairo on March 10 for Paris. He and members of his family say they are delighted with Egypt, and hope to spend several months here during 1914.

BRITAIN IGNORES NEW GOVERNMENT.

London, Feb. 24.—The British Government will refuse to recognize the new government of Mexico until it has been confirmed by a general election, according to a statement made in authoritative quarters here to-day.

Mexico City, Feb. 24.— The American Embassy is informed that President Huerta has arranged with capitalists in the United States to secure a loan of sixty million pesos ($30,000,000) gold. The terms of the loan are said to be favorable.

Madero had attempted to borrow the sum mentioned but was unable to do so because American financiers were told that his government was unstable and corrupt, and that it was characterized by colossal grafting.

Officials of the new government say that Huerta found the national treasury almost empty when he took office, and that he had to borrow money from private individuals in order to pay his troops.

TWELVE HUNDRED FAMILIES IN WANT THROUGH STRIKE

Garment Workers Declare They Will Beg Bread Rather Than Give In.

New York, Feb. 24.—Evidence that the garment factory strikers, 70,000 of whom are said to be idle, are suffering, was furnished when representatives of over 1,200 families applied yesterday at a relief station established by the united Hebrew trades to obtain food supplies. This bread line extended for many blocks and others as long were formed at other stations in the Bronx and Brooklyn. Gifts of clothing and money, as well as food, were made. An official of the Cloak Makers' Union estimated that that organization alone had already spent over $28,000 in relief work.

Thomas A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers of America, said: 'It is now a question of remaining out until the employers break away in twos and threes from the associations with which they are connected and settled individually with the strikers. The strike is gradually ending in this way. The associated boys' clothing manufacturers are breaking more rapidly from their association than the others, and fifty percent. of the members have made individual settlements based on a 48-hour week for cutters, a 54-hour week for tailors, and increases in wages.'

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS GROW BETTER

Ottawa Reports Better Feeling Between Labor and Capital in Canada.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The loss in working days from strikes in 1912, according to the Department of Labor's record, was only about half the similar loss in 1911, though amounting to over one million days. This covers the whole of the Dominion. There was a larger number of strikes, but the great majority were short and involved only a small number of men. Altogether 40,500 employees went out on strike in 1912.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act applies only to disputes in industries involving public utilities, and practically all the above-mentioned disturbances were outside its jurisdiction.

Altogether about nineteen threatened strikes were referred under the act in 1912, settlements being thereby effected in all but three cases.

London, Feb. 24.—The widow of Captain Robert F. Scott, the Antarctic explorer, will henceforth be known as Lady Scott.

King George to-day bestowed on her 'the same rank, style and precedence as if her husband had been nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath, as he would have been had he survived.'

BRIDGEWORKERS MEET IN SECRET

Reorganization is Necessary After Many Officials' Conviction on Conspiracy Charges.

Indianapolis, Feb. 24.—Reorganization of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, all but two of whose executive officers were convicted last December of promoting the McNamara dynamite plots in connection with the union strike against 'open shop' contractors, is planned at the association's annual convention which opens to-day.

It is the union's first convention since that held in Milwaukee in September, 1911, several months before John J. McNamara, then the secretary, pleaded guilty to dynamiting at Los Angeles.

About one hundred delegates from local unions in every state will represent the 12,000 members in the reorganization.

Mr. Ryan president, who received a seven years' sentence, the heaviest punishment of all, and who is now at liberty under bonds pending an appeal, is favored by some delegates for re-election. Since his release from Leavenworth, Mr. Ryan has been here directing the details for the convention.

Joseph McClory, Cleveland, acting secretary, probably will be elected permanent secretary, to succeed Herbert S. Hockin, another of the convicted men. McClory and Edward Lewis, San Francisco, both executive board members, were the only officials of the union not convicted in the dynamite plots. In the cases of the other officials the jury sustained the Government's charges that the union's funds were appropriated so that the McNamara brothers and Ortie McManigal might pay the expenses of destroying the property of contractors who refused to employ union men.

The financial reports of the union, Mr. McClory stated, will show that $80,000 were expended for the defence at the trial in Indianapolis. This was procured through assessing the members. In addition more than $200,000 was raised for the defence of the McNamaras, the funds being in charge of officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. McClory also says that all the sessions of the convention are to be secret. Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is expected to address the delegates later in the week.

WATER POWER CONSERVATION

Mr. Borden Agrees With New York State Governor on New Scheme.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 24.—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, and Governor Sulzer, of New York, are in substantial accord regarding a plan for the conservation of the water powers of New York State and Canada, according to a statement by the Governor to-day.

'We have discussed,' said the Governor, 'a plan for the utilization of the waters of New York State and Canada, which, we believe, will be advantageous to the people.

Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Canadian Railways and Canals, is to come here later and discuss the matter with me and with the State Conservation Commission.'

MADERO AND SUAREZ ARE SHOT DEAD DURING THEIR REMOVAL TO PENITENTIARY IN MEXICO

Killing of Late President and Vice-President of Republic is Alleged to Have Been Incidental to a Fight Between Their Guard and a Party Attempting to Liberate Them.

EXPLANATION IS QUESTIONED BY MEXICANS, AND ALREADY TRAGEDY IS DECRIED AS MURDER

Senora Madero, Widow of Late President, is Bowed Down With Grief, and His Sister Dramatically Denounces Officials as Cowards and Assassins For Firing on Defenceless Men.

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—Francisco I. Madero and Jose Pino Suarez are dead. In a midnight ride under guard from the National Palace to the penitentiary they were killed.

The circumstances surrounding the death of the deposed president and vice-president of the republic are unknown at the time of telegraphing this despatch, except as given in the official accounts, which do not conform in all cases. The only witnesses were those actually concerned in the killing.

The provisional president, General Victoriano Huerta, says that the killing of the two men was incidental to a fight between their guard and a party attempting to liberate them. The minister of foreign relations, Francisco de la Barra, adds that the prisoners attempted to escape. Neither makes a definite statement as to which side fired the fatal shots. It is not impossible that neither knows.

An official investigation has been ordered to determine the responsibility, and solemn promises have been made that the guilty will be punished.

Not unnaturally a great part of the public regards the official versions with doubt, having in mind the use for centuries of the notorious 'Ley Fuga,' the unwritten law which is invoked when the death of a prisoner is desired. After its application there is written on the records 'Prisoner shot trying to escape.'

Senora Madero, the widow of the ex-president, received the first definite information of his death from the Spanish minister, Senor Cologan Y. Cologan. She already had heard reports that something unusual and serious had occurred, but friends had endeavored up to that time to prevent her from learning the whole truth.

Soon afterward, accompanied by her brother, Jose Perez, and Mercedes Madero, a sister of Francisco, Senora Madero drove to the penitentiary, but was refused permission to see the body of her husband. Senora Suarez was also denied admittance to the mortuary, where physicians, in accordance with the law, were performing an autopsy.

In contrast to the widow, whose grief of a pitiably silent character expressed in sobs, Mercedes Madero, a beautiful young woman, educated in Paris, who has been a brilliant leader of society since the revolution of 1910, was dry-eyes and tigerish in her emotions. The girl hurled accusations at the officers who barred the entrance.

'Cowards! Assassins!' she called them, her voice pitched high. The officers stared impassively.

'You, the man who fired on a defenceless man, you and your superior officers are traitors.'

No effort was made to remove the women, nor did the officers attempt to silence them. Senora Madero continued weeping and the girl did not cease her hysterical trade until the arrival of the Spanish minister and the Japanese charge, who came to offer their services.

The minister spoke with the officers in charge, but was told that on account of the autopsy it would be impossible for any one to see the bodies. Later in the day, they said, the request would be complied with. The diplomats then conducted the women away from the penitentiary.

Madero's father and Rafeal Hernandez, former minister of the interior, and other friends made efforts early in the day to recover the bodies, and it was stated this afternoon that the American embassador, Henry Lane Wilson, had interested himself and secured the promise of Minister de la Barra that the bodies should be delivered to their families for burial.

TRAGEDY OCCURRED AT MIDNIGHT.

The tragedy occurred shortly after midnight. Madero and Suarez, who had been prisoners in the National Palace since their arrest on Tuesday last, were placed in an automobile, which was accompanied by another car and escorted by 100 rurales under the orders of Commandant Francisco Cardenas and Col. Rafael Pimiento. With instruction not to outdistance the escort, the cars moved slowly. No incident occurred until they had reached a point near the penitentiary, where, in an open place the guards attention was attracted, acording to the official version, to a group of persons following. Shots were fired at the escort, out of the darkness. The rurales closed in and ordered the prisoners out of the car.

Thirty of the guards surrounded the prisoners, while the remainder disposed themselves to resist the attack. About fifty men, some afoot and some mounted, threw themselves upon the detachment guarding the cars and the exchange of shots lasted twenty minutes, when the attacking party fled. The dead bodies of Madero and Suarez were then found.

The body of Madero shows only one wound. A bullet entered the back of the head and emerged at the forehead.

The body of Pino Suarez shows many wounds, entering from in front.

Of the male members of the Madero family only two are now in the Capital. One is Francisco Madero, the father, who bitterly opposed his son's conducting a revolution in 1910 and rode across northern Mexico in an effort to overtake and dissuade him; the other is Ernesto Madero, the former minister of finance, an uncle though only a year older than the late president.

Gustavo Madero, a brother, was obliged to submit to the fugitive law the day after the deposition of the president, and was shot down in the arsenal. Senora Madero and the two sisters of the ex-president, Mercedes and Angela, are at the Japanese legation.

Not far from the penitentiary there are two small piles of stones, some twenty feet apart. They mark the spots where the men who a few days ago ruled Mexico had fallen. Holes in the wall of the penitentiary show where some of the bullets finally lodged.

The stones were piled by groups of sympathetic persons of the lower class, whose curiosity early drew them to the scene. From the top of each pitiful monument to-night flickered candles, placed there and lighted by those who thus thought to pay the last rites of the church to the souls of the dead. From the ground had been scraped away blood saturated earth, which was carried off by the morbid, seeking souvenirs.

After the engagement on the road to the penitentiary, Commandant Cardenas reported to the military commander, who conducted him to General Huerta. The president summoned his cabinet, and after apprising his ministers of the occurence, issued an official announcement.

PRESIDENT DEEPLY DEPLORES TRAGEDL.

Both president and ministers deeply deplored the affair, and decided upon a full investigation to fix the responsibility and to punish the guilty. Already formal action has been taken by the authorities, as the members of the escort are under arrest pending the inquiry.

In his capacity as minister of foreign relations, Senor de la Barra addressed a note to the diplomatic representatives giving an account of the killing and assurances of a thorough investigation.

There were no signs of a demonstration in the central part of the city during Sunday. The news was received quietly and apparently philosophically. This was due, perhaps, not only to the fact that the majority seem to be in favor of the present Government, but because the people are still overawed by the developments of the past two weeks.

One hundred representative members of the British colony have sent a memorial to the American ambassador, expressing 'appreciation for the able manner in which the ambassador handled the delicate situation caused by the recent disturbances.'

The memorial extends sincere thanks 'for the help afforded all foreigners by the American embassy, without distinction of nationality, and more especially all British residents.'

Heavy patrols were sent out last night to guard the streets. At nine o'clock the bodies of Madero and Suarez were still lying in the mortuary at the penitentiary. Notwithstanding the apparent air of calm, a tenseness prevailed as though the people of the capital were on the watch for further grave happenings.

As an indication of conditions, a rumor spread quickly throughout the city last evening that Senora Madero had committed suicide. This was followed by a rumor that General Felix Diaz had been shot.

Investigation showed that there was no foundation for either report.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION IS ORDERED.

The following official statement of President Huerta was given out at the Palace:—

'I called together the Cabinet to report that Madero and Pino Suarez, who had been detained at the palace at the disposition of the War Department, were taken to the penitentiary in accordance with a previous decision, as the result of which that establishment was placed yesterday afternoon under the charge of an army officer for its better security.

'When the automobiles had traversed about two-thirds of the way to the penitentiary, however, they were attacked by an armed group, and the escort descended from the machines to offer resistance. Suddenly the group grew larger and the prisoners tried to escape.

'An exchange of shots then took place, in which two of the attacking party were killed and two were wounded. Both prisoners were killed. The automobiles were badly damaged.

'The President and His Cabinet have resolved that the affair shall be consigned to the military judicial authorities having to do with the attempts against military prisoners, such as were Madero and Pino Suarez, so that they may make a strict investigation with the direct intervention of the military prosecutor-general.

'The minister of justice has asked that when these investigations are over—the case being of so exceptional a character—that the prosecutor-general of the republic make a further investigation.

'The Government deplores the event, and, wishing to attend to the necessities of the public welfare, had asked the minister of justice to formulate a plan of legal action against the prisoners for their several responsibilities, at the same time making an effort to have some of the friends of Madero assist in the solution of this difficult and dangerous question.

'Filled with the desire to guarantee itself as well as the prisoners the Government had appointed Col. Luis Vallestores director of the penitentiary and had given him strict instructions to provide for any contingency.

'The Government promises that society shall be fully satisfied as to the facts in the case. The commanders of the escort are now under arrest, and the facts above recorded have been ascertained so as to clear up this unhappy event, however comprehensible it may be under the present sad circumstances.'

DE LA BARRA'S EXPLANATION.

Senor Francisco de la Barra, the foreign minister, sent an official statement to the foreign diplomatic representatives, in which he said:

'The department of foreign relation desires to make known, as already announced to the Ambassador of the United States, the British Minister and other members of the diplomatic corps on various occasions, that the Government decided at a council of the ministers that all acts relating to Madero and Pino Suarez should be adjudicated strictly according to law, as was due, and that in consequence the accusation process, if such had taken place, would not have departed one iota from the legal measures applicable to the case.

'That after taking their decision, the Government agreed to remove Madero and Suarez to the penitentiary, where they would have the necessary security, consideration and comforts.

'That yesterday morning the Minister of Foreign Relations so informed Ambassador Wilson, saying that the Mexican Government would proceed always in accord with the law and that the removal of the ex-president and the ex-vice-president to the penitentiary would be for the reasons afore indicated.

'That it was further expected that with the passing of time political passions would be subdued, resulting in the establishment of greater calmness and judgment throughout the republic.

'I desire to give all the facts of which I am cognizant connected with the affair of last night, which is deeply deplored both for sentiments of humanity and because of the gravity of the affair, which has surprised the Government and the importance of which is not under-estimated by the Government.

'Last night about 11.30 o'clock I was called with all haste to the National Palace by the chief of staff of the President. An automobile was sent with an aide to take me, as well as the secretary of the interior, Albert Garcia Grandos. Surprised by the unusual call, I attempted to talk by telephone with General Blanquet, the military commander, who made known that something serious had occurred.

'On our arrival at midnight at the Palace the President explained that Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, while being conducted to the penitentiary in automobiles, were killed in an encounter, which the escort guarding the prisoners had had with a group of individuals who attempted to liberate the two men.

'Other members of the cabinet having arrived, it was agreed that it was an absolute necessity for the honor of the Government that not only should it proceed in a minute investigation of this act, according to the law demands, but, going further, that immediate notice should be given to the chief attorney of the military court, Jose Vasquez Tagle, that he, with the judge advocate, should make investigations and consign those responsible, whoever they might be, to custody, and that he proceed to examine them in conformity with the law.

'It was agreed also that Attorney-General Castellanos, whose energy and competency are well known, should take action in this most unfortunate affair.

'According to the reports which President Huerta received and communicated to the ministers, a group of five individuals at a point about half way between the palace and the penitentiary fired upon the chauffeur of one of the automobiles, which was under escort. The order was given for more speed. Shortly afterward another group, more numerous, sallied from the cross streets, firing on the escort. It seems that Madero and Suarez at this point attempted to escape.

'President Huerta communicated to the ministers the news of the death of the ex-president and the ex-vice-president, adding that there was another person killed and two persons wounded, accorded to the information he had at the moment, without being exact as to which group these belonged. He also informed the ministers that there had been some arrests.

'The secretary of foreign relations, echoing the feeling of the Government, and moved by personal sentiments which have caused him to view with horror the shedding of blood outside of those cases wherein the law has imposed the punishment, not only laments the affair, but is convinced that the honor of the Republic demands a careful investigation and exemplary punishment for those who may be proven guilty of this act, whose transcendency cannot be hidden.'

PRESIDENT TAFT RESERVES COMMENT.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The late messages bearing upon the Mexican situation were all laid before President Taft to-night, and carefully read by him as soon as he reached the White House. The President, who before leaving New York, had declared that he saw in the present deplorable occurrence, no cause for intervention, made no further comment on the tragedy which was enacted in the Mexican capital, after the United States had given the Huerta Government to understand that it would look with disfavor upon any summary measures against Madero and Suarez.

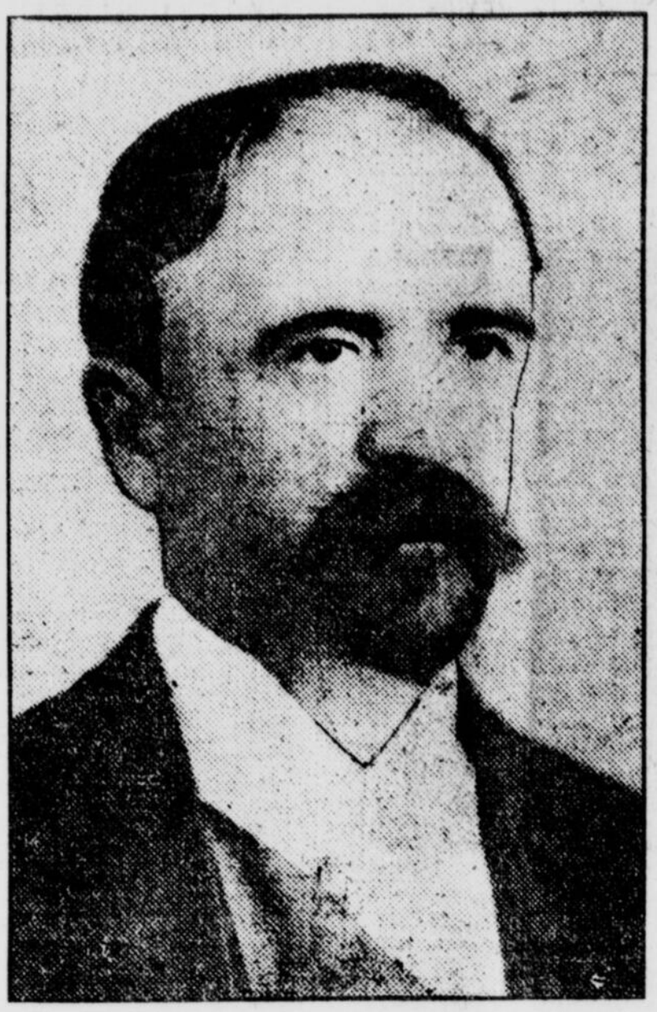
LONDON PRESS DENOUNCE ACT.

London, Feb. 24.—The 'Daily Express,' in an editorial referring to what it terms President Taft's hesitation to act in Mexico, says revolution and anarchy do not stand on presidential etiquette and that the security of life and property in Mexico will not wait while President-elect Wilson installs himself. The 'Express' describes an expeditionary force of 9,000 American troops as 'a pill for an earthquake,' and declares such a venture will need 100,000 men. The newspaper urges the British Government to press for immediate action on the Washington Government.

The 'Daily Chronicle' declares that Madero was done to death by President Huerta and asks what the United States will do. It thinks that any middle course, such as financial or military propping up of one or the other among the Mexican leaders by the United States an the creation of a sort of Mexican Cuba could only be achieved by a combination of luck and adroit diplomacy, while an enormous army will be needed to conquer Mexico. The editorial concludes, 'Nobody can envy the United States her task in approaching which she deserves from Europe no ungrudging measure of support morally.'

The 'Daily News' says:

'Madero has been murdered and the United States Government is expressing the world's indignation at the treachery which brought the Huerta administration into office and the ruthlessness with which they are exercising their probably brief tenure of power.'



THE LATE FRANCISCO I. MADERO.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

London, Feb. 9.

The Insurance Act of 1911 came into operation on July 15, 1912. On its first introduction, it was welcomed by all parties. Soon afterwards the Conservatives began to quarrel with its provisions, still insisting, however, that they approved of it in principle. This they continue to assert, although for more than a year they have pursued the Act with violent abuse; they have encouraged people to evade it, and have stirred up strife between the doctors and the Government. What the principle is of which they approve it would be difficult to discover; in reality they make this qualification only in order to stand well with the working classes, for whose benefit the Act was passed. Criticism has been directed against it also by the more advanced section of the Labor Party, who favor a non-contributory scheme. But in spite of these difficulties it has become law, and every day its popularity increases.

THE ACT DESCRIBED.

The National Insurance Act is divided into two parts, dealing respectively with Health and Unemployment.

Part I has aroused more general interest, as it affects a larger proportion of the community. Under it every person between the ages of 16 and 70, who is employed at a rate not exceeding £160 ($800) a year, and every manual worker, no matter what his wage, must be insured against sickness. There are two classes of insured persons: members of approved societies, and deposit contributors. Approved societies are those which have been passed by the Insurance Commissioners for service under the Act; they may be 'friendly societies,' or trade unions, industrial insurance societies, etc. Organizations found to be actuarially insolvent, as a large number of benefit societies, are, could not be approved. Each insured person who is a member of an approved society, sends in his insurance card to that society, which is responsible for seeing that he obtains the benefits that are due to him. Deposit contributors are those who have failed to join any society, either through their own choice, or because their state of health is such that the societies refuse them. Their cards go to the Post Office, and the local Insurance Committee sees that they receive their benefits, which are, however, restricted. An important point is that no indication is given on the insurance card as to the society of the insured person, or even whether he belongs to one at all. Otherwise employment might be refused to deposit contributors on the score of health.

Contributions are, generally speaking, sixpence per week for men, sixpence for women. Of these threepence is in each case paid by the employer, the rest by the insured person. To these the State adds twopence, bringing the total per week for men up to ninepence, for women up to eightpence.

BENEFITS SECURED.

In return for these contributions the following benefits are given:—

1.—Medical benefit, which includes medical treatment, drugs, and certain surgical appliances. It is given to the insured person only, not to his dependents. These benefits became due on Jan. 15th, 1913.

2.—Sickness benefit, which consists in the payment of 10s. per week to an insured man, 7s. 6d. per week to an insured woman, who is rendered incapable of work by sickness. This payment may last for a period of 26 weeks. It also became due in January.

3.—Disablement benefit. After 26 weeks of sickness benefit, insured persons still unable to work may draw 5s. a week. This regulation does not come into force for some time.

4.—Sanatorium benefit. This means sanatorium treatment for tuberculosis (or any other disease specified by the Local Government Board.) It is given not only to insured persons, but to members of their families. The administration of this benefit was commenced on the day that the Act came into force, July 15, 1912.

5.—Maternity benefit. Any insured woman or wife of an insured man is paid 30s. at the time of her confinement.

6.—Additional benefits. These are to be given by approved societies, if, after a valuation, their funds show a surplus. These additional benefits may consist of medical treatment for dependents, dental treatment, increase of other benefits, etc.

The deposit contributor is entitled to the above benefits, only so far as they can be met (generally speaking), from his own separate account with the Post Office.

For fourpence or threepence a week it is evident therefore that the insured person receives good value. The effects of the Act are only now beginning to be felt; soon it will be realized what a transformation it will work in the life of the British worker. It must be realized, however, that it is only the person in more or less regular employment who comes under its scope. It does not affect the unemployed man who always hovers on the brink of starvation. It is impossible that he should be included; he cannot pay a contribution himself, he has no employer to pay the other share. On the casual laborer, who earns only a meagre pittance, the Act falls very heavily, so heavily that the regularization of casual labor is bound to result, and, indeed, in some cases has done so already. This will be not the least of the good results of the Act.

Another will be the improvement in the general health of the nation. This will be effected not only by the adequate treatment of sickness, provided by the Act, but indirectly in other ways. For the first time the public authorities will now have statistics as to the occurrence and duration if illness in various localities. So far the public health authority has possessed records only of births, deaths and infectious illnesses. The mass of information that will be collected under the Act will be invaluable as a basis for the prevention of disease. Moreover, the Insurance Commissioners have power to put aside out of their funds £50,000 a year for the encouragement of medical research. This is expected to provide enormous encouragement to the progress of medicine in this country.

We are now led to a brief consideration of the struggle between the doctors and the Chancellor of the Exchquer. Undoubtedly, Mr. Lloyd George made a serious mistake in not consulting the British Medical Association (the doctors' trade union) before he promulgated his scheme. The doctors almost immediately objected to the rates and methods of remuneration proposed under the Act, and to various details of administration. The British Medical Association put forward 'Six Cardinal Points,' and the doctors pledged themselves, on the basis of these six points, which they demanded, not to serve under the Act. The Government gave way on these six points, and yet the Association held the doctors to their pledges, demanding a reversal of one of the points yielded. It also complained that the Insurance Committees did not contain a high enough percentage of doctors; one tenth of the committees are composed of doctors, and it must be realized that these committees are concerned not only with the control of the doctors, but with the administration of the whole of the National Sickness Insurance, and the expenditure of public money. The doctors cannot expect a larger representation on such a body. Both of these demands were so obviously unreasonable that when the time came for the doctors to place their names on local 'panels,' volunteering service under the Act, so many broke away from the Association, considering that their pledge was no longer binding, that the panels in nearly every part of England were adequately filled. Finally, within the last week, the Association hauled down its colors, and itself released its members from their pledge. Such is the end of this conflict, largely due, on the side of the doctors, to political partisanship.

The general regulations of Part II. of the Act, dealing with unemployment, may be briefly summarized. In certain trades, i.e., shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, etc., all workmen over the age of 16 must be compulsorily insured. The trades specified are those which are fluctuating, and variable, and yet in which the rate of pay is comparatively high. The contributions consist of 2 1-2d. paid by the workman, and the same amount paid by the employer, per week. The State contributes direct to the unemployment fund an annual sum equivalent to one-third of the total contributions of workmen and employer that year. The administration of Part II. lies with the Labor Exchanges and Trade Unions. The benefit consists, roughly speaking, of seven shillings a week for not more than 15 weeks out of 12 months. It became due on Jan. 15, 1913. Suitable safeguards are introduced to prevent workmen obtaining the benefit when they themselves are to blame for their unemployment. There is also a fund provided under Part II. in order to give monetary help to all trade unions which encourage their members to insure voluntarily against unemployment.

FLOWERS NOW THE FASHION AT ROYAL COURT

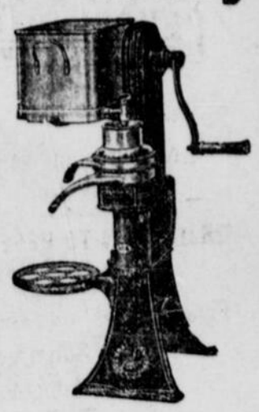
London, Feb. 22. — The second court of the season was held by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace last evening and was largely attended.

The Queen wore a gown of pale nattier, with blue brocade and with a design in gold and silver wreaths embroidered in silver. Her train was of gold and silver with Indian embroidery. She wore a pearl and diamond crown and diamond ornaments.

It was noticeable how fashionable simple handfuls of flowers have become. Many women carried clusters of orchids, roses, lilies or carnations. There was a great display of jewels and many striking costumes.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 22.— Bishop John Joseph Hogan, of the diocese of Western Missouri, the oldest Catholic prelate in this country, both in years and point of service, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged 84 years.

The Results At The Kerwood Cheese Factory



Every week or so we receive letters from creameries and cheese and butter factories, reporting tests made with the Standard cream separator.

For example, the Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factory reports as follows on tests made Oct. 29, 1912:

Test No.	Percent of Butter Fat in Cream.	In Skim Milk.
1	36	.02
2	43.5	.02
3	45	.03

In each of the above tests the milk was fed to the machine at the rate of 684 lbs. per hour (machine listed at 600 lbs.), and the bowl was flushed, and when taken apart was free from cream and in good condition. The milk skimmed was not new milk, but had been kept over, some of it two days old. You will note by the above figures that the milk was fed to the machine nearly 100 lbs. per hour faster than its rated capacity, and that the cream skimmed contained a high percent of butter fat, so that I consider the work done in this test exceptionally good.

(Signed) W. WADDELL,
Proprietor, Kerwood Cheese and Butter Factor.

The above test again emphasizes the superiority of the Standard in close skimming. Even old milk, fast-skimming and heavy rich cream did not prevent the Standard from skimming closer than other separators do under most favorable conditions. **Figure it out.**

It will pay you to discard your old machine and get a 'Standard' and do it now. There is no other that can give you equal results, and it's results that count. Send for descriptive catalogue.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS, RENFREW, ONTARIO.
Agencies Everywhere in Canada.

Great Religious Revival Again Stirs Wales

Thousands of People Walk Miles to Hear Preaching of Stephen Jeffrey, Collier Evangelist, and Prayer Rises Throughout Principality for Spread of Revival.

London, Feb. 22. — Another extraordinary 'revival' movement is reported from Wales. This time the evangelist is a collier preacher named Stephen Jeffrey, who since Christmas has been conducting a mission at Cwmtwrch a mining village in the Swansea valley.

He preaches in a small iron building erected on what looks like a dust heap, to which neither roadway nor path leads. Scores of converts have been made, and there are those who declare, as in previous Welsh revivals, that the sick have been cured miraculously.

Jeffrey went to Cwmtwrch at Christmas from Maestag, to conduct for three days the ordinary services in the little iron church.

At his first meeting only about twenty persons were present, but the next day there were 200.

Before long meetings had to close because the people were placed almost on top of each other, and the heat was unbearable. Crowds numbering 2,000 have congregated outside the tiny church.

Although day after day it has poured in torrents people have walked miles over the hills to hear the preaching, and all over Wales congregations gathered in little chapels are praying that the revival will spread.

In a week or two, possibly, Jeffrey will, it is said, be considered another Evan Roberts.

WILL FIGHT ON THE IMMORTAL PLAINS OF TROY

Turks Entrenching to Meet the Greek Attack---Troops Suffering From Bitter Cold.

London, Feb. 22.— The Dardanelles correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' intimates the probability that one of the next scenes of conflict between the Turks and the allies will be on the immortal plains of Troy.

The Turks are already entrenching in order to resist any expected Greek advance from Besik Bay. Twelve thousand troops from Gallipoli have crossed to the Asiatic side, making the defensive force there now 15,000. They are bivouacking without tents on snow-covered ground, while biting winds are blowing, and the men are suffering severely.

In this respect they were not much better off at Gallipoli, where, according to Francis McCullagh, the correspondent of the 'Daily News and Leader,' cholera is claiming many victims among the troops, in consequence of the disgraceful neglect of the commissariat department to shelter and clothe them.

The correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' sends a rumor to the effect that a fierce battle is on near Bulair. The Turks took the offensive, to which they may well have been provoked, through lack of food and shelter. The result is not known.

The bright outlook for peace is further augured from the definite decision of the Roumanian cabinet, at a meeting at Bucharest on Friday, to accept the mediation of the Powers, and the further statement that Bulgaria is willing to agree to this, although this is not stated officially.

The commentator of the 'Daily Telegraph' emphasizes the fact that although Roumania is willing to accept mediation, she would refuse to accept arbitration, because the odds against her obtaining Silistria would then be enormous, while mediation may include Bulgaria to cede the territory.

SEEK TO MAKE TRAIN COMPANIES REASONABLE

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—First reading was given to the House of Commons last evening to a bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, entitled 'An Act respecting the conveyance of letter carriers on electric railways.'

The purport of the bill, the Postmaster-General explained, was to compel street railways to transport letter carriers and other post office officials at reasonable rates, as the charges of certain companies had tended to become excessive.

It will be recalled that certain differences arose recently between the Postmaster-General and the street railway companies of Montreal and Toronto on the question of the conveyance of carriers.

THE UNIVERSITY AND JOURNALISM

Editorial Workers Hear Their Profession Analyzed by Dean Moyse, of McGill.

A higher standard of journalism and the relation of the university to the profession were dealt with by Dr. Charles Moyse, Dean of the Faculty of Arts at McGill, in an exceedingly thoughtful and sympathetic address before the Institute of Journalists on Saturday night. He strongly deprecated the tendency to load up unduly the curriculum at colleges and universities, compelling the students to expend their energies in laboring over too wide a field rather than selecting a smaller range, and not only acquiring intimate knowledge of a limited number of subjects, but also being thoroughly trained in how to think, how to approach any subject and master it.

DEAN MOYSE.

McGill had been trying, he said, to keep down the number of subjects and to train its students to think.

A knowledge of history, literature and economics was of the greatest value to a journalist. It enabled him to get a better grasp of the subjects he had to deal with, and there were likely to be fewer half-truths and inaccuracies in what he wrote.

Consistency was a jewel which the newspaper should not despise. The ideas and principles presnted on different pages of the same paper should not show the marked divergence which they sometimes did. Party politics should not cause the papers to be carried to an irrational extreme, exalting their party to the skies and condemning indiscriminately everything connected with their opponents.

While emphasizing the importance of accurate reports of the world's doings, the professor showed an appreciation of the difficulty of maintaining a high standard in this regard amid the rush in which the news must be collected, written and printed.

The place of the press in influencing and shaping public opinion was dwelt upon, and the desirability of Canadian journalists being thoroughly imbued with a patriotic, national spirit which would not countenance anything likely to stir up sectionalism or ill-feeling between classes of the people.

PRESBYTERIANS AND EPISCOPAL CHURCH CAMPAIGN

Spirited Discussion at Meeting of the Executive Commission.

OBJECTION TO REFERENCE TO A SISTER CHURCH.

Five Clauses on Religious Instruction Submitted and One Adopted.

The reading and discussion of reports occupied the Presbyterian Executive Commission (Western Section) at its session in Montreal.

A spirited discussion was promoted by an amendment, proposed by General R. E. Prime, to a paragraph in the report of the Executive Committee, deploring the active campaign being carried on at present by the Protestant Episcopal authorities in regard to the proposed world conference on Faith and Order; and their proposal to change their name and cease to appear a Protestant Church. The Rev. Dr. Warfield protested against the mention of a sister church, which was a slighting reference. He was suported by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, who was of the opinion that no interference with that church's affairs was warranted. The Rev. Dr. Bryan was not sure whether the reference would give offence or would strengthen the hands of those whose idea was to retain Protestantism in the Episcopal Church, but Dr. J. C. Minton regarded that reference as, at least, an infelicity. The Presbyterian Church should maintain a dignified attitude at present, and should announce its opinion when something definite had been done. The Rev. Dr. J. J. Good concurred in this view and said that the action would be harmful to church unity. The Rev. Dr. Burrrell wanted to omit the paragraph entirely, and after a reference by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Searle to fair play, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts reminded the section that the ruling of the Presbyterian General Assembly was that no discussion should take place before the conference. A motion of the Rev. Dr. Wylie's that the amendment be referred back to the Executive Committee was defeated and the amendment was adopted.

MUTUAL RELATION'S OF CHURCHES.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts read the report of the committee on Mutual Relations of Churches, which dealt with the harmonious evangelical work now being done in the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, Australia, and America, which the section adopted. He was followed by General R. E. Prime, who called attention to the fact that the committee on the programme of the tenth council, to be held in Aberdeen, Scotland, in June next, had completed their work as far as posible. Speakers for the Western Section had been selected except in one or two instances. The committee's report, which he presented, was adopted, and the committee empowered to continue their work.

The report of the committee on work on the European Continent next occupied the Section, being presented by the Rev. J. I. Good, who appealed for funds for their brethern in Bohemia.

The report comments on the successful work at The Hague, Holland in the summer services held, and on the increasing attendance at the church at Zurich, Switzerland. The churches at Paris and Frankfurt-on-Main were also dealt with, while the Presbyterian Church in Hungary, and Bohemia especially, though mentioned in the report, received special attention from the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who described the conditions he had noted there as a member of a Presbyterian delegation. The religion for which Huss had died was now being well received in Hungary and Bohemia, due to the change of official attitude towards Protestantism. Much progres was being made in churches and colleges there. Indeed, Hungary made better provision for the religious training of young people than any country which he knew. He appealed for funds for the continuance and extension of the work. The report was adopted.

TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE OF CHURCH HISTORY.

The report of the committee on church history, read by the Rev. Dr. J. V. Stephens, which announced the effort being made to place works on Presbyterian and Reform Church History in public libraries, when it was adopted, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Minton presented the report of the committee on education. The chief point he emphasised was that religious training was an essential to knowledge. He cited the good being done by college visitation in the United States, which was creating a bond of personal sympathy betwen the church and its charges. Students were beginning to realise the actual position of the church in their lives: Indeed 'nothing can be done right but through the word of God,' said Dr. Minton. The committee recommended for adoption the five following clauses:

First: That the Churches represented in this Section regard a merely secular education, under any auspices whatsoever, as perilous to the community, and as an incomplete and therefore a misleading view of the truth which is presents.

Second: That we express our profound sense of the value to the Church and to the State of those schools of every grade, which, out of devotion to Evangelical truth, have been founded and developed by the Christian Church, and, so long as they are true to the faith in which they were founded, we commend them to the continued care and liberal suport of all the Churches.

Third: That we recognize the growing importance of educational institutions under State control, and we appreciate the difficulties which interfere with a satisfactory accomplishment of their great work, and, therefore, we approved and commend all efforts which the Churches are making to put before the student body in such instutions the call of Christ, and the opportunities of Christian service.

Fourth: That we affirm our confidence in the catecnetical method in the religious instruction of our youth, and call upon all our churches to be diligent in inculcating in the minds of the children the great fundamental and historical elements of the faith once delivered to the saints.

Fifth: That, above all, we express our firm conviction and devout faith that the Word of God is the ultimate source and standard of all knowledge that makes wise unto salvation, and that His Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, is at once the centre and the circumference of all our knowing, in ignorance of whom any perspective of the truth is distorted and incomplete.

Some discussion followed as to the schools in the United States, the Rev. Dr. Wylie saying that those institutions were nominally secular, but religion played a great part in their work, and often put the Sunday schools to shame. The Rev. Dr. Searle said that the religious training was the work of the church primarily, rather than that of the State. They could well look at the example set in that respect by the Roman Catholic Church. The first three resolutions were adopted, remainder being held over until the session this morning.

Dr. W. H. Roberts then read an amendment to the Social Service section of the report on Federation Movements relating to the importance of certain social questions, the whole matter being referred to the Tenth Council.

At the second day of the Presbyterian Executive Commission in Montreal, the report of theCommittee on Sabbata School and Young People's Work was read by the Rev. Dr. J. Worden of Philadelphia. The report stated that a net gain of 34,000 officers, teachers and pupils had been made during the past year, but Dr. Worden said only two-fifths of the Sabbath School pupils, of about 1,300,000, were brought into the Church. Some drastic means must be adopted for rectifying this esrious outgoing from the Crurch. Dr. Worden asked that the chairman of the executive be empowered to ask all synods and general assemblies of constituent churches to take every step to bring about a revival in the work of the Bible schools. The trouble lay in the necessary religious training not being brought before children early enough. For thirty-eight years emphasis had been laid on organization and classification to the exclusion of real evangelization work. The Roman Catholic Church educated its children and gave them religious experience at an early age, and that method was eminently successful from the Roman Catholic viewpoint. That Church had often been called ignorant, but here was a concrete instance of its making better use of its educational facilities than their own Church.

Dr. Worden moved that the synods and general assemblies be immediately approached as above indicated.

CHURCH OF NEXT GENERATION IN DANGER.

Dr. W. H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, said that the Church of the next generation was in great danger, not only the Protestant, but the Roman and Greek Catholic Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Philadelphia, thought the calculations could be revised by considering that men's Bible classes were increasing, and no doubt many of the members had left the Bible classes when they were twelve years of age. Study about the Bible, and not of the Bible, which had no bearing on the conversion of a soul was brought up by the Rev. Dr. Burrill, of New York. Much of present-day Bible study had no more real effect than a study of the Koran would have. He did not think that some ministers and Sunday School teachers, by their actions, encouraged children to confess Christ. He thought the Church should return to real, old-time evangelism.

The Rev. Dr. Wylie of New York, said lack of family instruction and religious teaching was responsible for so much loss of children to the Church, while Mr. H. Howard advocated forwarding conversion work by harmonious work between pastor, superintendent, and individuals. He was encouraged by the increase in the numbers of those undertaking teacher training, which totalled 200,000 in America in 1911.

Gen. R. E. Prime thought much harm was done by turning over the children to incompetent teachers instead of their being instructed at home.

The ignorance of the Bible among students who came under his care at Lafayette College was stated by President Warfield, who thought children should know their Bible and know how to use it. The report and recommendations were adopted.

The report on Marriage and Divorce was divided into two sections, that relating to Canada being read by Principal J. Scrimger, and the United States section by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Scouller, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Scrimger said that marriage in Quebec differed from that of the other provinces, in that it was presumed that the ceremony would be performed by a clergyman of the church to which the contracting parties belonged. Legally, the point was not clear, but to be on the safe side that procedure was generally carried out. Marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics were not encouraged, because, though valid, annulment could be applied for by the Roman Catholic, if no dispensation had been granted previously. As to divorce, no general law had ever been passed by the Federal Government. Divorce was possible to Roman Catholics on purely technical grounds. At present, if divorce were required, application was made to the bishop who laid his recommendation before a judge. Cases in Quebec courts had shown that these recommendations had not been consistently received by judges, the reception apparently varying according to the judge's religious views. The present chaotic situation in Quebec was due to the legal recognition of canon law and could not be altered until the attitude of the civil courts towards the claims of the Roman Catholic Church had been revised.

Dr. Scouller appealed for a uniform divorce law in the United States. To that end a law had been drafted by the Presbyterian authorities regulating the actual marriage ceremony and another law had been prepared to moving to a State other than that of residence.

The Rev. H. C. Minton, of Denton, N.J., advocated that a clear statement of the position of the various Protestant churches towards dissolution of marriage bonds be made to abolish the chaos at present surrounding the subject, but Gen. R. E. Prime said no general divorce law in the United States was wanted by New York State, which was one of the cleanest of the States, and where one cause only of divorce was recognized.

At the last session day of the Presbyterian Executive Commission at Montreal, the Committee dealt with the two remaining recommendations contained in the education committee's report, presented by Dr. J. C. Minton. The method of instruction in religion with which the fourth recommendation dealt, was deplored by Dr. Minton, who said the inductive method was useless for Bible study. His view was supported by Dr. J. P. Searle, and the recommendation was adopted, as also was the last recommendation.

The Rev. Dr. Wylie presented the report of the committee on Home Missions. The report dealt with the 65,000,000 people in Anglo-Saxon North America as yet unidentified with any form of Christianity. During the past decade population and church membership had both increased 21 percent. The work of the Home Mission Council in the United States, of the Presbyterian Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Calvinistic Methodist in that country were dealt with, all showing additions to the number of churches, and an increase of church members, but emphasizing the necessity of great effort to deal with the rapidly growing population. Presbyterian Church work in Canada received attention. The number of congregations and mission stations was given as 2,600, ministered to by 1,125 ordained and unordained men. The cost of the work last year was $433,575. The lack of men to minister to the cosmopolitan influx of population was emphasized, and note was made of the attraction of other lucrative occupations in the Dominion, to the large exclusion of desire to take up religious work. Your recommendations dealing with the collection of statistics of mission work were adopted.

The work of evangelization among French-Canadian Roman Catholics in the Dominion was reviewed by Principal Scrimger. Such work had been carried on by Protestant bodies for 70 years. Education among the children was a great factor, and at the school at Point aux Trembles there were 250 children, half of them from Roman Catholic homes. Among the adults Bible purchasing was encouraged. Many were now reading the Protestant Bibles, in spite of the endeavors of the priests to destroy the books. About ninety mission stations were active among the French-Canadians, and altogether about forty or fifty thousand converts from Roman Catholicism had been made. The success of the Roman Catholic Church in French-Canada, (and it was as strong here as anywhere in the world), was due to the activity of opposing Protestant bodies.

The Rev. Dr. Clark commented on the unrest apparent among the more intelligent Roman Catholics in the Province. Answering a question, Principal Scrimger said no doubt a small movement was going on from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. Dr. Little called attention to the influence of the seminaries on the Protestant young ladies who went there because of the excellence of the education, and to the encouraging work of the Montcalm School Point aux Trembles. The report was adopted.

EVANGELISTIC WORK AMONG CHILDREN.

The Rev. Dr. Burrell presented the report of the committee on evangelistic work, which recommended that the importance of such work among children and in Sunday schools be emphasized to pastors.

The resolution of the executive committee's report dealing with the proposed World Conference on Faith and Order, discussed fully yesterday, was adopted in the following form: 'That the action of the Western Section at its meeting in February, 1911, by reported to the Tenth Council by the secretary for information.'

The Rev. Dr. McKimmon presented the report of the committee on the election of officers, nominations being as follows: Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Fleming; first vice-president, Mr. E. W. C. Humphreys; second vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Vollmer; recording secretary, the Rev. Dr. Scouller.

The next place of meeting decided on was Lafayette College, Eastern Pennsylvania.

PROVISIONAL PRES IDENT IN MEXICO.

GENERAL VICTORIANO HUERTA

General Victoriano Huerta, named as Provisional President of Mexico, is the former Commander of the North Division of the Army. He has seen much service in the present campaign and last year fought a number of engagements against the insurrectos under Orozco. Huerta retired from his command last December, and was offered a post in the War Department. When the Diaz revolt began in the capital Huerta led the Government troops, and was named as post commander of Mexico City, when General Villar was wounded.

PROPOSES NOVEL SETTLEMENT OF NAVAL ISSUE.

The Hon. Messrs. Pelletier and Nantel Urged to Fight It Out by Resigning

LIBERALS WOULD ACCEPT BY-ELECTIONS' VERDICT

Hon. Mr. Crothers Says Workingmen Favor Mr. Borden's Proposal.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 22. — The excitement which attended the discussion of the Miller case, and the committment of the recalcitrant witness to prison on Thursday was entirely lacking in the House of Commons on Friday when the order of business was the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the Naval Bill and Mr. J. G. Turiff's amendment thereto.

A couple of good speeches were made, however, the one on the government side being delivered by the Hon. W. T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, while Mr. Mr. A. K. McLean, the Junior Member of Halifax, ably upheld the liberal side of the case in an effort of over three hour's duration. Mr. Proulx, of Prescott, and Mr. H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, also spoke.

Mr. Crothers marshalled all the leading arguments in favor of the Government proposals and made special reference to the attitude of the laboring classes to war. He said that while the idea of war was repugnant to the workingmen, they were intelligent and patriotic and were prepared to support, the government proposal because it was not a war contribution, but a peace contribution.

Mr. McLean expressed the personal opinion that if a contribution is made it should be in money, but not in ships. If ships were decided on, however, there should not be a string attached to them. They should be 'placed' absolutely in the hands of the Admiralty. He suggested that the question ought to be settled by the Hon. Mr. Pelletier and the Hon. Mr. Nantel resigning their seats. The opposition would be willing to abide by the result of the contests.

MAY FORCE ISSUE TO COUNTRY.

The Liberals state that they propose to continue to fight the government plan, but have agreed to have a division on the tariff amendment sometime next week. They say that the other amendments will follow, either on the second reading or in committee and that they will do all in their power to force the issue to the country.

During the debate Mr. Crothers remarked that if there were a general election the liberals ranks would be shattered. 'If you believed that, you would go to the country,' remarked the Hon. P. Graham, and the opposition cheered.

During question time Mr. Buchanan asked when the report on ranching in the west would be ready.

Hon. Dr. Roche said it was being printed.

Mr. Knowles was informed that the government was considering the advisability of taking up as a government measure Mr. Aitkens' proposed amendments to the Land Act.

A bill to incorporate the Canadian Accountants' Association of Montreal, met with opposition of the Whole and at the suggestion of the Finance Minister it was held over for further consideration.

The Minister thought that this was advisable in view of the fact that the promoter of the bill and chairman of the private bills committee were both absent.

It was explained that thte measure proposed to provide for salaried accountants who do not come under the present act. Mr. H. H. Stevens (Vancouver), took objection to the bill on the ground that the present regulations were entirely too lax and he opposed adding another association of accountants.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Brockville, Ky., Feb. 18.— Four children of Joseph Hatfield, left alone in the house, were burned to death when their home at Santa Fe, near here, was destroyed by fire last night.

GOVERNMENT WILL SPEND $1,000,000 ON ROAD-MAKING

If Labor and Contractors Can Be Found, Says the Hon. Mr. Caron.

If labor and experienced contractors can be procured, the Quebec Government will spend $1,000,000 on roads next summer, according to a statement made by the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture. The bulk of this sum will be expended on the Montreal-Quebec and Sherbrooke-Derby line routes. Mr. Caron declared that the Government had lots of money to spend on road making, and were willing to make the outlay, but serious difficulty was found in getting contractors who understood the work, and even when an experienced contractor was unearthed, he had difficulty in procuring laborers who understood road making.

The Minister of Agriculture indignantly denied the imputation that the rejection of tenders received for the construction of the new highway from Quebec to Montreal was influenced by politics. All the tenders received, he said, were much too high, because if a contractor was to build 30 miles of road he required a plant equipment that would enable him to build 100 miles, and expected the Government to pay for this. The result was that the tenders received were from 50 to 100 percent higher than what was considered reasonable.

URGE MONTREAL AS SUMMER PORT FOR W. I. TRADE

Delegation Points to Advantages of This to Imports and Exports.

WOULD REDUCE RAIL HAULAGE APPRECIABLY

Mr. Borden Says Good Case is Made Out and Will be Considered.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—A large delegation from Montreal waited upon Mr. Borden and several of his colleagues of the Cabinet to-day, and urged that the port of Montreal be named the summer terminal of the steamship service shortly to be established between Canada and the West Indies, in accordance with the provisions of the trade agreement which is now before Parliament for ratification.

The delegation was representative of the Montreal Board of Trade, the Chambre de Commerce, the City Council and the Montreal branch of the Manufacturers' Association.

In addition to Mr. Borden, the ministers present included the Hon C. J. Doherty, the Hon. J. D. Reed, the Hon Geo. H. Perley, and the Hon. Louis Coderre.

The chief spokesman for the delegation, which was introduced by Ald L. A. Lapointe, M.P., were Mr. H. R Drummond, Col. Smart and Col. Labelle.

It was strongly urged that, as stated in the report of the Royal Commission, which inquired into trade between Canada and the West Indies, Montreal would be the proper summer port for the proposed service.

Many arguments were advanced in support of the contention, including the fact that the vessels, by coming to Montreal, would reduce the amount of rail haulage on both imported and exported goods.

Mr. Borden said that he was impressed with the manner in which the case for Montreal had been presented by the delegation, and promised that the matter would be given serious consideration by the Government.

LAYMEN FIGHT FOR RIGHTS IN THEIR CHURCH

Augusta, Me., Feb. 20.—The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded yesterday afternoon with people from all sections of Maine at the hearing before the Judiciary Committee, on the Act to Repeal the law of 1887, creating the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maine a corporation sole, and to substitute in its stead an act for the incorporation of Roman Catholic parishes.

Mr. Godfrey S. Dupre, of Biddeford, presented a new draft of the bill, which provides that the board of directors of a parish shall consist of four lay members instead of three, and that parish priests shall be chairmen of the Board of Directors and president of the corporation. Mr. Dupre said 100,000 French Catholics in Maine favor this change in the law. 'Two years ago,' said Mr. Dupre, 'the attempt to dissolve corporation sole failed in the Legislature, but last June 300 French-American delegates, who convened at Biddeford, voted to go on with the movement, despite threats of ex-communication from the church. They regard the present system as a trust, and want laymen to act as chairmen of parishes, and have funds accounted for as parishes.'

A STATE OF FEAR IN DIOCESE.

Severa witnesess testified that laymen of their parishes wanted something to say about the conduct of their church affairs, and the management of parochial schools. Some testified that many persons were afraid to say anything about the repeal as proposed by the present law, on account of business or social reasons, despite the fact that they favored repeal.'

Mr. David W. Snow, of Portland, who conducted the hearing of the remonstrants, said corporation sole was established by the late Bishop Healey so that the great church properties could be placed on a business basis. 'The credit of the church remains unimpaired, as it would not be were the old form of individual parishes established,' said Mr. Snow. He claimed that the bill repealing the law is unconstitutional, as it would injure vested rights.

BISHOP WALSH OPPOSES MEASURE.

The Right Rev. Louis S. Walsh, Bishop of the Diocese of Portland which includes the entire state, was the principal witness for the remonstrants. He declared that he felt almost like apologizing for what had been witnessed in the hall of the House. A hundred men were there, he said, who were under a vow to respect the laws of the church and to support and obey their pastors, who had 'made a show of themselves.' He was willing to give the people of his diocese free schools at any time they wanted them. He had urged them for six years to have them, and it was these men who are here to-day advocating repeal of the corporation sole who opposed them. There is no law of the church which forbids children being sent to public schools, he said.

Bishop Walsh read a complete statement of the correspondence between the Vatican and himself with reference to an attempt to abolish the corporation sole, which resulted in the interdiction of six members of the church, including the five petitioners for the new law.

No action will be taken by the committee until next week.

The principal grievance of the French Catholics in Maine is that the Bishop sends English speaking priests to them, who naturally do not encourage the maintenance of the French language.

On all sides is to be heard the expression of the resolution that the defeat of the measure will start an exodus of the French back to Quebec, where many of them or their forefathers originally came from.

Period of Expansion at Shawbridge Boys' Farm

Sum of $27,000 Raised to Augment Funds, But $100,000 in All is Needed to Put the Institution on a Permanent and Satisfactory Basis.

After the encouraging reports presented and adopted at the annual meeting of the Boys' Farm, at Shawbridge, the directors are looking forward to a period of expansion commensurate with the demands crowding in upon the Farm every day for development of the work.

Since the inauguration of the campaign recently carried out by the 'Witness' for augmenting the funds of the institution, the sum of $27,000 has been subscribed to further the noble work for saving boys and training them into good, self-supporting citizens. More money is still needed to put the work on a sound and permanent basis, as is shown in the following appeal sent out from the Boys' Farm:—

'Montreal is tackling the problem which is daily increasing in size and importance—the juvenile delinquent who would almost certainly become the adult criminal, but for its intervention. We are also learning from our United States neighbors many valuable lessons from their inquiry into the cause of criminality and its treatment, both juvenile and adult, and these lessons are being put into practice at the Boys' Farm, Shawbridge.

'The lessons are briefly these. The boy is still amenable to treatment and curable. The treatment must be rational and founded on the life of a good home. There must be no idea of imprisonment and the youngster must be enlisted as a voluntary assistant in his own treatment. Here is a work of the greatest national importance. Its results are of that character that must appeal to every enlightened citizens of whatever creed, occupation or standing in the community.

'It is turning out good citizens at an average cost of $800 apiece for the full period of time. The province is now assuming this cost as a fair charge on the community, but the needs of the school in the past have been much greater than its resources and it is now in debt to the amount of $60,000.

'Moreover, the Juvenile Court is sending boys at the rate of fifty per year, and the accommodation is now far too small. The new board of directors just elected is face to face with the problem of providing at least $40,000 for extensions, making in all $100,000, needed to put the school on its legs and give proper equipments.

'An appeal has been addressed to many of the best known citizens in Montreal stating this case and over $25,000 has been raised. More is needed.

'Clear off the debt; help the boys.'

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Capture of Ogdensburg by the British on Feb. 22, 1813, Upset American Plans, and Probably Saved Kingston from Invasion.

(Written for the 'Witness' by Frank Yeigh.)

The first conflict of 1812-14, recalled in this brief historical series, found us on the Upper Lakes, at the Island of Mackinaw, or Michilimackinaw, and recalled the victory of July 17, 1812.

The second took the reader to the Detroit River, and the capture of Fort Detroit under Brock and Tecumseh, on August 5th, 1812.

The third was localized on the banks of the Niagara River, and on the slopes of Queenston Heights, where the important engagement of October 13, 1812, was fought, resulting in the death of Sir Isaac Brock.

And now, in the fourth of the series, the scene changes to the St. Lawrence and a new environment. Following the battle of Queenston Heights came the struggle to obtain the mastery of Lake Ontario. The game of war is now to be fought for a time on the water, instead of on land. Chauncey, at the head, of his fleet of seven vessels, patroled the Lake for the immediate object of capturing the 'Royal George,' a British vessel of 340 tons. Once sighted by the enemy during the night, an exciting chase was made, but

APPEARANCE OF FORT OSWEGATCHIE IN 1812.

the little craft reached Kingston in safety, taking refuge under the batteries on the old limestone town. A lively battle followed between the fleet and the guns of the fort, ending in the retirement of Chauncey without having captured his prey. It was the last time Kingston was beseiged during the war, the result probably of the effective defence made on this occasion. In the succeeding days Chauncey sank the 'Simcoe' just before it reached port at Kingston, and also captured a schooner and Capt. Brock, brother of Sir Isaac, who was on board, and who had with him the plate and effects of the dead General. The American naval commander promptly paroled his prisoner and restored the property.

ATTACK ON GANANOQUE.

The St. Lawrence now became the chief theatre of action, and both contestants patrolled its banks and watched the passing craft with closest scrutiny. The attack on Gananoque was one of many sorties made by the United States troops, a little force of less than half a hundred civilians retreating before a much larger detachment of the enemy.

Farther down the river Prescott and Ogdensburg faced each other, both being regarded as strategic points. Ogdensburg was the scene of many raids. Colonel Lethbridge occupied Prescott, and with a force of two companies and the Canadian Fencibles, and forty men of the Newfoundland regiment, together with two small gun boats, attempted to capture the fort at Ogdensburg. The guns of the battery below the fort were first silenced, but the attack ended in failure, and Lethbridge retired to the Canadian side, with a loss of three killed and four wounded.

A few months passed by, during which many minor engagements occurred in different parts of the country. Both countries indeed were in a ferment, reinforcements were arriving from England and the West Indies, and further preparations were made for the defence of Canada. New battalions of militia were formed, and other efforts made to cope with the increasingly serious situation.

The American authorities at Washington planned an advanced campaign for 1813, including the capture and subjection of all of Upper Canada above Prescott, the destruction of the shipping at Kingston, the capture of Kingston and York, and operations against Fort George and Fort Erie.

As has been said, the aggressive policy of the United States toward the eastern part of Upper Canada had been directed from Ogdensburg, under Capt. Forsythe, who engaged his troops in a series of petty attacks, which Kingsford characterizes as 'predatory excursions principally directed against property and the liberty of the individual.'

BROCKVILLE ASSAILED.

The freezing of the St. Lawrence at this point made it easy to cross the river on the ice and to reach undefended points on either shore. Brockville suffered from one of these attacks, a single sentry on duty in the straggling village fell wounded, a number of the inhabitants were taken prisoners and the food supply seized. Complaint was made under a flag of true against this type of attack, but Forsythe replied by suggesting that the two forces should try their strength on the ice.

M'Donnell, being now in command of Prescott, was eager to attack the American stronghold, but Sir George Prevost, arriving on his way from Montreal to Kingston, first vetoed the suggestion, but compromised by consenting that a demonstration might be made, but without following it up with a real attack.

Early in the morning of the 22nd of February, 1813, M'Donnell with five guns, and nearly 500 regulars and militia, started across the ice-gripped stream, which is here one and a half miles wide.

The adventure was a dangerous one from many points of view. The Canadian leader has left on record the fact that the ice undulated as they marched, sometimes cracking with a loud noise, as if about to disintegrate, and threatening every moment to precipitate the entire force into the icy waters.

The troops marched in excellent order, artillery guarding both flanks. As the southern shore was neared, the little force was the centre of a dangerous cross-fire, which, however, failed to stop their progress. The left column was the first to gain the bank, which held an exceptional depth of snow, but as the result of a brisk bayonet charge by the 120 men of the 8th regiment, their leader captured some artillery and drove the infantry into and from the little town. The retreating enemy occupied the houses along the way, from which a heavy fire was kept up, and it was only with the help of the field pieces that they were dislodged and compelled to flee to the woods.

The fort at Ogdensburg was the objective point of the little Canadian army. A demand was made for its unconditional surrender. Capt. Jenkins, of the Glengarrys, who led the attack on the battery, held to his post, though wounded in both arms, until through the loss of blood he succumbed, and was carried from the field, followed by the retreat of the detachment after losing some prisoners.

M'Donnell's peremptory summons being disregarded, the eastern battery was taken and another silenced. The final charge immediately followed by the men of the 8th and the militia. The fort was abandoned to the invaders, and Ogdensburg became one of the captured strongholds of the enemy.

As the diminutive army found its way into the fort the garrison, estimated at from 500 to 1,000 men, fled and took refuge in the nearby forest, the fugitives being unpursued by their victors, such was the fate of Ogdensburg. The contest lasted only an hour Seventy-four privates were taken prisoners, some schooners and gun-boats captured, as well as several guns, and a large quantity of military and ordnance stores. Two of the guns, oddly enough, were twelve pounders captured from Burgoyne in 1777, during the Revolutionary War. One wonders where the ancient cannon now are. The loss among the British and Canadian was 8 killed and 52 wounded, while that among the American forces has never been ascertained.

While the capture of Ogdensbur was not in itself as dramatic an event as the taking of Detroit or the Battle of Queenston Heights, yet it had an importance all its own and seriously affected the plans and movements of the United States troops. General Pike, who was destined soon after to lose his life, in the capture of York, came on the scene immediately following the contests with a force of 5,000 men, but finding no cover left for them by M'Donnell's attack, they continued their march westward along the lake shore to Sackett's Harbor. In the opinion of Kingsford, the arrival of this large force at Ogdensburg gives ground for the supposition that an attack was planned from Ogdensburgs on Prescott, and thereafter on Kingston, and but for the capture of the American stronghold at Ogdensburg their plans would probably have successfully carried.

It raises the question of what might have been, but the actualities of the situation were that Kingston and its neighboring towns on the banks of the kingly river were thereafter safe from attack or invasion, and the boast was made possible, at the conclusion of the war, that the attacking country had not permanently secured a foot of land in the country they aimed to conquer.

MR. R. C. MILLER COMMITTED TO COMMON JAIL BY PARLIAMENT

It is Held His Action in Regard to His Refusal to Divulge to Public Accounts Committee Names of Those to Whom Money Was Paid for Government Work Constitutes Contempt.

COUNSEL MAY TAKE PROCEEDINGS FOR LIBERTY.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Mr. R. C. Miller, of Montreal, former president of the Diamond Light & Heating Company, enjoys the unique distinction of being the first man ever sentenced to a term in jail by the Parliament of Canada.

His case engaged the attention of the House of Commons from shortly after three o'clock until nearly midnight on Thursday, when the verdict was finally passed.

The judgment given was not unanimous, but there was no regular division taken. When the motion committing him to the Carleton County jail until the end of the session—unless otherwise ordered by the House—was finally submitted by the Speaker. He asked in the usual way for the 'yeas' and 'nays.' The members to the right of the speaker assented with a chorus of 'yeas,' while the members of the Opposition shouted 'nay.'

'Adopted on division,' suggested Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the matter ended without a formal vote. The House adjourned shortly afterwards, the order for the resumption of the naval debate, which was the programme for the day, not having been reached.

The motion for commitment to jail was moved by Mr. Middlebro, chairman of the Public Accounts' Committee, after Mr. Miller and his counsel, Mr. A. E. Harvey, K.C., Montreal, had appeared before the Bar and made stat nents. It was objected to by several Opposition speakers, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Hugh Guthrie, and was supported by Mr. Borden, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Mr. Middlebro and Mr. Arthur Meighen.

The crux of the Opposition objection was that the question submitted to the witness was not in accordance with the evidence given by the prisoner before the committee; that the request made by the counsel for the witness that the matter should be deferred until litigation proceedings are over should be acceded to, and that Parliament had no right to commit the prisoner to a common jail under the jurisdiction of the provincail authorities.

On behalf of the motion, it was contended that Mr. Miller was clearly in contempt of Parliament, having twice declined to answer the question asked; that it would be subversive of the dignity of Parliament and the interests of the people not to commit him; and that Parliament had full authority to take the action proposed.

After the motion had been adopted, Mr. Miller was again brought to the Bar and informed of the sentence that had been passed.

He bowed his head in acknowledgment and retired. He spent the night within the precincts of Parliament, and was transferred to the county jail this morning.

The debate created immense interest, the House and galleries being crowded throughout the session.

Counsel declares he will institute habeas corpus proceeding to secure his client's liberty.

MR. R. C. MILLER BEFORE THE BAR.

It was immediately after routine business that Mr. W. S. Middleboro, (North Grey), chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, moved that Mr. R. C. Miller, be again brought before the Bar of the House and asked to answer the question which he had already refused to answer both in the committee and before the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms ushered in the witness, who took his stand before the lowered bar, with the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms at his side and a detective behind him.

On the question being again formally put by the Speaker, Mr. Miller asked permission to call his counsel Mr. A. E. Harvey, of Montreal.

This request was granted, and Mr. Miller then read a statement which he had prepared. He began by stating that he wished to withdraw the statement made by his counsel upon his last appearance, which had been made apparently under a misapprehension of the circumstances owing to the short notice.

'Part of that statement, said Mr. Miller, 'was that one of my reasons for declining to answer the question was that it would incriminate me. Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to specifically withdraw that statement, because I did not authorize my counsel to make it, for I have absolutely no fear that anything I have done could incriminate me in any shape or form.

Mr. Miller proceeded to explain that owing to litigation in which he had been engaged, he had deemed it inadvisable to make certain facts public; that he had no desire to defy the honorable House, as there was no man in Canada who more respected and recognized the Government of this country.

CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED.

Mr. Miller referred to certain enemies who had planned and schemed so that he was ousted from the directorate of the company, of whose stock one-third was owned by him, and these enemies had wished to take advantage of extorting money from him.

Mr. Meighen rose to a point of order, that the answer was becoming irrelevant.

The Speaker corrected the witness, who answered that he was leading up to his answer to the question that had been repeated.

Mr. Pugsley said there was a motion that had been passed allowing the witness to make a speech. It would, therefore, be unreasonable that the House should refuse the opportunity of making such statement.

Mr. Borden — I was not aware that the motion had passed the House in the terms stated by my hon. friend. I was under the impression that the motion which passed the House was that a certain question should be put to the witness.

Mr. Murphy — There was another motion.

Mr. Borden — I understood that the subsequent motion was in reference to the application of the witness that he be allowed to be represented by counsel, and that his counsel might be permitted to make some observations if he thought necessary. I should think the proper course consistent with parliamentary practice would be this: if the witness desires or is willing to answer the question, that he should answer it. If he is not willing to answer, he should say so, and he might then be permitted to give any reason for refusing to answer. The first thing the House should know in view of the motion passed is whether or not the witness does propose to answer the question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said his recollection was that the 'prisoner' at the bar said he wanted to make a statement, first by his counsel, then his own statement. Certainly he should be allowed to make his statement in his own way.

Mr. A. K. McLean (Halifax), contended that the question had not been put to the witness, a statement which brought cries of 'Yes, it has' from several members, and 'give the man a chance,' from Mr. Carvell.

The Speaker decided that the motion was to the effect that Mr. Miller must first have an opportunity of consulting his counsel, and then counsel should make a statement on his behalf.

The Hon. Mr. Graham thought the speaker was under a misapprehension, and said they had all voted for acquiescence in Mr. Miller's request, first, that he be represented by counsel, and then be allowed to make a statement, or, failing that, that his counsel be allowed to make a statement to the House.

Mr. Borden did not interpret it so, but said he understood Miller to ask permission to make a statement, and for counsel to add some remarks. He desired that the witness have fair play, but the proper procedure was for him first to state whether or not he would answer the question. It was not, however, proper for him to go into a long story of conspiracy on the part of other people, or matters of that kind not relevant to anything before the House.

Finally, the Speaker sent over a written question to the witness. Having perused this, Mr. Miller declared to the House that he was not prepared at the moment to answer the question, and would like to give some reasons for not doing so.

When Mr. Middlebro rose as though to make a motion, Mr. A. K. McLean asked if the member for North Grey was to determine whether the witness should have the privilege of speaking. (Cries of 'Order, order.')

Mr. Borden moved that the witness be allowed to state his reasons, but that he be cautioned to keep within proper limits.

MR. MILLER TO FIGHT AGAINST INTRIGUE.

he motion having been seconded by Mr. A. K. McLean, and agreed to, Mr. Miller continued. He said he had only one course to pursue, and that was to make an honorable fight against any intrigue. He had followed that course without fear or favor, and this was the first time that he had made any public reference to the case. 'I would not,' he said, 'make any reference at the present time if this unenviable publicity had not been thrust upon me. It is not with a desire to defy this House that I have acted in this way. Because on the surface it may look as if I were protecting myself against possibly being incriminated, and it might also be suspected that I am taking this line of action in order to protect some person or persons connected with the administration of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. As to that, I have already stated under oath that I never gave any remuneration of any kind whatever to any member of the Senate or of the House of Commons, or to any person in the employ of either the Senate or the House of Commons, either directly or indirectly. It might also appear that my action was based on stubbornness on my part or a wish to defy the different powers, but I can assure you that such is not the case. I have tried as far as lies in my power to make my reasons plain for declining to give to this House the desired information. I feel satisfied that every member of this House, if placed in the same position, would follow the same course. I therefore place myself in the hands of this honorable House, feeling that I will get fair play, and I beg of the House that it be magnanimous enough to accept my explanation, withdraw the question, and discharge me from its custody.

COUNSEL FOR THE 'PRISONER.'

Mr. Harvey, Mr. Miller's counsel, next addressed the House. 'I wish in the first place,' he said, 'to call the attention of the House to the fact that the question as it is put has a tendency to put into Mr. Miller's mouth words that he never uttered at all. What Mr. Miller did state before the committee, and what he stated in court, was that during the four or five years that these transactions with the Diamond Light and Heat Company were going on, he had paid the sum of $41,026 in connection with getting business for the company. If you look at this question as it is put, it would appear to give out that Mr. Miller had stated something different from that. It covered all the business that he was able to get for the company during these four or five years. It would be unfair to allow that question to be put, and to be answered in that form, because it is not correct, and does not represent what Mr. Miller said.

'I desire,' continued Mr. Harvey, 'to refer to the cases which are going on as a result of the difficulty between the Diamond Light and Heating Company and Mr. Miller, its former president and manager. Mr. Miller was deposed very suddenly from his position, and is at the disadvantage of having no direct communication with the papers and books in the office. Of the cases pending, two of them have not yet reached the enquete stage, and the evidence has yet to be given. That is the position, and I think it quite probable that other cases will result from these same transactions.'

APPEAL FOR INDULGENCE.

Mr. Harvey added that he was aware that the statement made by his client could not be used in the courts, but judges and members of the House were only human and were liable to err and to form impressions which would influence their judgment. Would it be fair under these circumstances for the House to order an answer to this question? He suggested that the House might show some indulgence until these cases were decided. It would not be very long before decision was given, and then, if the House still thought it in the public interests that Mr. Miller should appear before it again, it always had the privilege of summoning him again to the bar.

Mr. Harvey also said that both his client and he responded to the summons of the House, thus showing his client's good faith.

Mr. Middlebro then brought up a motion that the witness and his counsel should retire, while discussion went on.

Without waiting for this motion to be put, the Hon. Mr. Pugsley said if Mr. Harvey's contention as to the form of question was correct, the House should consider the position created.

Mr. Meighen rose to a point of order as to the witness still being present.

The Hon. Mr. Pugsley expressed the opinion that the whole procedure had been illegal, and that Mr. Miller had been improperly arrested, because the member for North Grey (Mr. Middlebro), had not given due thought to the procedure. Mr. Pugsley offered an amendment which was that Mr. Miller and counsel be allowed to remain until the question was discussed.

The amendment was written out, and Mr. Speaker Sproule ruled it out of order because it was a negative clothed by 'much verbiage.'

The motion of Mr. Middlebro was then carried, and Mr. Miller with his counsel retired from the bar.

MOVES TO SEND MILLER TO JAIL.

Mr. Middlebro protested against the member for St. John City putting the word of the prisoner at the bar against his word. He stated, if he had taken the trouble to look into Hansard of Feb. 18 he would have found that he had looked into the case carefully. The whole business done by the company from 1907 to 1911 was $2,000, and all the rest was government business. It was a most unpleasant duty for him, said Mr. Middleboro, to be compelled to bring this matter up. It was not government matter, but the concern of every member to see that the dignity of the first court in the first colony in the British Empire should be maintained.

'That this House having considered the statement made by R. C. Miller and his counsel at the bar of the House on Tuesday the eighteenth day of February instant, hereby declares said statement to be no answer to question put to him by Mr. Speaker on said day and that his refusal to answer said question constitutes a breach of the privileges of parliament and renders the said R. C. Miller guilty of contempt of this House, and this House doth order and adjudge that the said R. C. Miller be forthwith by the sergeant-at-arms committed to and imprisoned in the common jail of the county of Carleton, situated in the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, until the prorogation of this House or until sooner released therefrom by the order of this House, and the keeper or other officials in charge of the said jail is hereby authorized to receive the said R. C. Miller into his custody accordingly, and that Mr. Speaker do forthwith issue his warrant therefore accordingly.'

This was seconded by Mr. Arthur Meighen (Portage La Prairie).

The Hon. Wm. Pugsley objected, stating that the motion could not be submitted without two days' notice.

The Speaker ruled it in order, but Mr. Pugsley rose to more points of order until the ruling of the Speaker had to be sustained by a vote of the House.

Mr. Middlebro then proceeded with the reasons for his motion. He stated that a year ago Miller was asked to come before the House, and although his expenses were paid he did not appear. He gave as his reason that he was sick, but he did not give that reason until afterwards. This year, when he was asked to appear, he said that he would not answer certain questions because it would interfere with his private affairs. Mr. Middlebro proceeded to state that though the other day he said at the bar of the House, through his counsel, that his answer would incriminate him, yet he said to-day that his answers would not incriminate him. 'We might as well,' said Mr. Middlebro, 'abolish the committee, and at the same time it must be remembered that the action now pending is a civil action and not a criminal one. If it were so we might show some leniency, but it has now come to the simple question of the duty, dignity and power of this ancient House. What are we going to do? Can the prisoner say that the Public Accounts Committee has no power and it cannot do anything with him? This is the issue. We have been defied and there is nothing further to do except to pronounce sentence.'

Mr. Middlebro proceeded to cite as precedents for his motion Bourinot, page 158, where it is stated that the power of commitment is the keystone of parliamentary privilege, and also Erskine May, where it says that a prisoner at the bar of the House can be committed to jail for contempt without any motion being made.

He also cited cases of men who had been committed to jail in past years in Canada, but none of them in the Parliament since Confederation.

Mr. Pugsley askd for a deferment of two days as the matter was one of sufficient importance. He had never heard of the man before (Government cries of 'Oh oh.') but he believed that proper regard should be had for the liberty of the subject. Mr. Pugsley dealt at length with the question which had been put to the witness and said that Parliament was called upon to take away the liberties of the subject because he refused to answer a question which he alleges h swore he gave money. The man could not have answered the question, th contention of Mr. Pugsley, and it was a tortured and false tsatement.

Mr. Lancaster—'Why did not the man say here that he did not make that statement?'

Mr. Pugsley—'We find the statement of the prisoner's counsel borne out by the report of the committee, and not one word of the evidence justified the question put to the prisoner. The witness had sworn that the expenditure of the money related entirely to a private matter now pending in the courts. Yet Parliamnt now sought to take away this liberty and declare him in contempt for not answering a question which, according to the evidence, he could not answer. There was not one word in the evidence which justified placing the witness in custody.' Mr. Pugsley noted that the question put by the Speaker to the witness did not correctly summarize the evidence taken before the Public Accounts Committee. Miller, according to the printed evidence, had never sworn that he had paid out the $41,026 to secure Government business. All he had sworn was that he had received this sum from the company to get business and that he had never paid it to any member of the Parliament or to any Government official either directly or indirectly. Mr. Pugsley asked what right Parliament had to commit the prisoner to the jail at the expense of the country. 'Why,' said he, 'have we not gone further and moved for his committal to Kingston with hard labor?'

Mr. O. S. Crockett (York, N.S.), stated that Mr. Pugsley's remarks were all beside the evidence. The House put the question and he declined to answer. If what Dr. Pugsley said was true thn he could have answered and then allowed 'counsel.'

At this stage Mr. Crockett said: 'I beg pardon not counsel, but the member for St. John.'

Mr. Pugsley rose to a point of order stating he never knew the man before and he did not want any insinuations.

Mr. F. B. Carvell (Carleton, N.B.) stated that not a court in the land would allow the question which had been put up by the Speaker based on an improper and imperfect assumption of facts.

Mr. Carvell exclaimed loudly, "It is beneath the dignity of Parliament to commit Miller like a common felon to the jail. We are not living in Russia.'

Referring to the cases cited by Mr. Middlebro, the member for Carleton explained: 'Thank God we are not living long ago, but far away from the family compact.'

Mr. Carvell stated that if Parliament wished to send the prisoner to jail it must first pass in amendment to the Criminal Code. He had grave doubts if the common jail would now receive him, and claimed that the Government would not be hurt by acceding to the request of counsel, as the action had been taken not by the Conservative nor Liberal party, but by the chairman of the Public Accounts.

Mr. Meighen (Portage Lapra'rie) said the argument that some of the money voted to Miller was not spent in obtaining Government business was absurd. He read the Hansard report, of which Mr. Harvey had said as rebutting the assertions of the Hon. Mr. Pugsley that Miller had never given any evidence that he had paid money to get business. Mr. Meighen turned his sarcasm upon Mr. Carvell in regard to the fact that in committee he had argued that the fact of litigation in Montreal did not affect the case, whereas now he wanted Parliament to free the man because of such litigation. Mr. Meighen argued the right of the House to commit Miller to the county jail for contempt. He asked the House to preserve its dignity by insisting that this man should not be allowed to resist it.

MR. DOHERTY'S STANDPOINT.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty agreed that the question before the House was serious, not only because it involved the liberty of the subject, but because it involved the vindication of the authority of the House of the people's representatives. It appeared to him that the question raised by Mr. Guthrie as to the manner in which the questions were put to the witness, and in which the investigation was carried on committee was entirely irrelevant. If this motion was carried and the person who had been before the Bar was committed to jail, it would not be because of anything that happened before the Public Accounts' Committee or because he had said before that committee that he paid out this money, but it would be because on two occasions he had declined to answer questions put to him by the House. The whole question before the House was: Did this witness give a satisfactory reason justifying his refusal to answer the question put to him by the House?

If he did, he ought to go free; if he did not, unless the authority of the House was to become a byword, the House must have some means of enforcing an answer, and it seemed to him that it was the duty of the House if it had that means, to use it.

Dealing with the assertions made by the Hon. Mr. Pugsley as to the witness not having made any admission such as was implied in the question, the Minister of Justice asked if it was not surprising that if the witness had not said what was imputed to him, that he should have appeared before the House with a written statement, explaining why he had not answered the question in committee. Also the fact that his counsel had confirmed the statement that he had made a payment. Here then were two persons who understood that the statement had been made, the two most concerned, and yet it was argued that his refusal to answer should be justified because the statement was not proven. No man of the most simple intelligence could have been misled by the question even if there were an erronous statement in it. Whatever had been the proceedings of the committee, what the House was concerned with was the refusal to answer a question put by the House.

Mr. Doherty went on to examine the plea made by the witness that he be excused because his private interests would suffer if he answered the question, and he drew parallels in regard to the courts of justice, and also cited the case of a Royal Commission in Quebec in which certain witnesses who refused to tell what they knew about certain transactions were committed to jail for contempt.

As to the reasons given for the refusal to answer in this case, said the minister, assuming he did not pay the money out at all, it might be advantageous for those who were suing him to account for the money to know that he had embezzled it, but in that case it would be surprising, that Parliament should want to protect him from discovery. If, on the other hand, he paid it out when he told how he did so, he would be telling the very thing he ought to do, and the people interested would find out. For these two possible consequences Parliament was asked to forego the right to know. 'If Parliament has any respect for itself,' said the Minister of Justice, 'it will not allow it to go out to the world that the House is perfectly helpless and powerless to ascertain a fact bearing so directy upon a matter concerning which already existing evidence gives rise to the very gravest suspicion that there was serious wrong-doing in connection with the business that was done with the Government. If this is not the kind of matter in which Parliament can insist on obtaining the information, I am at a loss to know upon what matter it can insist.'

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY.

The Hon. Mr. Devlin asked the Minister of Justice to show on what authority Parliament could commit the prisoner to the county jail, and why he should not rather be sent to the penitentiary.

The Hon. Mr. Doherty replied that no prisoner could be sent to the penitentiary who was not sentenced for two years, and was handed over by a court of the province.

But the two years sentence is made by Parliament, and can be unmade, suggested Mr. Devlin.

Parliament can repeal the law, replied the Minister of Justice, but so long as the law stands, this House cannot disregard the law by a commitment.

Mr. Doherty explained in what way the House had jurisdiction over the county jail, even though that was under the provincial authority. He said that under the British North America Act certain powers were conferred upon the Dominion Parliament that had been under the sway of the Imperial Parliament formerly, and one such power was that of commitment of persons to jail who were guilty of contempt and violation of its privileges. He further said that while jails were under the provincial authority, for the purpose of maintenance and management, they were still under Dominion jurisdiction in so far as the Criminal Code inflicted penalties which sent people to these jails, and a person thus condemned under federal laws must go to county jails.

In answer to a queston by the Hon. Mr. Pugsley, the Minister said that this man was not being committed primarily as a matter of criminal punishment, but in order to get him to answer a question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had listened with attention to the able argument of the Minister of Justice, and except in one particular eh would be disposed to agree with the Minster of Justice. But he was not convinced as to the power of Parliament to commit the prisoner to jail. When the man was removed from the sergeant-at-arms to the common jail, in his opinion, it was punishment. The only question was as to the power of Parliament to commit this prisoner to the common jail. Parliament had put a question, and had a right to an answer, but when it came to a question of this kind affecting the liberty of the subject the statute must be construed absoluteiy and literally. Parliament would hesitate to put any question which would reveal professional secrets. Our authority was not paramount to that of the United Kingdom. The Parliament of the United Kingdom had the right oevr all within its jails and courts. Sir Wilfrid doubted if the Parliament had the right to send the prisoner to jail, and he thought before taking such drastic measures, the Minister of Justice should take the matter up morefully.

MR. BORDEN'S OPINION.

Mr. Borden said that even if the motion did not pass the witness would still be under the custody of the sergeant-at-arms. The present motion was only in connection with the place and manner of keeping the prisoner. He complimented Sir Wilfrid Laurier in putting aside certain considerations under discussion. As to the character of the question he asked what should have been the duty of the witness if the question really contained a misstatement of fact? His duty was to answer first: I did not pay that money for the purpose named nor did I state so before the committee. He would then be asked: Did you pay any of that money? The answer would be: Yes or no. And lastly, the question would be: To whom then did you pay the money?

It seemed to him that neither the counsel nor his client was embarrassed by the question. The witness sought to evade by saying he did not pay to certain people.

The Premier said that he failed to see how any prejudice could have been caused to the action pending by the witness answering the question of the Speaker. If he had not paid the money instead of prejudicing him it would have made good his defence. The public good is greater than the private interest, said the Premier. If the witness can set at defiance the House and committee in such a manner then the committee could go out of business.

Taking up the question of putting the man in the common jail, the Premier asked: What are we to do? Can we not set a room aside for this man in the House of Parliament? If that could not be granted, then he urged the witness could be put in the common jail.

Taking up Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement in regard to the difference between the power of the federal and provincial governments, the Premier stated that was another way of saying that jails when erected by provinces can receive prisoners of all kinds.

The House had the right on statutory grounds to commit a prisoner. It did not seem to him that the Opposition could gain anything by stating the jails could not receive this prisoner. After saying that this sentence did not lengthen the term of punishment by one hour, the Premier stated that the House would order to-night the release of the prisoner if he would retract his defiance and give the information which it desires. He was the master of the situation. Not one of them but would gladly welcome such an act on his part. But he stated, in conclusion, the House will place itself in a false and humiliating position if it refuses to pass that motion.

The motion was then passed by the House.

LIBERALS WILL KEEP UP FIGHT ON NAVAL BILL

Orders Are to Continue Discussion, Question of Forced Election Being Adjourned.

LONG SITTINGS TO BE ORDER OF DAY--AND NIGHT

Opposition on the Lines of Sir Wilfrid's Amendment to Naval Policy.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 21. — 'We are going on with the fight along the lines indicated in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment to the Government's naval proposals, and also as indicated in th amendment now before the House calling for a redistribution and submission of the question to the people.'

Such was the effect of an announcement made at one o'clock this afternoon by Mr. Fred Pardee, chief whip of the liberal party, after a party caucus, which lasted a couple of hours.

When asked if the announcement means that the fight will be prolonged indefinitely, with the object of forcing the government to the country, Mr. Pardee would not commit himself.

'All that I can say at present,' he said, 'is that we will continue the fight.'

The Liberals agree in saying that this decision was unanimously arrived at and it is interpreted as meaning that while a definite decision to force an election, if possible, has not been decided upon, the discussion of the naval proposals upon the second reading of the bill will be continued until such time as a definite course of action is agreed to.

In view of the fact that the session has been in progress for some months, and that the end of the fiscal year is near at hand, the government will doubtless at once pick up the gauntlet thrown down by the opposition, and long sittings of the House may be looked for next week.

Two or three days of continuous sitting is proposed by the government members and the opposition declare that they are preparede to keep up the talk in order to prevent the motion being put.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Universal military training in Canada was unanimously favored by the conference committee of one hundred of the Toronto Board of Trade in a resolution passed at yesterday's meeting.

GOVERNORS IN NORTH MEXICO REFUSE ALLEGIANCE TO HUERTA

Forces Are to Be Sent to the Disaffected Districts to Put An End to All Revolutionary Movements, Which Are Now Considered of More Concern in the Capital Than the Fate of Fallen Madero.

AFTER ALL, LATE PRESIDENT MAY BE ELIMINATED--- HUMANELY.

Mexico City, Feb. 21. — The fate of Francisco Madero and Jose Pino Suarez, the deposed president and vice-president of Mexico, has lost precedence in the interest of the residents of the capital who are now more concerned with the question as to the extent to which Mexico is yet in a state of revolution, in spite of the termination of hostilities in the capital, and the establishment of a new administration.

In view of General Huerta's personal assurance to Senora Madero that her husband was not to be killed, and also of the fact that his life was not taken during the excitement attending his downfall, it is believed that some more humane measures will be devised for his elimination from public life. It is possible that this point will be discussed at the first meeting of the cabinet and also in congress which reconvenes in ordinary session to-day.

General Pascual Orozco, according to newspaper despatches from Chihuahua yesterday, conferred at Halomes, in the State of Chihuahua, with David de La Fuente who has been chosen from the rebel list as a Cabinet Minister. Orozco will accompany Senor de la Fuente, it is said, to the federal capital in order personally to profess his allegiance to the new government.

General Aguilar and Col. de la Llave who have been in rebellion in the south are reported to be in accord with the new administration.

Emissaries of General Felix Diaz started to-day on a trip throughout the country to assure his partizans that everything had been adjusted and to ask them to recognize the Government of General Huerta.

On the other hand there has been no intimation from Emiliano Zapata nor from the always elusive Geneveve de Lao of their conformity with the new order of things.

GOVERNORS REFUSE ALLEGIANCE.

Beyond this, reports have been received from the north which appear more serious, namely that the bovernors of Aguscalientos, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Sonora have openly refused allegiance. Whether or not this will take the form of active rebellion is mere speculation, but General Huerta it is reported, will send to-day additional troops to those districts in order to check any movement in the direction of a counter revolution.

The new cabinet ministers took charge of their respective departments to-day and made only a few changes in the official staff.

Provisional president Huerta yesterday received the members of the diplomatic corps for the first time since his selection. All of them expressed themselves highly pleased with the restoration of peace in the capital and many of them privately declared their satisfaction at the change of administration.

Francisco Madero remained all night under guard in his room at the National Palace, together with Jose Pino Suarez and Federio Gonzalez Garza. Madero has not been permitted to see the members of his family.

PRESS SCEPTICAL AS TO PEACE.

All of the newspapers of the capital have made their reappearance, and editorially most of them comment with keen satisfaction on the governmental changes, but almost all of them carry a slight trace of skepticism regarding the early restoration of peace throughout the republic, and suggest to the authorities the advisability of stern and prompt action, tempered by diplomacy.

WILD STORIES OF MURDER PLOT.

Charges which are not altogether substantiated have been made by the new authorities which tend to indicate that the Madero administration in its extremity was contemplating a wholesale slaughter. More than one list of names of those proscribed has been found, it is alleged, and a police officer is the authority for a statement that Francisc Madero personally and verbally gave him a list of 43 deputies, a number of senators, and all the newspaper men, including the foreign correspondents, with instructions to have them assassinated. The police officer said that since this order was not in writing he did not feel obliged to carry it out.

Such stories as this have created a bitter sentiment against Madero, and have caused a number of men whose names were on the lists to use their influence to secure summary punishment for the fallen President.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Provisional President Huerta has already used his new powers to put right what has long been considered a direct slight to the army. He had long pleaded for promotions for a number of oficers of the regular army, but had seen Francisco Madero's administration pass over their heads men whose only servic ehad been that of revolutionary heroes.

General Huerta has already promoted four generals and a number of inferior officers of the line. The generals are Aurelio Blanquet, Hoaquim Maas, Alberto Maraol and Cauz, all of whom took an active part in the fighting in the streets of the capital.

HUERTA THREATENS TO END REVOLUTION WITH IRON HAND

Mexico's Provisional President Outlines His Programme, Which is to Restore Peace at Any Cost, Make Safe the Investment of Money, and Render Secure Lives and Interests Of All Classes.

Mexico City, Feb. 22.—It is feared that the new administration in Mexico may have to deal with a new revolution, in addition to the remnants of the old one. This is the feeling to-day, following receipt of the news of yesterday that three governors of northern states in the republic formally have refused to recognize Provisional President Huerta.

Venostiano Carranza, governor of the state of Coahuila, with twelve hundred men, is working with Emilio and Raoul Madero, brothers of the deposed president, who are at San Pedro, Madero's old home near Saltillo, which is Carranza's base. Jose Gayou, former governor of Sonora, has telegraphed from Mexicali to Governor Maytorera, offering him 3,000 men and 2,000,000 pesos to restore Madero to office. Governor Maytorena has telegraphed the Senate and Provisional President Huerta repudiating the new administration.

President Huerta declares, however, that no matter what the cost may be or who the men were who were paid it, peace shall be restored in Mexico. He said it was his ambition that when he left the Presidency people would say of him, 'He has restored order throughout Mexico, made safe the investment of money and rendered secure the lives and interests of all, both foreigners and Mexicans.'

Calmly and dispassionately President Huerta, in a conversation he had with the newspaper correspondents, outlined his programme for the use of the army in restoring and maintaining order. He admitted that in many parts of the Republic where the news of the change in Government had not been received all was not in accord with peace. To these sections, he said, he would send emissaries in an attempt to bring about order or, if necessary, troops would be despatched to them to inform the people of the Government's desires.

'I want to restore to Mexico that uninterrupted current of riches which is her right,' the President continued, 'and to bring about such conditions in the country that all the diplomats will feel that their nationals are secure.'

The President declared that he favored a free press in Mexico, saying that even antagonistic organs were desirable, since from them the administration might learn of evils that otherwise might be hidden. An emissary of President Huerta left to-day for Saltillo, capital of the State of Coahuila, bearing a letter to Governor Venostiano Carranza, who is reported to be raising an army to fight against the new Government. In this letter a final effort is made to secure the Governor's adhesion to the new regime. A train loaded with troops also is on its way to Saltillo from the Capital, and in the event that Governor Carranza maintains his attitude against President Huerta these men will be used against him and his followers.

Provisional President Huerta's peace programme, as outlined to the newspaper men, if carried out, means merciless repression if repression should be necessary.

In effect it is a promise to use the iron hand policy employed so effectively by Porfirio Diaz, when he was president. It is regarded by most people as certain to be needed, but the skeptical express doubt as to its efficacy, at least for a long time.

It is reported that Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to ex-President Madero, has been put to death at Puebla. There is no confirmation of the report, but it is generally believed to be true. Azcona was arrested at Apizaco while fleeing from the Capital and taken to Puebla.

U. S. TO INSIST.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Intervention of the United States Government to secure justice, or at least a fair trial for fallen President Madero, of Mexico, as announced by Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, at the cabinet meeting yesterday afternoon, was an unexpected development of the State Department's policy in regard to that Republic. As recently as yesterday it was announced that there was no intention to depart from the policy of non-intervention in the Mexican troubles. It appears, however, that this statement was based upon the natural assumption that the newly-established Mexican Government would observe the amenities of civilized warfare in its treatment of prisoners of either high or low degree, and when the killing of Gustavo Madero gave ground for genuine apprehension for the fate of the ex-president, it was felt that the time had come to stretch forth a restraining hand.

The administration feels that it has not in any manner departed from its policy of strict neutrality. Its action was purely impersonal and probably would have followed as surely had General Diaz been captured by Madero and threatened with death without the process of law. The fact is, though not officially admitted, that in an unofficial manner the State Department did bring to bear influences which saved Diaz from death, when he was captured by General Beltran at Vera Cruz last fall. It is believed that the Mexican people themselves, after the heat of combat is over, will be the first to express gratitude to the United States Government for preventing the placing of such a blot upon the reputation of their country as would follow what practically would amount to murder of a deposed president.

MURDERED MAN NOT MARK TWAIN'S RELATIVE

Elmira, N.Y., Feb. 21.— Relatives here of the late Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), state that John Clemens, reported in a despatch from Selkirk, Manitoba, on Feb. 19, to have been killed in a fight in a hotel, there was not a nephew of the auth as reported, and was in no way related to him. Mark Twain had no nephews.

GEN. HUERTA IS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF MEXICO AND FALLEN MADERO IS PRISONER

Inhuman War in Which Fathers Were Fighting Against Sons is Denounced by General Blanquet in Stirring Speech and the Revolution is Over, Diaz Being in Agreement With Provisional Government.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Francisco I. Madero has been forced out of the presidency. He was arrested at the National Palace yesterday afternoon by General Blanquet.

General Victoriano Huerta, commander of the federal troops, was proclaimed provisional president.

About the time Madero was seized by General Blanquet, his brother, Gustavo Madero, the former minister of finance, was arrested by General Huerta, who was dining with him in a public restaurant.

All the members of the cabinet were promptly layed under arrest with the exception of Ernest Modero, the uncle of the president, who held the portfolio of finance. He was apprized of the intentions against the Government and managed to make his escape.

Notwithstanding the fact that some definite action was expected, the coup d'etat at the palace created a sensation and the exact status of affairs could not be ascertained for several hours.

The direct movement against Madero was the result of a plot which had been brewing since Monday, and which possibly existed with Blanquet for a much greater length of time.

From the first it had been known that General Blanquet was unwilling to fight. His men were of the same mind. He held complete command over them, and it was not doubted that they would follow him in any adventure, which they did at the National Palace this afternoon.

The forces, numbering 1,000 men, were sent immediately to the palace, ostensibly to relieve the reserves there. The reserves were sent into the field.

GENERAL BLANQUET CALLS END TO INHUMAN BATTLE.

An agreement between Generals Blanquet and Huerta was reached on Monday night, but the first intimation that Blanquet's men had of the new role they were to play was shortly before the successful stroke was made. Blanquet drew his men up in order and delivered a stirring speech.

'This inhuman battle must end,' he said. 'The time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son, and brother is fighting against brother; when non-combatants are sharing the fate of war—and all this because of the caprice of one man.'

General Blanquet then issued orders for the arrest of the president and assigned a detachment to that duty. Madero was soon a prisoner in his own rooms.

One reason given for the attitude of General Blanquet from the beginning was the presence of his son in the ranks of General Diaz.

When the arrest of the president and his ministers became known, crowds gathered in the streets through which they paraded, shouting 'vivas' for Huerta and Diaz. A conference was held between the representatives of these two generals, and an agreement was reached whereby the appointment of General Huerta to the provisional presidency was proclaimed.

Prior to this, however, Huerta's attempt to communicate with Diaz precipitated one of the sharpest engagements of the day. The fire from the rebel rifles and machine guns was long sustained. It was by no means certain at that time that the coup which had been carried out meant the end of hostilities. At 3.30 in the afternoon the cannonading was on still heavier than before, and the rattle of machine guns was heard in various quarters. At that time San Francisco street was being cleared by Huerta as if he were executing an attack.

A half-hour later the order to cease firing was sounded, and the battle was over.

AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE MADERO IS INEFFECTUAL.

A few loyal members of Madero's staff rushed into the room when Madero was struggling with the soldiers and went to his rescue, but ineffectually. Captain Garmendia, who had just been appointed chief of police, advanced upon Colonel Riveroll, shooting and wounding him seriously. Immediately there was an exchange of shots, and three or four members of the President's staff are said to have been wounded.

Just to make the records clear, Madero had been given reasonable time in which to write his resignation. Failure to do this, it was said, would result in his being sent with his family to Vera Cruz, where they would be given the choice of outgoing vessels.

General Delgado, who acted as the emissary of Madero in the negotiations for an armistice Sunday, has been arrested. Huerta and his supporters did not trust Delgado to come into their plan.

Twenty men of the Twenty-Ninth Infantry, of Blanquet's forces, were entrusted with the duty of guarding the private rooms of the President at the beginning of the revolt in the palace.

The arrest of Madero took place in the Hall of the Ambassadors. When the President entered the room he found all the entrances guarded. One soldier, over-excited by the words of Blanquet, pointed his gun at the breast of Madero, who leaped upon him. In the struggle the gun was discharged, without injuring any one. The soldier was disarmed and placed under arrest by order of Huerta, on the charge of firing without orders.

Last night the Zocalo, the great plaza in front of the palace, was jammed with a delirious crowd, with banners inscribed 'Peace' and 'Liberty,' shouting for Diaz, Huerta, Blanquet and Mondragon.

The women members of the Madero family who were in Chapultepec Castle, were whisked away in an automobile by friends who had learned of the coup at the National Palace.

Telegrams have been sent to the governors of the states, notifying them of the proclamation of General Huerta as provisional president, and also to the military commanders assuring them that general elections will be held for president.

General Huerta made a speech from the balcony of the palace to the assembled crowds. He declared that he had no personal ambitions and announced himself as military governor, and General Blanquet as military commander of the district.

It is believed that a definite agreement will be reached between the rebel forces and General Huerta.

General Huerta received a commission from the diplomatic corps. He said he had assumed the provisional presidency and would deliver it to whomever Congress designated.

Gen. Filipe Angeles, refusing to support the movement, was placed under arrest.

Word came from the rebel positions early in the evening that General Diaz was preparing his troops to unite them with those of General Huerta.

WORSE THAN SKELETON AT THE MADERO FEAST.

The finest irony attended the arrest of Gustavo Madero, the brother of the President, distinguished as a politician, to whose door most of the evils of the administration have been laid.

He had invited General Huerta to luncheon at the Cambrinus a popular restaurant. This was a custom with Gustavo Madero in winning favor. General Huerta, however, had invited guests unknown to his host, in a room adjoining he had stationed a detachment of Chapultepec Park Guards.

All were preparing to take their seats when at a signal from General Huerta the officer in command entered. Pointing a pistol at Madero he announced that he was under arrest. At the same moment soldiers filing into the room cleared it of all except the principals.

Gustavo loudly protested against this indignity, but General Huerta replied in a loud voice, condemning the Madero family.

General Victoriano Huerta, named as provisional president of Mexico, is the former commander of the north division of the army. He has seen much service in the present campaign and last year fought a number of engagements against the insurrectos under Orozco.

Huerta retired from his command last December, and was offered a post in the War Department.

When the Diaz revolt began in the Capital, Huerta led the Government troops, and was named as post commander of Mexico City, when General Villar was wounded.

WASHINGTON RELIEVED BY TREND EVENTS HAVE TAKEN.

Washington, Feb. 19.—It is not expected that the United States will be in haste to withdraw its battleships and cruisers from Mexican waters. The problem of reconstruction which Mexico must now face will require some little time to inaugurate and the presence of United States warships will serve as a reminder to all elements that American life and property must be protected. The 2,000 marines under orders to-night to sail for Guantanamo, Cuba, probably will proceed to their camp there. In the event that their services are not needed in Mexico, they can participate to advantage in the manoeuvres of the Atlantic fleet now within a few hours' run from the Gulf of Mexico.

Surprise was expressed at the Mexican embassy here when Senor de la Cueva, charge d'affaires, and the members of the staff were informed of Madero's overthrow, and it brought a feeling of relief in that the suspense which they had been undergoing during the last ten days of revolutionary turmoil had been lifted.

Having received little official information from Mexico City the embassy had not been able, it was said, to forecast the result of the revolution. The staff, however, appeared to be satisfied that a settlement had been reached, even if it had resulted in a change of Government.

General Huerta was described by attaches of the embassy as a stern soldier of the type of former President Diaz, a man of great personal bravery, and a friend of the older Diaz. On account of his long service and bravery, it was said, he was popular with the army and well-known throughout the republic. Felix Diaz, leader of the revolution, and General Huerta, also had been good friends before the Madero conflict arrayed them in opposing camps.

Since the first of the year, when Senor Calero left here, Mexico has been without an ambasador in Washington, and affairs of the embassy have been handled by Senor de la Cueva, the first secretary. When Senor Calero returned to Mexico City, where, only a few weeks ago, he made the startling declaration in the Senate that during his stay in Washington he had lied about conditions in Mexico, there was much speculation as to who his successor would be.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—In the basement of an apartment house a few blocks from the arsenal is the grave of Mrs. E. W. Holmes, one of the two Americans killed early in the fighting by the entrance into her house of a shell. For three days her husband stayed alone there with the corpse, unable to remove it and unwilling to leave it, perhaps to suffer further mutilation. Soldiers entered the apartment where he kept vigil, and before his eyes robbed the place. He managed to find boards and carpenters' tools and nails in the building and himself constructed a coffin, in which he laid the body of his wife. He carried it to the basement and there dug and filled her grave.

No less frightful experience doubtless have been those of many Mexicans, especially among the poorer classes. The absolute cessation of all industrial and business activity is fast reducing an enormous number of noncombatants to a state bordering on starvation. The more fortunate are in many cases able to take care of themselves, but the closing of the banks has made precarious the condition even of some of these.

The provisional banking institution established for American residents who find themselves in difficulties has been meeting their demands with currency. Aside from the question of money, however, the situation has been rendered more difficult by the failure of vegetables and other farm produce to reach the city for some days. During the night quantities enter, but not nearly enough to supply the demand, and meat is something with which thousands have had no acquaintance for days.

THREE KILLED, MANY HURT ON FRENCH WARSHIPS

Toulon, France, Feb. 18. — Three French naval gunners were killed and a number of others severely wounded by the explosion of a three-inch gun on board the Dreadnought 'Danton' during target practice by the vessels of the French Mediterranean fleet yesterday in the roadstead of Salins d'Hyeres. The 'Danton' put into this port to-day to transport the wounded men to the naval hospital.

PARLIAMENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO EXPLORERS

Hon. Mr. Lemieux Eulogizes Devotion and Achievement of Captain Scott and His Followers.

PREMIER AND SIR WILFRID RE-ECHO SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Borden Particularly Touched by Story of 'No Surrender Oates.'

Ottawa, Feb. 19. — The House of Commons last night paid its tribute of respect to Captain Scott and his companions who perished in Antarctic regions and recorded its admiration for their achievement.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, moved the adjournment of the House for an expression of practical sympathy with the bereaved families of th lamented Captain Scott and his companions who lost their lives in Antarctic regions. Mr. Lemieux said he hoped it was not unbecoming on his part to take up a little of the time of the House in this matter. The world had been moved to its very depths by the sad news which reached civilization a few days ago that Capt. Robert F. Scott and his brave companions had died in the unexplored solitudes of the South. The dauntless explorers are no more, but the world honors the brave men and brave Britishers, who found a glorious death in those unknown regions. The event had filled the hearts of every one with grief and pride—with grief because of the sacrifice of their lives, with pride because their dearly-bought conquest bears tribute to the indomitable characteristics of the race, to the intrepidity, the resolution and the capacity for endurance of the British people at large. The expedition of Franklin was intended to be of service to humanity, and Mr. Lemieux had, no doubt, that the records found which served to Scott as a pillow, would be hereafter of scientific interest to the world.

'We, in Canada, continued Mr. Lemieux, belong to the British Empire, and there is, I need not say, a feeling of solidarity and of fraternity between the component parts of the Empire. We feel that these heroes are ours. As a French Canadian, I cannot forget that the British Empire participated in the Tercentenary of another hero and explorer — Samuel de Champlain.'

Mr. Lemieux then read Scott's last appeal, and in a further eulogy referred to him as a wor hy successor of Franklin. He went on to state that the British Parliament through its Prime Minister, had declared that that appeal would not fall upon deaf ears, and that subscriptions were already flowing in throughout the United Kingdom to help the families of the bereaved ones. He now wished to respectfully suggest to the Premier that Canada, rich and prosperous country and oldest amongst the British possessions, could well afford in the supplementary estimates to place a sum of money which would bear tribute to the admiration that Canada had for the heroes who lost their lives in the Antarctic regions.

MR. BORDEN MAKES TOUCHING SPEECH.

The Right Hon. R. L. Borden expressed his satisfaction that the member for Rouville had taken the opportunity to so fitly and eloquently express the sentiments of all, and especially of what was in the minds of the Government.

Everyone of us, the Premier continued, in Canada, was profoundly moved by the tidings which reached us from the other side of the world, which told a story of courage, endurance and heroism which(perhaps, had never been exceeded in the annals of civilization. Speaking for myself, I was particularly stirred by the story of that man who, feeling that his presence with his companions might render it impossible for them to obtain safety, which he knew he could not share, went out alone into the darkness of an Antarctic winter to meet death by himself in order that his friends might be saved. A story such as this appeals especially to men in this House and country, who have brought down to them from their ancestors — in the first place those of French descent who came to this country, and afterwards those from the British Isles, who came next, whose trials and endurance in those days two or three centuries ago have left their impress upon the character and ideals of the Canadian people.

Mr. Borden concluded by saying that the deep sympathy of all would go out to the widows and families left behind. 'I am sure,' he said, 'that the ears of the people of Canada will be and are found as sensitive to an appeal of this kind as our kinsmen beyond the seas. It has been already said, and I venture to repeat it here, that these families ought not to be the wards of the British nation alone, but the wards of the whole Empire.

SIR WILFRID'S FINE TRIBUTE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the member for Rouville had certainly touched a chored which would be responsive in every Canadian heart. Next to the sense of horror naturally felt at the fate which had overtaken the Scott party, the one feeling uppermost in the minds of all was that the bosom of the old Mother Country was not barren, and that to-day it still produced men equal to the long line of heroes who had made the British navy famous all over the world. He recalled the jibes that had been hurled at the British soldier at the time of the late Boer war, and how those jibes had been shown to be worthless by the soldier on the field, and equally by the fine statesmanship that dictated forbearance after peace was attained. 'So that we are proud as British subjects to remember that in this day England is still the England of the past,' said the leader of the Opposition.

The motion for adjournment, which was a permissible fiction for the purpose of bringing up the matter, was lost, and the House passed on to the order of the day.

NEWSPAPER PLANT WRECKED.

Passaic, N.J., Feb. 19.—Fire last night in the building occupied by the Passaic 'Daily Herald,' an evening newspaper, wrecked the plant. The proprietor, Mr. Robert C. Bremner, estimated the loss at about $50,000.

REDISTRIBUTION DEMANDED IN PARLIAMENT

Mr. J. G. Turriff Moves Amendment to Naval Bill in This Sense.

POLITICAL LEADERS REFRAIN FROM DEBATE

Member's Bleeding Nose Halts the Discussion During Wrangle.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—'That said bill be not now read a second time, but that it be resolved that it is the constitutional duty of the Government, under the terms of the British North America Act, immediately to introduce a measure for the readjustment of the representation of the provinces, according to population as established by the census of 1911, and that this House do not proceed further with this bill until such readjustment has taken place and the people have been duly consulted.'

The foregoing amendment, moved by Mr. J. G. Turriff, East Assiniboia, in the Commons yesterday, constituted the main development in connection with the motion by Mr. Borden for the second reading of the Naval Bill.

That it was moved is taken as an indication that it is the intention of the Opposition to continue the discussion on the second reading for a considerable time. Its principle effect is to widen the scope of the discussion which now relates more particularly to the desirability, or otherwise, of bringing in a redistribution bill this session, than to the naval issue itself.

Contrary to the general expectation up to within a few hours of the opening of the House, Mr. Borden did not make a speech in moving the second reading. Neither did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and it was left for Mr. Turriff to continue the debate. His chief argument was that the West is entitled to an increase of 22 seats, and that this increase should be given and the people then allowed to express their opinion as to the issue before Parliament.

The debate was continued by Messrs. W. B. Northrup, W. German, Weichel and F. B. Carvell, who challenged the Government to accept the amendment and go to the country.

Shortly before midnight Mr. Carvell said he desired to discuss a new phase of the question which would take him an hour or so, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

BLEEDING NOSE HALTS DEBATE.

The Hon. Robt. Rogers said it had been stated that an arrangement had been arrived at between the whips for a midnight adjournment. There had been no such arrangement. Mr. Carvell would have to finish his speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if it was to be understood that the leader of the Government declined to allow the House to adjourn at the usual hour?

Mr. Borden said the bill had been under discussion for a long time and the Government was being taunted with the alleged fact that no progress was being made. It was the intention of the Government to make some headway with the bill, he added, and the House would have to sit later.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier retorted that the Naval Service Bill of 1910 had been discussed at greater length when, at the request of the chief Conservative whip, the House invariably rose at midnight. The House, he said, expected to be treated with greater fairness.

Mr. Borden, in reply, said that the Naval Bill had been discussed at greater length in 1910, but in this case a second reading had not yet been reached.

At this point, Mr. Pugsley drew the attention of the House to the fact that Mr. Carvell was suffering from an indisposition which should be taken into consideration.

Red spots on a handkerchief which Mr. Carvell was holding to his face indicated a case of nose bleeding.

Mr. Borden asked the member for Carleton if he was able to proceed, and Mr. Carvell replied that he did not think so.

Mr. Rogers asked him how long he would take on Wednesday if the House rose.

Mr. Carvell said he thought he could get through in about an hour and with this understanding Mr. Borden agreed to the adjournment, and the House rose amidst the general laughter of the members.

Mr. Turriff (Assiniboia), submitted a motion to hold over the Naval Bill pending redistribution. He declares that there were large numbers of people who did not want any navy at all, but he himself thought the time was ripe for some naval defence to be established by Canada. First of all, however, he advocated that there should be proper representation before any decision was arrived at, and with this object in view he moved an amendment to the effect that before the bill received second reading it was the constitutional duty of the Government under the terms of the British North America Act to introduce a measure for the re-adjustment of the representation of the provinces according to population as established by the census of 1911, after which the people should be consulted. In support of his arguments for redistribution, Mr. Turriff said there was one member to 49,739 persons in the west, and one member to 29,376 persons in the east.

Mr. Northrup (East Hastings), said he failed to find in the bill any suggestion that this was a subscription which was to be given Great Britain. He based his argument for the proposals of the Government upon the document of the Admiralty, remarking that whatever might be thought of the wisdom or folly of the Government, the policy of the present administration was to carry out what they were asked to do by His Majesty's ministers. He contended that there was war between Great Britain and Germany ever since the German Naval Act of 1912 was passed. It was not only physical war which constituted a menace. Diplomatic and tariff war could be just as serious. England was handicapped both as regards absence of conscription and its tariff arrangements.

Mr. German, Welland, said that three years ago both parties were agreed on one policy, and it was for the Government supporters to come back to the ship they had deserted. He repudiated the allegation of Liberals, saying they owed nothing to England, and said they recognized they did owe something and were ready therefore to build a navy. The member for Welland also directed his remarks to the question of representation raised in Mr. Turriff's amendment. He asserted that the naval issue had not been before the country, and that in Quebec province, the only place where it was made an election cry, the Government was defeated.

Mr. German pressed for an appeal to the country, saying that the bill could be hung up without being killed.

Mr. Weichel (Waterloo) said the only difference between the two parties was that whereas the Government was willing to act immediately and take no chance whatever, the policy of the Opposition was one of delay and of minimizing as much as possible the dangers that threatened. Mr. Weichel made a strong plea for disarmament, and said that it rested with the workers and the masses to accomplish this. Admitting that he was of German extraction, he said he was proud of that great nation, and described this prosperous condition of his fellow compatriots in Waterloo. He thoroughly believed that Germany desired peace, but since other nations were arming, he agreed that England must do the same.

Mr. Carvell, Carleton, N.B., read extracts from 'L'Evenement,' the Quebec newspaper, in which it was said that the British would hire men to fight and that Ontario would pay the money, so that this policy would be preferable to that of Laurier.

The member for Carleton referred to the paper as that of the Postmaster-General.

'I deny that. It has been said too many times in this House,' retorted the Hon. Mr. Pelletier.

'Would my honorable friend say he has no stock?' asked Mr. Carvell.

'No one penny,' was the reply.

'Would he say he is not a director?' queried Mr. Carvel.

The Hon. Mr. Pelletier—'How can I be a director without having shares? I am not a director or a shareholder.'

In the meantime the member for Carleton was noticed holding a gory handkerchief to his face, which fact was commented upon by a member as rendering him incapable of going on.

Amid derisive cries of 'Go on,' the Premier said if the hon. member was physically incapacitated, the House must adjourn. Accordingly he moved the adjournment at midnight, and this was carried.

THE C. P. R. WILL SPEND $16,000,000

Much of the New Work is Double Tracking on Various Lines.

The appropriations for the work to be carried out on the Eastern line of the Canadian Pacific Railway during the coming season have now been approved by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the company, and will involve an expenditure of $16,000,000. This sum of money will not all be spent on new work, but at least ten millions of dollars of this amount will be utilized in completing works which were begun last summer, including a portion of the new Lake Shore line and the extension from St. Johns to Farnham Junction, and the local Forsythe street branch at the east end of the city of Montreal.

Much of the new work for which appropriations have been made is double tracking on various parts of the Eastern lines, and this will involve the expenditure of nearly six millions of dollars The main line from Islington to Guelph Junction on the London subdivision will be double-tracked for a distance of thirty miles, which is necessitated by the increase of traffic and will prove a considerable relief to the congestion on this subdivision. It is hoped to have the work finished by November.

It is proposed to double track portions of the main line between Romford (which is the junction between the main line and the Toronto-Sudbury branch) and Port Arthur, covering a distance of 135 miles. The total distance between these two points is 553 miles. Last summer seventy-five miles of this line were double tracked at the points which most facilitated operation of traffic. It is intended eventually to double track the whole of the long stretch and when completed it will be a great advantage to the haulage of grain after navigation on the Great Lakes is closed.

The heavy work along the north shore of Lake Superior will be carried out later. Surveys are in progress, and while the double tracking set down to be commenced this summer entails some heavy blasting operations at various points, yet it is comparatively easy work as compared with that yet to be done.

Another important work to be commenced this year is the double tracking of a stretch of fifteen miles between Agincourt and North Toronto, and the erection of two steel viaducts over the Don valley. The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway extension from Kippawa northerly; grade revision of the Soo branch from Algoma to Sudbury, and the lake shore line from Glen Tay, on which work is well under way, and which it is expected to open for traffic by December next.

'MOVIES' CENSORS

Are Busy Getting Business Into Working Order.

Although the Provincial Board of Censors for moving pictures does not take up office officially until March 1, and censorship will not start until the first of May, Sheriff Lemieux, chairman of the board, is already at work, preparing the required forms and arranging the preliminaries. Dr. Lemieux has just returned from Toronto, where he spent several days conferring with the Ontario censors, from whom he obtained much useful information regarding the actual working of the censorship. The Sheriff is, however, confident that the local board will be able to improve considerably on the Ontario system.

For the exhibition of films, premises have been secured at 63 St. Gabriel street, where a spacious vault, highly suitable for the purpose, is being fitted up. The censors will work six hours each day, each member of the board putting in two hours daily. The certificate of sanction, to be reproduced on the screen with each picture exhibited, has already been agreed on. It is of artistic design, and will be printed in English and French. The censors will have nothing to do with the collection of the fee of $1 per film; this will be paid to the Provincial Revenue office, and the receipt produced when the film is submitted for examination.

An interesting point is that there will be no reciprocity in censorship between the Quebec and Ontario boards. A film, which has been passed in Ontario, may be rejected in Quebec and vice versa.

SHOT DEAD FOR SHOUTING 'VIVA MADERO' IN MEXICO

Change is Wrought So Quickly in Mexico City That It Now Means Quick Death to Whoever Proclaims the Old Regime.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Gustavo Madero, brother of the deposed president, was executed shortly after nine o'clock this morning in one of the rebel's positions.

It is presumed generally that this was done by order of General Felix Diaz, under the notorious 'fugitive law.'

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Francisco I. Madero, forced from the presidency by the coup de'etat of two of his generals yesterday, is still a prisoner in the National Palace.

General Felix Diaz went to the United States Embassy this morning in order formally to ratify the agreement with General Huerta, which brought the crisis to an end.

Throngs of men and women and children seemingly gave popular approval to the sudden change in affairs, by crowding the big square in front of the National Palace and deliriously shouting 'Vive' for the three principals and for Manuel Mondragon, who had been conducting the Diaz military operations.

The demonstrations of the night, however, were not without serious disorder. Marco Hernandez, a brother of Rafael Hernandez, the Minister of the Interior, was killed in the streets by rurales, when he refused to cry 'Viva Huerta.' A demonstrative crowd surrounded him and insisted that he join in the shouting, but he defiantly replied: 'Viva Madero.' He was answered by the pistols of the rurales, whose bullets killed him instantly.

BURN DOWN MADERO'S NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

Another instance of disorder was the firing of the building occupied by the 'Nueva Era,' a newspaper organ of the Madero administration.

Vice-President Jose Pino Suarez, who was also arrested in the coup d'etat, was held a prisoner during the night in another part of the palace from that where Madero was confined. Each man is under guard of two soldiers.

The ministers of the Cabinet were given parole over night. Senor Juan Sanchez Azcona, private secretary to Madero, fled the country during the night in an automobile.

The deposed president will be treated with all consideration by those who have him within their power, it is declared. General Huerta promptly despatched a message to Mrs. Madero, assuring her of the personal safety of her husband, and declaring that he would be well treated.

REBELS JOYFUL BECAUSE 'FRATERNAL STRUGGLE' OVER.

The plan to depose Madero had originally been made without the knowledge of General Felix Diaz, the rebel leader. The word soon, however, permeated the rebel lines and then began such a fusilade from the machine guns and such volleys from the rifles as had been seen but few times since the opening of hostilities in the streets in the heart of the city.

It appeared for a time as though every machine gun, and even every rifle in the arsenal had been brought into action in the effort to fire away all the remaining stores of ammunition.

It was, however, merely in celebration of the arrival of the news that peace was near, and that the fraternal struggle which had caused so much terror and misery to hundreds of thousands of people for ten days was about to be brought to an end..

As the noise of the reverberating reports from the guns died away the sound of merry peals from all the church bells of the city rang out. They had been ordered to be set in motion by a message from the National Palace.

MADERO'S SUCCESSOR TO BE ELECTED AT EARLY DATE.

General Huerta called upon the executive officers of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to summon a session of Congress, in order to legalize the change of government, and to name a provisional president. He declares he will deliver the position to anybody who shall be named, and it is understood that general elections will be called at an early date to select a successor to Madero.

General Huerta in his action yesterday played the bold stroke of taking Felix Diaz at his word, given some days ago, when he said he was not fighting for personal ambition, but merely for the removal of Madero.

The first official act of General Huerta was to send a note to the United States ambassador notifying him as to what had been done and asking him to advise the other members of the diplomatic corps and President Taft that the battle had been closed.

The formal transfer of troops from the rebel zone took place early this morning.

The appointment of a new chief of police was among the scores of details which General Huerta and General Blanquet were forced to handle at once.

Col. Augustin Breton was immediately nominated to the post and began the work of organizing protective bodies.

Urges Mrs. Scott Should Design Scott Memorial

Widow of Explorer is Renowned for Her Work as Sculptor, and Mr. A. Chamberlain Says It Would be Fitting That She Record Achievement of Dead Explorers in Stone.

This picture shows Mrs. Scott at work in her studio, with her little boy, intently watching her dexterous movements.

London, Feb. 19.—Mr. Austin Chamberlain, in sending ten guineas to the Lord Mayor's fund for the erection of a meorial to Captain Scott and his companions, expresses the hope that the meorial will include a monument in St. Paul's, and suggests as a subject for consideration whether the design and execution of the work itself might not be entrusted to Mrs. Scott.

Mrs. Scott is a sculptor of distinction. As Miss Kathleen Bruce, daughter of Canon Lloyd Bruce, she was known as an artist before her marriage. She studied under Rodin, and exhibited at the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon. Last year she held an exhibition of her work at the Grafton galleries. She designed the memorial statue of C. S. Rolls, the airman, which stands on the sea front of Dover. She also designed the gold commemoration medal presented to Admiral Peary by the Royal Geographical Society after he divcovered the North Pole.

The Board of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland has contributed a thousand guineas for assisting the dependents of Scott and his companions.

HAMILTON IS STIRRED UP BY A BRUTAL MURDER

Hamilton, Feb. 19.— The body of Cajamir Linkiewitz, a Pollock, 34 years of age, was found this morning, shortly before seven o'clock, at the door of a woodshed in the rear of 296 Ferguson Avenue north. A bloody axe lying near by gave mute testimony to the manner in which he had met his death. Boarders who made the gruesome discovery followed a trail of blood which led to the room of William Dojko, the boarding house keeper, who, when the police arrived, was peacefuly sleeping in bed. He was arrested on an open charge.

The woodshed in question is only a short distance from the rear of the house. It was shortly before seven o'clock that a couple of the boarders discovered Linkiewitz' lifeless body, which gave indications of having been dragged to that position. A gaping wound in the head indicated how he met his death, and the condition of the clothes, and the sprawling attitude of the body testified to the fact that the unfortunate man had been roughly dragged to that spot and left there.

Coroner Hopkins said: 'The fight between the two men evidently took place in the bedroom or the kitchen. From what I learned, Dojko, who is the keeper of the house, evidently made a discovery concerning his wife and Linkwietz. There was a quarrel, and Linkweitz, in my opinion, was killed in the kitchen, the condition of that room testifying to a struggle. The man who killed him wielded an axe, and struck him on the back of the head, fracturing his skull and causing instant death. Whoever committed the crime then dragged the body from the kitchen, across the yard and to the woodshed. He evidently intended to conceal it there, but the woodshed door is a short distance above the yard level, and it was too much of a lift for the murderer, who contented himself with leaving the body sprawling over the door sill. The man then went back to bed.

'I found Mrs. Dojko suffering from a wound in the centre of the forehead. Her forehead was fractured and her brain pierced. She was lying unconscious in bed, cuddling her baby, born last September, while in the same bed, close to the wall, was lying her husband under the influence of liquor.'

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MARCH, 1913

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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.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913.

General Huerta is temporary president of Mexico. There is but scant hope that his administration will be a long one, or, if it is long, a smooth one. The new Diaz is but a place-hunter, not a patriot, and, as such, he has many imperative demands or ambitions of his followers to satisfy in return for their support. Zapeta, Orozco, and Gomez, each of whom have a half-dozen commanders under them, must all be placated. One commander of rurals is already in revolt. The governors of two of the largest states in Mexico, Aguas Calientes and Coahuila, have asserted that they will refuse to recognize the new government. Add to this the fact that Felix Diaz is being so greeted by the fickle populace as to turn his head, and we find Huerta's seat anything but safe. The Mexicans thought they could govern themselves constitutionally and welcomed Madero to the task. The experiment has been a complete failure, and there are probably many who have no hope of stability except in the hands of a dictator.

President Taft finds himself in perplexity as to what to do about Mexico owing to the curious conditions of the United States constitution, which continue him as the executive of a nation which has discarded him, and appointed his opponent with a very different policy as his successor. He does not like to take upon himself decisions which it properly belongs to his successor to take. On the other hand, he realizes that, if he fails to act, it will take his successor at least six months to master the facts as the present administration knows them. There is another inconvenience in the total change of administrative officials which prevails in the United States. Under the British usage a new foreign minister coming into power finds in the permanent service men entirely competent, and in full command of the existing conditions, and able to put the chief au fait of everything known to the department. This secures a continuous foreign policy, every successive government respecting the conditions and undertakings, expressed and understood, to which its predecessor was committed. The United States has always had a minimum of foreign relations, as Great Britain has always had a maximum. Had it not been for this difference, it seems probable that some means would have been found to escape this gap every four years in the competent policy of the nation.

The policy of the Republican or money party in the United States is astute. The Democrats have, it is said, prepared rather extreme measures of tariff reduction, counting on the Senate, where the Republicans, though now in a minority, are still strong enough to put up a powerful fight to modify them. The Republicans are threatening to let them pass, having a strong belief in the derangement big reductions will bring to existing trade, and the distress that they can be made to bring on the operative classes, and counting much on the reaction that will be the natural result. The manufacturers throughout the country are realizing the effects of over expansion, and are quite prepared to give effect to the contraction which would bring this painful pinch to the workers. Indeed, they are assuming that a time of world-wide contraction is about due, anyway, and wisely count that, rightly or wrongly, the nation will lay all such stringency to the charge of the tariff menders. They count on the expected coincidence of bad times with the Democrat regime to bring them back to power with flying colors. The Republicans have also their plan for opposing the income tax, whose aim is to secure some of the public revenue from such fortunes. Their plan is to extend it to incomes as low as a thousand dollars. There is reason in the argument by which they support this, namely, that otherwise the great bulk of the electorate would be dealing with revenues to which they would not contribute, and would consider the expending of these more of a public service than husbanding them. Any income tax, graded to fall more heavily on larger fortunes, would be open to this objection, which applies also to succession duties as well as to many other modern socialistic means of restoring financial balance. The answer to this objection is is that for all time wealth has enjoyed privilege, and that even now wealth exercises far more than its share of control, and uses it to its own advantage. An occasional disadvantage is to the general good, and therefore to its own.

The first Earl Grey was a general and his chief task was to fight against George Washington, a fellow British officer, who had espoused the cause of nationalism. General Grey commanded a brigade at Germantown in 1777 and captured New Bedford and Martha's Vineyard in 1778. At Germantown the first Earl Grey defeated Washington. Last Saturday was Washington's birthday, and the present Grey, who was recently our much-respected Governor-General, has made a proposal that the occasion calls up for consideration. Always a friend of Canada and thinking of her interests, his desire is to see the English-speaking peoples, including the United States, brought into the most friendly relations. To achieve this he thinks that one of the best ways of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of peace on December 24, 1914, two years hence, will be to honor this great Englishman by erecting a monument to him in Westminster Abbey. It is suggested that the Washington statue be erected beside that of Oliver Cromwell, as the acts of each have resulted in the adoption of principles of liberty. Earl Grey appealed to the British in a Mansion House speech for three hundred thousand dollars to carry out the proposal for a monument, for the purchase of Washington's ancestral home in England, and to found an education scheme for promoting Anglo-American affection and goodwill. If the two nations adopt each other's heroes as heroes of our race there will be little chance of future antagonism.

There has been question as to the seriousness of the illness of Mr. J. P. Morgan, who is in Egypt, and on the strength of the rumor there was an addition to the depression in stocks so general from other causes. What if this great Morgan were to die. Did not Mr. Harriman die, and Mr. Leavitt, his lawyer, quietly slipped into his shoes, and the tens of thousands of miles of railways under Harriman control keep going just as usual, with the one momentary break when every wheel stopped turning for a minute to mark the burial of the man who had directed the systems? Did not Mr. Schwab, whom Mr. Carnegie made head of the billion dollar steel trust at a salary of a million a year, get out, and Judge Geary take his place without a ripple? Mr. Morgan is but a cog in the wheel. He is but one partner in a firm which has a number of members, all of whom are on the directorates of many companies. Were Morgan to die, the trust of the firm would go to its strongest leader, though Mr. Morgan's son, Mr. J. P. Morgan, Jr., who is already on many of the most important directorates, such as the National Bank of Commerce, the International Mercantile Marine, the Norfolk and Western Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the United States Steel Corporation, might fill his father's place as nominal senior. There is no reason why Mr. Morgan's death should be looked on as a danger, though it is certain that, when it does happen the bears will use it as an excuse to claw down stock prices all round.

Joaquin Miller, the 'Poet of the Sierras,' whose death, long expected, is at last announced, was a picturesque figure, and might have stepped out of one of Bret Harte's story books as representative of a certain type of 'forty-niner.' It was, however, not till 1855 that, as a boy of thirteen, he actually went to California, and led for several years a wandering life among the miners and the mines and the impressive scenery. He was by turns an Indian fighter, an express messenger, an editor, a county court judge, a constant traveller to Europe, the Klondike, the Orient. He was also a philanthropist, and always a poet. Not a great poet, although he once had a great vogue, especially in England, but his work at its best did not lack for charm, and there was a new note in it induced by the new surroundings, the grandeur of the mountains, and the canyons, and the free and unconventional life. He was one of the 'last of the Mohicans,' or rather of the 'old-timers,' of the days of the 'prairie schooner,' when railways were the exception, education less general, the world more vague, and romance and adventure more closely linked than they seem to be to-day. Perhaps that is because we are too close to get the proper perspective, and it may well be that posterity may find as much romance in the present doings at Cobalt and Porcupine as we do in the discovery of the Australian gold mines at Coolgardie or in the early adventures of men such as Joaquin Miller, Bret Harte and Miller have their imitators at the Klondike, describing the new conditions at least as thrillingly as Australian and United States writers described all that was new and peculiar in the old rushes of many men hundreds or thousands of miles for the yellow metal.

It is twenty-five years since the 'Witness' sowed the seed of which the outcome is now being seen. In successive articles it urged that the Mechanics' Institute, the Fraser Institute, the Art Association, and the Natural History Society should federate and should complete the building then new on Phillips Square by one which should have accommodation for all four institutions, and that the surplus means that the disposal of their properties should provide should form the nucleus of the endowment of a polytechnic institute, including courses of popular scientific entertainment. The Art Association has since then shown a vitality which has far outstripped the others and put it outside of such a proposition. The plan is now, however, maturing with regard to the other three, and that with an unforeseen effervescence. Our plan never was that any of these institutions should lapse; but that some mode of federation should be formed by which maintaining their autonomy, they could join forces for the public good. This should be quite possible, whatever may be the reading of the Fraser bequest. This must be what is proposed, as the civic library is also spoken of, and no one would think seriously of merging these institutions with it, thereby handing over the control of the enterprise to the City Council, though the civic library might very well be housed in connection with them. It is interesting to hear of the prospect of having zoological and botanical gardens attached, with such a powerful personality as Dr. Milton Hersey behind the proposal. The public awaits developments with the most sympathetic interest.

The news that the Knowlton Home for Boys and Girls has been again smitten by fire and this time destroyed has caused widespread regret. The splendid work for boy and girl immigrants, of which this home has for so long been the centre, is of incalculable benefit, not only to many helpless waifs, but to the Dominion, which it is providing with many citizens-to-be of excellent stamp. To-day the 'Witness' received the following cablegram from Mrs. Birt, who is now in Liverpool, arranging for the parties of boys and girls coming to Canada during the coming season:—

'Witness, Montreal.

'Please appeal Canadians help rebuild Knowlton Home. Seventy boys, sailing Friday, contribute their savings, ten dollars.

'BIRT.'

It certainly implies an emergency that the annual migration is in progress, notwithstanding the loss of the home. We presume, in default of precise information, that the building was insured, and that this appeal to which there should be a whole-hearted response, is for betterments that will prevent a recurrence of such events. The work of the Home is well known throughout Eastern Canada. Orphans and waifs in the Old Country are taken care of in a Home in Liverpool by philanthropic effort, and when they have reached a suitable age, those who are considered suitable are sent out to the Knowlton Home, where, after training in Canadian conditions, they are drafted into Canadian homes on a plan which has been found to give excellent results. The heads of the families to which they go undertake to provide them with a home and a certain wage. The girls, in return, are trained in domestic service while the boys are trained in farm work or a trade by which they will later become self-supporting. In Montreal alone there is a large number of girls from the Home in domestic service, and they are highly spoken of. Temporary arrangements are being made at Knowlton pending the rebuilding of the Home, and subscriptions can be sent to the Matron, Knowlton Home, Knowlton, P.Q.

A REVOLUTION.

Ten thousand people, more or less, had been killed or wounded in the city of Mexico. Bodies were lying about that had failed to be buried or burned. The people were beginning to starve through the partial paralysis of trade. Property had been wrecked to an untold extent. The insurgent chief was preparing to blow up the National Palace. So far as appeared the Government troops were in no humor to give their lives for the government. Even their commanders were half-hearted, and their allegiance, or perhaps it would be fairer to say, their adherence, was discussed. The United States battleships were in the offing threatening invasion, a circumstance more disturbing to the Mexican people than any amount of internal feud. There came a time when it seemed to be the duty of any who could do so to stop the carnage and destruction. There was a simple way to do this in the hands of the government commanders, and that they took. That was to depose the president by force. They counted on the obedience of their men, and counted truly. Was this treason? In point of form it was. There was the old question, much older than Brutus and Cassius, what is the loyalty due to a usurper? 'Had Zimri peace who slew his master?'

Throughout all this turmoil we have heard nothing of any reason for the revolt except the vengeance of the adherents of the former president. There were, no doubt, personal ambitions, as in the case of Gomez on the Texas border in the north, whence came Madero himself, or of Zapeta living in outlawry to the south of the capital. Such risings are the natural aftermath of a successful rebellion. But there was more reason than this for the indifference of the people to Madero's cause. He had come forward as a deliverer from the Diaz despotism, which had pretty well run to seed. He had loudly proclaimed his intention to give his people real liberty of choice of their rulers and deliverance from the corruptions of an effete regime. Instead of that, he sat down on the presidential chair, gathered his relatives about him and sat firm, giving very naturally a much more corrupt and more despotic government than that which he superseded. For failing in his promises he had always the excuse that revolution was rife in all directions, and that he had to give his attention to that. But that did not make his government please the people any better, who seem very well pleased to get rid of Madero, whatever government may come next. They have some lingering sentiment of allegiance to the Diaz dynasty, in which they grew up, but little or none for the upstart. Again they are cheering for liberty and fondly looking for it.

Probably General Huerta, the commander who, in connivance with General Blanquet, has accomplished this coup and proclaimed himself provisional president, means what he says, when he says he is not acting from personal ambition, and would really like to give the people, what Madero promised them, a genuine election and an honest government. No doubt also Madero when he made these promises meant what he said. But it is not easy in some countries to carry on a government without graft. General Diaz, who has also given the self-denying assurance of no personal ambition, has called off his murderous guns and accepted the new situation. Now, what next? There is Huerta, provisional president, already on the throne. There is Diaz, still to be arranged with, carrying the honors of victory and the venerated name. There is Gomez, who has on the Rio Grande kept up a very little war a very long time; and there is Zapeta, ready to take advantage of every emergency. And there are, no doubt, or will be, Maderists to avenge the fall of the administration which gave opportunities to their fortunes and hope to their ambitions. What other sources of unrest there may be remain to be seen. For a time it will take a very strong hand to hold the reins.

BARBARIC CONDITIONS.

Information concerning the death of Francisco Madero and Suarez, as cabled to the English press, has rendered the utterances of that press unanimously positive that the men were simply murdered by the new government, and there has arisen a very hasty and angry cry for United States intervention. While demanding this, there seems to be an equal consensus as to the magnitude of the job which an excited press is imposing on another nation. It would be a war of the largest sort, and would take a hundred thousand men to begin with. It would be a war out of which the United States could gain nothing; it is simply imposed upon her as police duty, as belonging to her function of overlord, as implied in the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Taft, for his part, does not see in this episode, any more than in the recent war, that meant the death of thousands and the crippling of thousands and the undoing of the whole country, any necessary reason for United States intervention.

It is certain that, even if Mr. Taft entertained doubts on this point, he would be as slow as he could be in coming to warlike conclusions, both on account of the very serious nature of the undertaking and because his own responsibility is moribund and the right to decide morally lies with his successor. In any case, precipitate action at the present juncture would be inexcusable. It does not appear that the lives and property of foreigners are in any such danger as they were in a week ago, whereas an invasion from without would unite all Mexico against all foreigners and would render life and property exceedingly unsafe. This is a reason for doing anything else possible rather than invade the country. But besides this, General Huerta, the provisional president, has promptly expressed surprise and regret at the incident and has promised the most searching inquiry into it. Little convincing as these expressions may be under the circumstances, they certainly challenge a fair trial for the government such as the United States demanded for Madero.

It should be possible to get some light on the truth of these allegations. It seems that the militiamen who formed the escort of the motor car in which the prisoners were being carried were left behind owing, it is alleged, to an attack on them by some five men. Though the moon was just past the full, the streets are spoken of as dark. At all events we are told, according to one official account, how the car when thus isolated was invested by a larger attacking force and how the prisoners attempted to escape, and that, shots being exchanged, both prisoners were slain. As an explanation the story is extremely ill put together, and would need very strong corroborative evidence. The readiest explanation is to refer to all the records of barbarism. The removal of the prisoners was at an hour when no one was supposed to know of it. If there was an assailing force, it must have had private warning. The only semi-plausible alternative to the commonly accepted theory of direct official crime would be to suppose that Diaz had learned of the intended removal and had assatied the car unknown to the government. But no one has broached this theory. The problem before the United States is a singularly distressing one. Let her be thankful that, whether before or after March 4, she has at the helm a calm strong man who will not be afraid to do what must be done, but still more important, will not be hurried into hasty or reckless action.

MINISTERS COMING WEST.

Under this title a correspondent signing 'Minister' furnishes a somewhat intimate criticism of some of the men sent into our great West. He opens an all important subject. In all enterprises and callings everything depends on the man. The very greatest tangible interest Canada has is good ministers and the time never was when it was more important, possibly more difficult, to have them. We have a vast incoming population, with only a nucleus of those brought up to the religion which Canada has for the most part believed in, and even that nucleus is largely cut loose from its early moorings, partly by the demands of the strenuous life and partly by the fact that some of the convictions of men's childhood have all unconsciously given way more or less to the changes wrought by modern inquiry, and they have nothing wherewith to replace them. If ever there was a time that needed 'men of God,' and needed them thoroughly furnished, it is this time when received conceptions are being shaken 'that those things 'which cannot be shaken may remain.'

Word comes from every hand of the dearth of men seeking the ministry. There are other reasons for this—more spiritual reasons—than the obvious one that ministers are starved. The ranks of the ministry are largely filled from simple homes, and the young men who would once have seen their call plainly are confused by what they hear, and not knowing what to believe have small enthusiasm for the task of teaching others. So much the more need in every country pulpit of men of strong faith, who know what they believe and who have a message that they cannot withhold. We get frequent intimations from far and near that some of the men sent into the more scattered fields where religion has least hold are not equal to the occasion and are sometimes of a sort to do as much harm as good, their preaching being neither attractive nor edifying, and their 'walk and conversation' failing to compel respect, to say nothing of a following. It will probably be surmised that those who bring in this report are themselves lacking in the sympathy which they owe to the work and to men in such adverse conditions. This element in the question is necessarily beyond the reach of discussion. Let it be granted to the utmost, and it only the better shows the need of virility and spiritual power on the part of the men who have in hand a task that requires the highest leadership and heroism. Men who pass through college in the hope of 'getting a church,' or, as the phrase in England is, getting a 'living,' are not the builders that the country requires. Men sent out should not be starved, neither should the support from headquarters relieve their people of what they ought to do.

There is another thing that is needed in this twentieth century. There is a great deal of urgency in some quarters to admit men to the ministry who have the right spirit but not the instruction. There are, of course, exceptional men in all services. But the devout man who can repeat himself every Sunday preaching in a park or square often comes to the end of his repertory very soon before a stated congregation and such pastorates are seldom enduring. Moreover, in these days a man needs to know, if he is going to be fair to those whom it is his duty not only to inspire, but to teach. Our correspondent's humorous remark that a man had better take a year off his college course and get a good set of teeth has a good deal of horse sense in it, as far as regards the teeth; but of all the things he will, if he be wise, rue through life, it will be the lack of a more thorough training. He can get the teeth later, but not so easily the education. There are no doubt some who pass through a college and through lack of earlier culture fail to get the training it can give. There are some who go into the hopper full of youthful fire and come out with some little erudition and a good deal of professionalism. Still, there never was a time when the pastor was more in need of being 'apt to teach' and was more called upon to be 'a solver of doubts.' In all this we have said nothing to solve the question of providing apostolic men. Only a divine spirit in the church, lifting its youth above themselves and above the world, a spirit which will make a warm and effective appeal to young men to make the most of their lives can do that.

CONTEMPT OF PARLIAMENT.

Contempt of court is a major offence in all the courts of the land, saving only in the high court of parliament, where it seems to be a subject for hilarity, and where the judges jeer indifferently at the accuser and the accused. Such was the first aspect of the Miller case which has since become serious. When a parliament summons an editor, public opinion seems to be against its proceeding to serious action, no matter how reckless his reputation or how damaging the charge he has made, against the honor of the house, through its members. It was this general sympathy with the liberty of the press, even when carried to license, that saved Mr. Maxse, of the 'National Review,' from being arrested by the British parliament and imprisoned. Mr. Miller, of Montreal, who is not an editor writing in the name of public interests but a business man seeking his own, has not so escaped, but the House deemed at first to take as a joke the luxurious entertainment of a man for several weeks as a punishment for admitting that he did something that would incriminate him and refusing to name the persons corrupted. There was evidently a great deal of sympathy in the House of Commons with the man who would not give away the agents of corruption. Many voted to hold him immune. One champion spoke right out and said he would not vote to send him to prison. The majority sent him into custody with a general laugh. We are told the last similar imprisonment of a man during the session of Parliament cost the country seventeen hundred dollars to pay the costs of its lavish hospitality to him.

After the press had spoken, however, and had said that it was time Parliament put on a little dignity and stopped fooling with matters so sacred as the purity of Parliament, the House began to see the matter more seriously. Mr. Miller appeared at the bar with new counsel and withdrew a statement his first lawyer had made in his behalf that for him to answer the question put to him by Mr. Speaker would incriminate him. But he still refused to answer. For this there is no doubt that it was the duty of parliament to send him to prison. Ever since the Conservatives came to power we have urged them to prove the charges of corruption that they were continually making against the Liberals when Mr. Borden and Mr. Ames were on the Opposition side of the House. There were two reasons for urging this. If the Liberals are to go back it is well that they should go back cleansed. Sir Wilfrid was always ready to dismiss a minister on proof of wrongdoing. But he could not so act without proof. There were those against whom wrong was continually charged but not proved in any way that he could act upon. There was and is a lot of corruption in the civil service, but neither former ministers nor these seem to know how to spot it, probably because the patronage list approved by ministers comes so near to corruption that they are not free men in rebuking their subordinates.

When the Conservatives came to power it was not only their duty but they were in honor bound to expose those against whom they had made charges. They had full control of all the records with the power to investigate through witnesses, together with a strong political incentive to take such action. The second reason for urging the need of such investigation on the Conservative Government was that all the work they did in this way would prove to those among themselves who might be tempted the danger of doing wrong. There was nothing like a searching investigation into the misdeeds of their predecessors to keep them in the straight path and set a higher standard of rectitude for all future governments. That they have done little is to be deplored, unless we accept it as an admission that there was nothing to do and that their anti-election charges were but frothings. That the Liberals have seemed to oppose them in the Miller case is unfortunate. The Liberals should take every opportunity to urge them on if they want to secure that respect that their followers believe to be as much due to them as it is to the present government.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. That is the ancient commission from the Highest. Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel, said the great apostle, and his idea was to preach wherever he had opportunity—certainly wherever he was invited to do so. Some preach Christ of contention, he said—yet Christ is preached and I therein rejoice. How much more if the object and aim be to demonstrate the brotherhood of Christians. The world awaits the judgment of ecclesiastical law. Canon Hensley-Henson committed precisely the same offence that has been charged by a Montreal parish clergyman against Dr. Symonds, the vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, of preaching in a Non-conformist church without asking leave of the rector of the parish in which that church was situated, and we believe Bishop Gore found it necessary to condemn the act, though, as a canon of Westminster, Dr. Hensley-Henson was beyond the range of his reprimand, as were also the people who had invited him to minister to them. The Bishop might have brought it before the Court of Arches, but refrained from doing so. Whatever the law is, all the world knows what the Gospel is.

Dr. Hensley-Henson whose name has thus been brought into the limelight, has been promoted to be Dean of Durham, and higher posts are predicted for him. Dean Henson is not yet fifty, but his name has been before the world for many years as a leading representative of the school of thought in the English Church, connected with such names as Arnold of Rugby, Dean Stanley, Frederick Denison Maurice and Charles Kingsley. To these 'broad churchmen', as they are called, the only conditions that could give the national church the ascendancy and privileges of a church by law established, would be that it should be acknowledged by the nation to be a truly national church. Far from aiming at the breaking down of the establishment, their great purpose was to save it from becoming a narrow and limited denomination—to make it inclusive, and not exclusive. They desired that it should recognize and become the resultant of the many historical influences, particularly since the reformation, which have gone to the making of the religious life of the nation. It is these influences which Bishop Boyd Carpenter, who recently visited Montreal to celebrate the co-operation of our various theological schools, recognizes so thoroughly in his history of the Church of England. With this inclusive end in view, the broad churchmen necessarily studied theology in the light of history, sympathizing with each movement that had been a spiritual force in the church and tenacious of what was good and permanent in each, intolerant only of intolerance. Studying how religious thought had developed from age to age, they treated theology as a progressive science, through which ever new light would come from God to man, and were consequently spoken of as 'advanced,' a phrase not meant by those who used it to commend them as guides. They naturally come into collision with all worship of the outward form, and, as the Saviour did with regard to the Sabbath, are inclined at times to break over pious barriers which make for bondage.

IPSE DIXIT.

Four Canadian premiers have had to take a stand on the question of granting women the franchise during the last two months. Of these the only one to declare that it is against the policy of his government to give women an equal right to vote is Sir Richard McBride. In Saskatchewan it was shelved in a most diplomatic manner, in Manitoba a motion in its favor was brought in by a supporter of the government, but naturally voted down by the responsible side of the house for further consideration. In British Columbia they are somewhat differently governed than the people of the rest of Canada. We of the rest of Canada have at least oppositions composed of enough members to debate the political and administrative problems that come up for settlement, so that the people may be enlightened as to what is being done and why and what are the objections to such a course of action or the possible alternatives. In British Columbia however, the people have done away with all this and have adopted a sort of beaurocratic form of government. It just escapes being autocratic by having two heads instead of one, and whatever either of these two men says is the law, and there is no appeal. 'La loi, c'est moi,' is Mr. Bowser's attitude, and he is using it to keep Vancouver from being successful in its struggle to get rid of its immoral women. 'I am the Government' is Sir Richard's position. And naturally when waited on by a large delegation he but announces that woman suffrage is not his policy, and there is an end of it. It is but a minor incident in his career of government after the Spanish-American style, but is typical. Just so long as the people of British Columbia like that form of government they will get it. It might be thought by some that British Columbia has parliamentary government, for the province but a short while ago went through the form of electing representatives. They did, but what they succeeded in securing was a collection of the most subservient followers of their master. They are as certain to follow their leader and as dependent on him as are the fine show feathers in the tail of a peacock bound to follow the bird, though at times they may stand upright and make an appearance of having accomplished an independent action of their own.

HUNGER TACTICS.

When Enver Bey demanded the resignation of Kiamil, the Grand Vizier, for having surrendered Adrianople, he immediately signed it. Here is a job for you, my boy, he no doubt said to himself; we have not surrendered Adrianople, but you will have to, and it is you not we who will have to account to the people for it. So it is turning out. The lower kind of partisan barkers in the London press are just now denouncing the government for not suppressing the suffragettes. One would think they wanted to add this to the other jingo grievances against the government. If the government had to yield to the predatory host that is laying siege to their country, it could not do it on a better issue than this. It could say there is a job for you, my boy. The suffragettes never attacked the Tories, and some of them would be very loth to do so. But if, on the accession of a reactionary regime, there was any reduction in their criminalities the nation would put down their past action to partisanship. They would have to keep on on pain of losing their reputation. A government under Mr. Bonar Law or under Mr. Balfour would then have to find, what no one has yet been able to suggest, some method of dealing with this form of crime.

It has been questioned from time to time what would be the result if other criminals adopted the methods of the suffragettes. Would the thief have to be liberated before he starved himself to death? So long as the act was done as the act of an isolated individual, it is probable that the jail authorities would let him take his choice and give in or starve. If, however, a movement was to be started among the destitute demanding a right to a sufficiency of food, which they would seize when they could not buy, and, if they were to organize themselves to enforce their right by hunger strikes when locked up, the government would be brought to a very awkward pass. The blood of martyrs cannot be allowed to cry out against any institution resting on a popular suffrage. To be sure, the women in their hunger strikes have known from the first that the best medical supervision would be used to keep them from death. Still no one can say, even had this not been so,

they would not have shown the same determination. There are always many willing to die for what they deem a good cause. It is the ease, comparative painlessness, and lack of final spasms, but just a drowsy slipping away that makes the hunger strike such a successful discovery and fraught with the possibility of such upsetting action to our organized method of preventing crime. The only pair that these suffragettes complained of during incarceration was that of enforced feeding. The plan of giving them only milk with their food and no water is probably illegal. Were it made legal, few, if any, would stand the pangs of thirst to the bitter end. But, as we have recently seen in the case of the martyrs of the south pole as compared with the myriads falling in war, and in the case of Madero as compared with the hecatombs of the streets of Mexico, public sensibility does not diminish but greatly increases by being concentrated on individuals.

COLLECTIVISM IN COMMERCE.

The number of letters we receive looking towards socialistic conditions reveal the extent to which that leaven working imperceptibly beneath the surface has leavened the whole lump of society. Of these letters we can only print a selection, preferring those which are most clear and concise and which are not mere repetitions of the not always lucid generalizations of a cult. One letter from Kingston in Jamaica, which appears in this number, proposes that the State should take over the duties of middleman, so as to eliminate the processes by which the enormous difference between the price the farmer gets and the price the consumer pays is absorbed. He assumes that the difference, or at least too great a proportion of it, goes into the middleman's pocket. In practice this is largely true in some cases; but it is only where the middleman's service has in it some element of monopoly that the middleman does not work hard and accept great risks for his living. The enormous expenses involved in the processes of buying and selling eat up the value of the kindly fruits of the earth and put grievous cost on the user of them.

The farmer who uses breakfast food that has gone perchance from his own farm in bags of wheat and after passing through the elevator, the train, the warehouse, the exchange, the mill, again the exchange, the factory, whence it comes in finely decorated pasteboard boxes through the city store, and the country store to the farmer's table, uses a very heavily burdened commodity even had none of the processes been profitable to anybody. The chief part of the added cost comes between the mill and the house, selling with its risks and uncertainties contributing the largest item in the social loss involved. If the same farmer's wife would grind up some of his own wheat in a coffee mill and serve it as porridge he would, weight for weight, be better fed and, with a little of his own cream, if he only thought so, just as deliciously as he could be fed, though he might miss the fetching pictures and phrases on the outside of the box. Bailie Nichol Jarvie used to say as he eat his oatmeal porridge and cream: 'The King, honest man, has na sae gude a dish.' That was in the days before kings were wise.

It is the elimination of all this waste that our correspondent desires to accomplish by appointing the State middleman general in all commerce. It is plain, however, that for the State to become the middleman would put the State in the place of the beef trusts and other middlemen monopolies now in operation. The state indeed would not only be able like them to dictate to the producer what he should get and to the user what he should pay, but would have to do so, a condition against which both producer and consumer would rebel. It is only where the middleman's service has in it some elements of monopoly that the middleman does not work hard for his living. As our correspondent says, so long as the processes are what they are those processes will swallow up the kernel of the product, while as far as payment goes the producer and the consumer will get the two shells as was admirably illustrated some months ago in our melon story in which the farmer got five cents for his melon and the consumer paid seventy-five. The enormous expense involved in the process of buying, transporting and distributing eat up the value of the kindly fruits of the earth and grievously burden the user, while the tendency of these processes to monopoly is everywhere realized and everywhere resented.

One of the chief methods of monopoly is where a wealthy firm undertakes to take a farmer's whole product at a price determined by itself on condition that he will not sell to anybody else. Such a bargain seems honest enough, but its effects prove it to be a wrong one, for it results in the curious phenomenon that the people living in the country in the midst of garden produce, which is so plentiful that much of it goes to waste, cannot buy it, but must pay city prices plus the cost of delivery from town. This is an obvious iniquity which cannot be reached so long as men feel that they must sell their independence. A government monopoly doing the same thing would probably make things worse instead of better. One method that is to hand to make things better is the parcels post by which the cost of speedy transportation of parcels shall be reduced. This is a form of collectivism that has been adopted in most countries and everywhere with great success.

One of the finest moves we have seen in co-operative action and the removal of middlemen is the purchase of large timber limits in British Columbia by the Grain Growers' Association of the prairie provinces. It is to be hoped they have been well selected. There has been a combination which has insisted on the exclusion of the timber products of United States mills, thereby proving that either Canada could not manufacture boards as cheaply as the United States could, or that a combination was taking toll out of our settlers at the most painful time of their struggle. The former of these explanations no one believes, and the latter every one believes. If the grain growers' enterprise is well carried out, it will give the farmers their lumber at the price it costs to produce it and to manage the business. There will, of course, be lessons learned both ways. Those who have held the prairies to tribute will learn their limits, and those who manage the business for the farmers will learn that, whoever does the middleman or distributing business, it cannot be entirely eliminated, and must continue to be a very considerable addition to the cost.

CEMENT.

It is seldom that an angrier letter is sent to one of His Majesty's ministers than that sent by Mr Kennedy, of the Imperial Cement Company, of Owen Sound, to Mr. Borden, scolding him for the temporary reduction of the cement duty at the time when Canada was not supplying enough for her own use and when our farmers in the west and builders in town were suffering exceedingly for lack of supply. In writing to the premier, Mr. Kennedy acknowledged that it was reciprocity, or, in other words, danger to this cement duty, that caused him to leave the Liberals at the last general election and support the Conservatives, in return for which the Conservatives had turned on him and robbed him of the power to charge the people more than they would need to pay in a competitive market. This was a confession that either cement cannot be made in Canada as cheaply as in the United States, or that those who make it think they should be enabled by law to sell it at their own price, or should be empowered to ask a price that would enable them to deliver it at greater distances from the place of manufacture than United States products might have to be carried. Anyway he was asserting his right to charge his fellow-countrymen more than it could be supplied them for.

This, of course, is all straight protectionism. There was a time when protection crept into the house very apologetically. It was not protection then but reciprocity. If the United States put duties on us we must put duties on them. It was not to maintain manufactures that could not exist without subsidy, but to nurse infant industries into life, after which it would be no more wanted. Now that it is in we note the tone it assumes—like that of a man who has secured a majority of the stock of a company. But there are one or two interesting features about this case. One is that, in replying to Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Borden pointed out that the reduced duty was much higher than many important industries enjoy, being about thirty percent on the value, and was a fair protection under the conditions. The other interesting fact is that though this thirty percent on the American price should, as Mr. Borden said, be abundant protection on a commodity which ought to be produced in Canada as cheaply as anywhere, the duty was later restored to sixty percent. It is easy to see which holds a majority of the party stock, the manufacturers or the burden-bearing people.

SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

From the local newspapers we gather that in response to the admirable propaganda of the Department of Public Instruction the idea of school consolidation is meeting with more favor in our Eastern Townships than aforetime; and surely if this reform is called for in thirty-three of the United States which have adopted it, it is more needed among the thinning Protestant population of that delightful region. Schools of half a dozen pupils are frequent in many of the municipalities. Even if the salaries were on a generous scale, what teacher with a diploma and fitted for the work of teaching would care to stay in a school of half a dozen pupils? The system is impossible; it is a fruitless effort to go on year after year endeavoring to provide teachers for such small groups.

Teachers have ambitions, and so have pupils, and those ambitions can only have scope in schools resolvable into classes. The enormous difference in the quality of the work in a large graded school and in a small one, can only be fully appreciated, perhaps, by the inspectors and educationists who come in constant contact with the difference, and whose testimony is strong. But most communities are able to realize to some extent that the children in the small schools, usually under untrained teachers, are for the most part wasting their time. It is playing at school, as Dr. Rexford said in the campaign of last summer. The remedy is within reach, however, in nearly every case. Groups of three or four schools may be united into one, or united with a model school or academy. There are now sixty model schools and thirty academies, and most of them are so situated that they could absorb all the pupils within a radius of five miles of each. The difficulties of conveyance disappear the moment that the principle is put in operation. In Manitoba pupils are conveyed such distances as eight, nine, ten and even eleven miles, and the government reports show that in every case the average attendance at the consolidated school is greatly increased over what it was under the system of small individual schools. This means, of course, that the pupils attend school more regularly and oftener when conveyed these long distances than they did when the school was within walking distance.

The time is now approaching for the school boards to make their arrangements for the coming year, and there should be a general and earnest attempt to consolidate the small schools wherever it is possible. The system is based upon common sense principles, and all that is needed to put it into operation is common sense and energy. The history of consolidation shows that it gives new life to every community where it is adopted. The people quickly discover that they have a school worth having, instead of three or four apologies for a school, and education becomes more real in the community and consequently more valued. The small school is neglected by everybody, including, if we may judge by the reports of the inspectors, the school boards. It is, as a rule, hopelessly neglected and hopelessly inefficient. It is little to be wondered at, indeed, that the attendance is usually reported as irregular, and much below the possible. But with a large, well equipped school there is an immediate incentive to the pupils to attend school and to attend regularly.

As we keep saying, good rural schools, infinitely better rural schools, is a question of national importance to Canada, and we shall not be satisfied until education is doing for our farmers what it has done, and is doing, for the farmers of Denmark. The example of Denmark is of special importance to the farmers of the Eastern Townships, as Denmark's great success in dairy products has been almost wholly due, directly and indirectly, to her splendid rural schools. A census bulletin just issued at Ottawa affords the means of making an interesting comparison. In 1910 the total output of the butter factories of all Canada was $15,650,000, to which amount Quebec contributed $9,000,000. The exports of butter from little Denmark, a country of less than two hundred miles in any direction, and of some two million people, amounted that year to $51,000,000. More than three times the amount was exported from Denmark as a surplus product than was produced in all Canada.

LLOYDS AND WAR.

The result of a modern war has every appearance of being easily calculated. Each nation's own statistics of its army strength, its military supplies, its ships, and naval equipment, are obtainable from its debates in parliament, its official books, and its newspapers. The war offices of nations keep carefully tabulating and calculating both the peace and war footings of all possible adversaries. Yet, as a matter of fact, the result of a modern war is as uncertain as a cock-fight. Great Britain expected to defeat the Boers in three months; it took her three years. Russia expected to have a walk over in Manchuria against the little islands of Japan. Italy should have looked for small trouble at all in Tripoli compared with the hornet's nest that France cheerfully jumped into in Morocco. Yet Italy has been held to the bare possession of the coast towns, while France has marched a small army almost to the heart of the Berber territory in Morocco with little opposition. When the Balkan states attacked the 'Terrible Turk,' Austria cheered them on expecting them to get a thrashing. The other nations announced that no alteration in the map would be permitted whatever the result, signifying their belief that the aggressors would be unsuccessful or very partially successful. Even the nations that have gone to war have been lamentably unaware of their own strength or weakness until put to the test.

The world is informed that insurance risks against a larger European war have been advanced. This reveals a certain jumpiness at Lloyds which is largely jingo. The two countries whose actions are thought to provoke this fear are Austria and Russia. With all allowance for the uncertainties of the behavior of states, the likelihood of either of these nations going to war is greatly reduced by their internal conditions. In neither of them is the Government going to be driven to it by a clamorous people that cannot be denied, so that the governments are free to question their preparedness, the costs and the results, and they have had ample time for this study. The dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary is not a nation. It presents more than ever just now the appearance of being a thing of shreds and patches. It is a conglomerate of half a dozen or more antagonistic nationalities who are not evenly scattered through the whole, but pretty well separated into territorial groups. Some of these races have racial feelings that are almost as strong, if they are not indeed stronger, than the feeling of loyalty to the House of Hapsburg, which is their only imperial tie. It cannot but be a question with the Austrian war office whether the Serbs with the Bosnians and Croats would not take up arms against an Austrian attempt to check the aspirations of the Servian nation in its desire for an ocean port, in the hope of casting in their lot with the Balkan states. There are other Slavic groups that are not confidently relied on. Austria-Hungary has indeed, to all appearance taken the place of Turkey, the Sick Man of Europe, whose attempt to combine varied nations under a single autocratic government has so signally failed.

When we look at Russia she is in little better fix. Her army is still crippled financially by her war with Japan. Her navy has not been rebuilt. But Russia has a greater trouble than that; her fighting men are dissatisfied. A series of mutinies in the Black Sea fleet, and one at Kronstadt, the door to St. Petersburg, are a warning to her to be careful. This, however, is not so dangerous as the dissatisfaction of the working class with general conditions, their determination that they shall not be compelled to bear the expense of another war, and their dislike for a government that cheated them out of the limited privilege they had achieved of giving advice to the Crown by a representative Duma. The operatives in the factory towns, among whom Socialism is rampant, have promised, like the Socialists of Germany, to fight against war by a general strike. Only such a war as the Government was certain would be popular among the masses could it successfully risk at the present time. Unless Austria desires to extend her territory down the coast of the Adriatic she has no good reason for war. It would be a daring country that would plan the conquest and government of Montenegro and Albania. Peace is cheap and safe to both Austria and Russia. War, on the other hand, would be expensive and uncertain to either, and they will probably not venture on it.

THE TEMPERANCE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Had the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, been desirous of forcing Scotland to demand Home Rule, they could not well have done it better than by their action on the Temperance (Scotland) Bill. This bill has been the result of long and hard labor on the part of the reformers of Scotland. It represented the moral aspirations for national improvement of a large and earnest section of the people—indeed, of a majority of the people, if they are fairly represented at Westminster. In the House of Commons the Scotch members had given it their hearty support. It was as much a demand of the Scotch as was Disestablishment a demand of the Welsh, or Home Rule a demand of the Irish. The House of Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, that irresponsible, unrepresentative, archaic body, which does not represent the English whose popular budget it threw out, which does not represent the Irish whose Home Rule Bill they voted down, which does not represent the Welsh, whose Disestablishment they did their best to kill, has now proved that it does not represent the Scotch either in their sense of fairness or in their moral struggle, by first amending the Temperance (Scotland) Bill, so as to insure the tavern keepers, and then voting it down altogether.

The Temperance (Scotland) Bill, as it left the House of Commons, was a local option measure that left little to be desired. The most advanced legislation not only of this continent, but of New Zealand and Australia, had evidently been carefully studied, with the result that both in its simplicity and effectiveness the Bill was moderate in its demands. It specified that any parish or any burgh or any ward of a burgh that had a population of not less than ten thousand, could, five years after the passage of the act on presentation of a petition of one-tenth of the electors hold a poll at which three questions would be submitted to the electors: (a) no change, (b) a reduction of one-quarter in the number of licenses, and (c) a no-license resolution. It was provided that if the resolution to do away with all licenses did not carry, all votes cast for that clause would be added to all votes cast for the proposal to reduce the number of licenses by twenty-five percent. To carry any of the resolutions a three-fifths vote was required on a poll of not less than thirty percent of the electors. To vote in such a contest it was necessary to be a parliamentary elector. A district once being contested could not again be contested for three years. The bill itself without any reference to local option enacted that after May, 1913, no licensed house in Scotland should open before ten o'clock in the morning instead of eight as heretofore. The bill further provided for the benefit of license-holders that, if their licenses were taken away, their leases, if signed before June, 1912, would not be held binding on them after they had lost their licenses, nor would contracts to buy liquor made prior to that date.

When the Lords got hold of the act they were not satisfied with the three-fifths clause and changed it to two-thirds, so necessitating a larger temperance vote to carry an option proposal by seven votes in a hundred. Then the noble Peers did not like the unseemly hurry with which it was proposed to give Scotland local option. The struggle of a Scottish majority for its passage through parliament has been going on for a generation. The House of Commons had decided that five years after the act would be long enough notice to give license-holders. The House of Lords decided that Scotland should be irrevocably burdened with her present number of saloons for at least ten years before the first vote could be taken, that is the year 1922. The secret of this lies largely in the fact that most of their Lordships are holders of brewery stock and many of them are brewers. The 'House of Beers' did not think it wise either to allow wards of towns of only ten thousand inhabitants to be local option areas, so they changed it to read burghs, the population of which is less than twenty-five thousand shall vote only as units, but in burghs whose population is over that number any area having a population of not less than twelve thousand may be an area within the meaning of the act. Add to these preposterous amendments the final addition of schedule three, which doubles the length of the bill and enforces the mutual insurance of licenses at a seven years' purchase price, thus implying a perpetual ownership in license, and the result was a travesty on both good sense and good politics. After the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as the House of Lords is designated in the bill, had so exercised their minds to take care of the spiritual welfare of the drunkards and the temporal welfare of the tavern-keepers, they dealt the bill one final death blow in a crushing veto. It would be unfair not to note that, besides the destructive amendments to the bill inserted in the Upper House, there was one evidently maturely studied and well meant, proposing to add to the ballot another question as to whether the voter favored the sale of liquor on the 'disinterested' plan urged by Lord Grey and those who think with him, limiting the profits to four percent, all surplus to be distributed for public improvements.

THE SLUM CLEANERS.

The nation almost adores its great soldiers, and is moved to veneration by the marvellous physical endurance of its explorers. It should have its meed of praise for those who, like Dr. Adami, Dr. Atherton and others, and honorable women not a few, devote their powers to the salvation of the people from conditions which depress their health and moral fibre. It is ours to adjure all to show them sympathy and to summon all who can help to their aid. The name of the City Improvement League has meant much more in the persons of those who are its promoters than it would naturally convey to most people. Such a league is superlatively necessary for Montreal, even if its interests were confined to the noble but more selfish care for civic ornamentation, and the facilities of pleasure and business. But this one has primarily meant the deliverance of the less fortunate from conditions prejudicial to their well-being. We have been informed that an association is being formed with the abolition of slums more exclusively in view. A good deal of educative work has been done by the existing organization by bringing to the city, as speakers, men expert in dealing with the housing of the poor, and by holding a very instructive exhibition. They will find, however, as journalists do, that teaching which interests and captivates the public, or a worthy part of it, for a time will, unless translated into results, soon pall, even on the most sympathetic, who will begin to treat it as an oft-told tale which they know all about. It is for this reason that we hail this new organization, whose object is to find out exactly what can and should be done, and then we presume to move determinedly toward that objective.

Though it is easy to state such a purpose, the difficulties that surround it are only too obvious. Yet there is a gleam of hope in the intention to begin with a purposeful study of the question, which no doubt means to discover what has actually been accomplished elsewhere and to determine how far those successes can be repeated here. It is easy to speak of abolishing slums, and not hard to make regulations with regard to them, but it is obvious that the vetoing of certain houses as human habitations and the demolition of slum property could in itself only have the effect of making homes for the same people scarcer and more expensive. It is easy to denounce the owners of houses for raising rents and to show that the money return produced by the rise in the rent is very much more than the increased expenses for taxes, insurance and repairs; and to the landlord's profit side one adds the increase in the value of the property as a further gain which ought to satisfy him. But this is vain reasoning. Every one knows that when a property is worth more it means a higher rent. What makes it worth more but the fact that new houses can no longer be built to pay at the old rents, or at all events not as fast as they are needed. None of those who complain would make a business of selling things for less than he could get for them. The price asked is too high if the landlord cannot get it, but not too high if some one is at hand to pay it. There is another fact that is not commonly taken into consideration in connection with the rise in rents. It is that, though the proprietor gets much more money for his houses than he used to get, that money is worth much less than it used to be worth, and will buy less of almost anything he wants to buy or to invest it in.

The only real remedy for improper housing apart from the betterment in the health and morals of the people, and so in their earning powers and ambitions, is the providing of better dwellings within the reach of the tenants whom the closing of slum dwellings would throw out. No doubt many live worse than they might and may be to some extent compelled to live better. Most of the occupants of the worst habitations would live much better than they do if they could not get drink. The withdrawal of the ubiquitous enticement, the stoppage of the common custom and the placing of the ban of social opinion on the use of the enslaving drug would be the most potent remedy of all for slum conditions and by far the least expensive. But that is not the mission of the new organization. With it the provision of better dwellings must go hand in hand with the reprobation and closing of the worse. What makes this problem more difficult in Montreal than in other places, London, for instance, is that the city is growing at a proportionately greater rate—a rate at which so soon as houses of any sort are built they are claimed by newcomers or by the natural increase. An absolutely necessary part of such slum cleansing is the improvement of transport. This should not be a matter of dickering with corporations. If the city could get the benefit of the added value of the territory it could bring within reach of the Montreal workers, it could at no cost provide tube travel to the open country. It could do this by simply transferring the taxation from the improvements to the land, and so taxing that that a substantial part of the increment in value produced would come into the treasury. But this would require progressive civic action and with us that is not to be looked for.

PROFESSOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 24.—Prof. Henry L. Chapman, for 44 years a member of the Bowdoin College faculty, died suddenly to-day, aged 68 years.

APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR TO VON KIDERLEN

Herr Von Jagow is Not a Politician, But More of a Civil Service Man.

BELONGS TO PRUSSIAN FEUDAL SQUIREARCHY.

Will Adhere to the Foreign Policy of the Kaiser and His Chancellor.

(Ed. Bernstein, member of the Reichstag for Breslau West, in 'London Daily News').

It is announced that Herr Gottlieb von Jagow, until now the German Ambassador in Rome, will be the successor of Herr Von Kiderlen-Wachter. It is typical of the position of the Press in the German Empire that the news was made known abroad several hours before it was communicated to the German Press.

In itself it is far from being a sensation. Her von Jagow is not a man with pronounced ideas of his own in regard to international questions. He is not a politician; he is a regular official in the bureaucratic sense of the word—as it were a Civil Service man; and, besides, one of the real Prussian type.

By origin Herr von Jagow belongs to the Prussian feudal squirearchy. His father was a court functionary, fulfilling the office of Master of the Royal Hounds. He has breathed the air of the world of courtiers and of the aristocratic students corps of the Bonn Borussians, of which the Kaiser, too, as a student was a member. These aristocratic student clubs have always been the first station of a high position in the State service.

If this aristocatic descent does of necessity mean that the full sympathies of Herr von Jagow are with the party of the reactionary agrarian squires, it is pretty sure that they are not far away from their views. In the Reichstag he would have his seat amongst the group of Freikonservative, which for long has had the nickname of the 'Party of the Ambassadors' (die Botschafter Partei'). He is a strong opponent of democartic tendencies, and utterances of his are reported which would show that he is even tinged with anti-Semilism.

POSSIBILITIES AND PERILS.

Now, all this in itself is of no great consequence in regard to the foreign policy of the Empire. This policy is in the last instance not made by the Foreign Secretary, whosoever he may be. By tradition the office of the Foreign Secretary is subordinated to that of the Imperial Chancellor. It was created by Prince Bismarck in order to get for his son Herbert a satisfactory position in the Government of the Empire. The relative inferiority of the office is illustrated by the fact that the discussion of the salary of the Foreign Secretary is generally combined with that of the Chancellor's salary. In questions of primary interest it is the Chancellor and his Imperial master who decide the foreign policy of the Empire, and not the Foreign Secretary.

Nevertheless, we have the example of Herr von Jagow's predecessor in office to show that it is not quite a matter of indifference who fills that post. We have seen how near Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter last year brought his country to the outbreak of a fateful and—what in your paper it is only proper to add—hateful war. The Secretary has rope enough to commit blunders of a grave character, which in a given moment it may become almost impossible to redress.

PERSONALITY AND POLICY.

From this point of view the change of Herr von Jagow for Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter may prove a change for the better. The views of the latter were perhaps less conservative in the feudal sense than those of Herr von Jagow. His feelings as a squire were qualified by his South German easiness in social intercourse. But if he could display geniality in the extreme, he could also at times irritate by rather uncouth manners, and his inclination to the policy of obtaining results by rude bluff was dangerous enough. It is most likely that Herr von Jagow will be free from both tendencies. For the geniality as well as for the outbreaks of the late Swabian diplomatist, he is—although sometimes irritable too—too much the stiff Prussian high official—zu geleckt, as the German expression goes, which has not quite the same meaning as 'too polished.'

But as regards a policy such as the advanced democracies in all countries are longing for, nothing is to be hoped from the new Secretary. He may avoid provoking blunders, and one is by sad experience educated to be thankful for small mercies; but with this his preferential qualities from a democratic point of view will end. It is not worth much to speak of his achievements at his post in Rome. The representative of an empire like Germany has not a particularly difficult task to fulfil in a country where the ruling classes are interested in being on good terms with his Government. On the other hand, he cannot be made responsible for all that happens between the two countries. It is even now an unanswered question whether and to what degrees he was a party to the Tripoli adventure. It is only known that at the time he treated even the middle-class Press of his country in the disdaining fashion of the grand signeur. The policy of diplomatic intrigues will hardly find in him a principal opponent, and most certainly he is a supporter of the policy of strong armaments.

SAFEGUARDS.

This is, after all, the decisive point. As long as the nations go on in increasing their armaments at high speed the best foreign policy will always be a sorry business of makeshifts. Temporary difficulties may be smoothed over; the permanent evil, the progenitor of always new difficulties, is aggravated.

In a few weeks Herr von Jagow will stand before the Reichstag and make his introductory or inaugural speech. But can he say anything we have not already heard many times from the same place? We have heard words of peace in all keys; the situation has in the main remained the same.

In a country like Germany the change of a Foreign Secretary has less influence on the trend of its foreign policy than in countries with Parliamentary Government. Herr von Jagow will in the main carry out the orders of the Kaiser and his Chancellor. The Kaiser does not cease to proclaim his peaceful intentions. For the present they are so, undoubtedly. But will they always remain the same? And what is the value of a peace which rests on two eyes and incessant preparations for war?

Those who strive for true international peace and goodwill have little to hope from personal changes in the high offices. They have without any pause to go on in the work of educating the masses and creating by organization the living safeguards against any policy of provocation or adventure. These are the thoughts that force themselves upon one as one reads of nominations like those of Squire Gottlieb von Jagow to the post of the Foreign Secretary of a country whose people are, in the great majority, composed of industrial and commercial workers.

URGES MORE VIGOROUS IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Ottawa, Feb. 22.—E. J. Reynolds, of Winnipeg, who was appointed by the Minister of the Interior to investigate the Immigration service in Great Britain and Ireland and to make a report on the reorganization of the offices and booking agencies, has completed his inquiry, and in his report he states that in view of the vigorous campaign Australia is at present carrying on to secure British settlers, it is necessary for Canada to adopt a more energetic and buisness-like policy. He recommends a complete re-organization of the service and urges particularly that the agents who are appointed at the various sub-offices should be men who can fittingly represent the Dominion and who are thoroughly acquainted with Canadian conditions.

He suggests the establishment of new agencies at Peterborough for the Eastern counties one at Carlisle for the northern counties, and one at Bristol for the west.. He urges the establishment of a woman's department with the separate offices and separate staff and with women in charge who are thoroughly acquainted with Canadian needs. He would also have another regular agency established in Ireland. He suggests the cancelling of much of the literature at present issued and the issuing in its place of new literature which should be kept up to the minute.

THE CROSS AND THE SNOWS.

Finis Coronat Opus.—March, 1912.

Alone 'mid the dreary grandeur,
Of the waste of ice and snow,
And fierce winds, wildly wailing
Their burden of pain and woe.—
Had the wanderers nought to cheer them,
When life was ebbing low?

Both hope and fear were over;—
The end had crowned their quest,
And safe in their country's keeping,
Their memory and fame shall rest,
Bright in the peaceful glory
That lights their high behest!

That was all! Now the fight was finished,
Life held for them no more;
Though the bright, warm homes were waiting
On Britain's far-off shore,
Nor love, nor help, could reach them,
And death stood close before!,

What thought they, as they gathered
For the last meal life could know—
Of the weary march through the tempest,
The wild wind,—the blinding snow?
Of the Frost King's hand upon them
As their last fire flickered low?

Nay!—for the heart flies faster
Than the tempest's fiercest flight
For beyond the icy surges—
What vision cheers their sight?
'Tis the hearts in the dear old homeland,
They see—through the polar night!

Not for them the note of triumph,
Or echoing British cheer,
Or the welcome, warm and glowing,
In the eyes so true and dear.
Still watching, hoping, waiting,
For them—who perish here!

Yet 'surely—surely' was question
In those hearts so strong and brave?
Was the charge of the stricken dear ones
Too great a boon to crave?
Nay Britain could ne'er dishonor
Her debt for the life they gave!

Not for them the pomp of mourning
Or the grave 'neath the daisies' sod,
But the marble snows enshrining
The Cross on the waste untrod
With the blue sky bending o'er them
Like the benison of God!

FIDELIS.

Kingston.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, Feb. 22:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Land Campaign Started—Speech by Mr. Lloyd George—English Papers.
The Truth About Turkey's Plight — Facing Total Ruin—By E. Ashmead-Bartlett, in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Stamboul—By George Renwick, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Wounded in the Balkan War—By Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., in the 'Contemporary Review,' London.
The Needs of Mexico—The 'World,' New York.
The Presidential Term — The 'Nation,' New York.
Over-Weighting Lincoln's Name — The 'Evening Post,' New York.
On the Hills of China—By S. Pollard, in the 'Christian World,' London.
A Canadian Point of View—By Frank Wise, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Property or Slavery—Mr. Belloc vs. Mr. Bernard Shaw—English Papers.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

'Der Rosenkavalier'—The 'Times,' London.
Fanny's First Play—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Fanny's First Play—The 'Evening Post,' New York.
Old Masters Lost and Found—By M. H. Spielman, F.S.A., in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Wonder-Maker — By William H. Davies, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
A Poet's Quest—By John Masefield, in 'Public Opinion,' London.
A Prison Angel — Mrs. Maud Booth's Work Among Criminals — By Harold Begbie, in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
May It Please Your Honor—The 'Spectator,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Lessons of the Sawfly—By T.A.C., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
The Coming Age of Perforated Paper—'Cassier's Magazine,' New York.
The Typhoid Fly—The 'Nation,' London.
New York to Berlin Wireless—By P. Harvey Middleton, in the 'Technical World Magazine,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

It will be a pleasure to introduce 'World Wide' —to you.

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested

It need only cost you a post card.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers Montreal.

STOCKS IGNORE FOREIGN NEWS AND DROP AGAIN

Power and Canadian Pacific Drop--- U. S. Legislation Disturbing.

Foreign advices intimate that secret peace negotiations are being conducted between Turkey and the Balkan allies, and a feeling of hopefulness is reflected upon the London and Paris bourses. On top of this cheerful news comes the report from Wall Street that there is a likelihood that financial interests will be called upon to fight hard against unreasonable restraints imposed against the stock market by contemplated state and federal legislation. Strong resistance will be made to the bills recently introduced in the New York State Legislature to force the incorporation of the Stock Exchange, but there are grounds for the fear that this resistance will result only in minimizing the severity of the provisions of these statutes. Meantime standard railway and industrial issues have declined to a level which must sooner or later attract a larger volume of investment support. Wall Street while acting rather unkindly must sooner or later submit to the more favorable outlook.

The local market was again decidedly weak in important spots. Canadian Pacific dropped a point and Power a point and a half. Textile common held fairly firm at 85 and higher, while Quebec Railway was quiet at 19. Steel common receded to 53, while Scotia sold at 80 1-2.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Brazilian—25 at 95, 50 at 95 1-2, 50 at 95 1-4, 125 at 95.
Can. Pacific—25 at 231 1-2, 50 at 231 1-4, 12 at 231 1-2, 25 at 230 1-2.
Winnipeg Ry.—10 at 214, 45 at 215 1-2, 40 at 216.
Detroit—100 at 75.
Power—10 at 224, 75 at 223, 50 at 222 7-8, 25 at 222 3-4, 40 at 222 1-2.
Quebec Ry.—20 at 19.
Mont. Power & Shaw. Rights—110 at .3-4, 5 at .7-8, 15 at 1.00, 3420 at .3-4, 1-3 at .3-4, 2 1-3 at .3 4, 1 2-3 at .3-4, 1-3 at .3-4.
Bell Tel.—5 at 149 3-4.
Bell Tel. Rights—37 at 8 1-2, 5 at 8 1-4, 35 at 8 1-2, 35 at 8 1-4, 2 at 8 1-2.
Shawinigan—25 at 137 1-4, 1 at 137, 150 at 137 1-2, 25 at 137 1-2, 25 at 137, 50 at 137 1-4.
Ottawa L. H. & P.—25 at 184 1-2.
Dom. Textile—250 at 85 1-2, 100 at 85, 150 at 85.
Scotia—50 at 80 1-2.
Can. Cement—50 at 98.
Steel Corp.—10 at 53 3-4, 25 at 53 1-4, 25 at 53.
Spanish River—25 at 67.
Dom. Canners—10 at 72.
Cement pfd.—9 at 91 1-2.
Can. Cots. pfd.—55 at 78 1-4.
Dom. Iron pfd.—15 at 101 1-2, 10 at 102.
D. Canners pfd.—25 at 101, 5 at 101 1-4.
Dom. Coal pfd.—1 at 112.
Tooke Bros. pfd.—5 at 92.
Sher.-W. pfd.—55 at 102.
Bonds:—
W. Can. Power—$2,000 at 87 1-2.
Can. Rubber—$1,000 at 93 1-2.
C. Converters—$1,000 at 88.
Quebec Ry.—$2,000 at 58.
Winnipeg Elec.—$4,000 at 102.
Canada Cement—$1,000 at 100.
Banks:—
Merchants—26 at 190.
Nova Scotia—11 at 261 3-4.
Royal—2 at 223, 4 at 222 1-2.
Commerce—14 at 220.
Mines:—
Crown Reserve—925 at 3.65, 125 at 3.66.
Quotation Montreal Power & Shawinigan Rights .7-8, .3-4.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Crown Res.—500 at 365.
Detroit—50 at 75.
Power and Shaw. Rights—3,250 at 7-8, 124 at 3-4, 5 at 7-8.
Steel Com.—10 at 53.
Sherwin Pfd.—5 at 102.
Spanish River—25 at 67.
Bell Rights—45 at 8 1-4.
Textile Com.—4 at 85 3-4, 150 at 85 1-4.
Power—85 at 222, 120 at 222, 175 at 221 3-4, 35 at 221 7-8, 70 at 221 3-4.
Toronto Ry.—25 at 138 1-4.
Textile Pfd.—5 at 103.
Laurentide—25 at 216, 25 at 215 1-2, 25 at 215.
Ogilvie pfd.—20 at 114.
Lake of Woods pfd.—25 at 115.
Tramway deb.—$3,000 at 80 1-2, $700 at 80 1-4.
Tooke com.—10 at 57.
Winnipeg—150 at 215.
Shawinigan—50 at 137.
Brazilian—25 at 95, 5 at 95 1-4.
Textile pfd.—25 at 103.
Scotia—5 at 85.
C. P. R.—5 at 231.
Converters—5 at 48.
Steel of CCanada—10 at 23¼.
Tooke, jfd.—5 at 92.
Soo—10 at 132½.
Union Bank—9 at 150.
Quebec Railway bonds—$1,000 at 58.
Textile—$1,000 at 101½.
Dom. Steel—$1,000 at 92½.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Unlisted stocks as reported for the 'Witness' by O'Brien and Williams:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ames Holden com	22½	23
Pref	80½	82
Beld Paul com	25	35
Pref	80	90
Can. Con. Felt. com.	—	32
Pref	—	86
Can. Power	69	77
Bonds	71	78
Dom. Bridge	—	—
Hillcrest c om.	25	30
Pref	80	84
Hollinger	1530	1570
Lachine 5 p.c. bonds	101	103½
Lyall com	—	35
Bonds	—	—
Macdonald	58	58¾
Mex. Mahogany	40½	..
Mex. N.P.	—	—
Nat. Brick	61¾	62¼
Sher. Railway	21½	22
Tram and Power	46	46¾
Waya com.	32	33½
Bonds	79	79¼
West. Can. Power	79	79½

MORNING SALES.

Ames com., 50 at 22¾.
Ames pref., 2 at 82.
Macdonald, 5 at 58, 25 at 58½.
Brick, 110 at 62.
Sherbrooke, 25 at 22.
Tram and Power, 75 at 46½.
West. Can. Power, 5 at 79.
Waya bonds, $1000 at 79¼, $500 at 79.
Asb. Corp. bonds, $250 at 75, $50 at 75.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., Feb. 24—White wheat 88c to 90c per bushel; red fall wheat, 88 to 90c; peas, 70c to 74c; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 35c to 40c; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4; flour, $2.60 to $3.75; bran, $25 to $26 per ton; shorts, $27 to 28; dairy butter, 30 to 32c per lb.; creamery do., 33c to 35c; eggs, 25c to 27c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.40 per bag; live hogs, $8.50 to $8.75 per cwt.; hay, $14 to $16 per ton; hides, $10 to $12 per cwt.

FAIR GROWTH IN CANADIAN TRADE WITH U.K.

British Statistics For January Show Continued Expansion.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 24.—The official returns of the Board of Trade for January contain the following figures regardin gtrade with Canada:

Imports from Canada.	Jan. 1913.	Jan., 1912.
Wheat, cwts	1,167,200	1,564,700
Meal and flour, cwts	256,800	237,800
Oats, cwts	38,200	5,700
Maize, cwts.	4,200	8,400
Cattle, head	....	510
Bacon, cwts.	24,004	26,216
Hams, cwts.	6,608	3,769
Cheese, cwts	33,436	51,276
Salmon, cwts.	32,508	41,277
Exports to Canada.		
Spirits, gals.	98,503	106,288
Sugar, cwts	16	4,111
Wool, lbs.	169,500	134,400
Hides, cwts	3,207	1,731
Pig iron, tons	1,426	2,228
Tinned plates, tons.	486	1,171
Cutlery, cwts	552	427
Hardware, cwts.	2,115	1,707

The total value of imports from Canada during 1912 was £26,880,502 against £24,583,945. The value of the Canadian exports last year was £23,512,495, as against £19,715,058 in the previous year.

PRICES WERE FIRM ON BERLIN BOURSE

Berlin, Feb. 24.—(Cable)—Prices were firmer on the Bourse to-day. Exchange on London 20 marks 48 pfennigs for cheques. Money, 4 percent. Private rate of discou , 5 3-8 to 5 1-2.

BANK'S RESERVE IS AUGMENTING

London, Feb. 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £614,000
Circulation increased..... 198,000
Bullion increased 721,208
Other securities increased 62,000
Public deposits increased 2,637,000
Other deposits decreased 210,000
Notes reserve increased 550,000
Govt. securities ..... Unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.32 percent; last week it was 45.80 percent.

DECREASE IN CHEESE RECEIPTS--MARKET FIRM

The cheese market is firm and prices show no change. Receipts of cheese for the week show a decrease of 49 boxes as compared with last week, and an increase of 69 with the same week last year, while the total arrivals since May first to date show a decrease of 44,437 boxes.

Septembers quote at 12¾c to 13c; Oct. at 12¼c to 12½c; fodders, 10¾ to 11¼c

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXPORTS ON BIG SCALE

Boston, Feb. 22.—Gold imports by England during 1912 were valued at £52,688,881, compared with £48,693,753 in 1911., and £57,321,767 in 1910. Exports were £46,538,469, against £40,100,540 previous year, and £50,898,445 in 1910. Both imports and exports of the precious metal were the largest since 1910.

Imports and exports of silver by England were the largest in over six years, if not a new record. Imports increased in value from £14,293,539 in 1911 to £16,778,304 last year, and exports from £16,923,537 to £18,333,019.

A comparison of precious metal imports and exports by England for the last two years follows:

	1912.	1911.
Gold imports	£52,688,881	£48,693,753
Silver imports	16,778,304	14,293,747
Gold exports	46,538,469	40,100,540
Silver exports	18,333,019	16,923,537

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 24. Closing. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 Man. 7s 7d; No. 3 do., 7s 5d.

Futures steady; March 7s 6¼d; May, 7s 3⅜d; July, 7s 3¼d.

Corn spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 10d; old, 5s 11½d; futures are steady; March, La Plata, 5s 6d; do., American mixed, 4s 10⅛d.

Flour winter patents, 29s 6d; hops in London Pacific coast, £4 5s to £5 10s.

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 67s; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs., 66s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs., 67s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 65s; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., 65s 6d; do., heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 65s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 60s 6d; shoulders square, 11 to 13 lbs., 57s 6d; lard prime western in tierces, 54s; American refined, 56s.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 63s 6d, colored, 65s; tallow prime city, 32s; do Australian in London, 36s 3d; turpentine spirits, 33s; roisn common, 15s 10½; petroleum refined, 9¾d; linseed oil, 28s 6d.

Cotton seed oil Hull refined spot, 25s 3d.

TORONTO COBALT SALES

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Morning sales: — Apex, 1000 at 2¾, 1000 at 2½; Pearl, 1,500 at 51½; City, 500 at 45½, 34 at 47, 2827 at 45, 1000 at 45¾, 3000 at 46; R.of Way, 1000 at 8; Charter, 1000 at 1⅞; Porc. Gold, 1000 a t23; Reserve, 100 at 363; Gould, 3500 at 3; Peterson, 1500 at 25 future, 1100 at 23¾; Foley,600 at 24; Swastika, 5200 at 12, 500 at 11¾; Great Northern, 1000 at 9, 1000 at 8¾; Otisse, 500 at 2¾; Temiskaming, 3000 at 42, 200 at 41, 1500 at 41½; Holly, 5 at 1525; W. Dome, 200 at 18; Bailey, 2200 at 10; K. Lake, 100 at 335; Nip., 50 at 880; Moneta 1000 at 7½; Beaver, 500 at 40; Chambers 2100 at 28½, 1000 at 28¾; Lit. Nip., 5000 at 2, 10,000 at 2¼, 3000 at 2¾.

GRAIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS.

Following were receipts of grain in carloads at Winnipeg regarding the Board of Trade this morning:

Wheat No. 1 hard, none; No. 1 nor., 20; No. 2, 141; No. 3, 140; No. 4, 19; No. 5, 8; No. 6, 6; other grades 121; winter, 2.

Total 497 as compared with 1044 for the corresponding date of last year.

Oats 120, barley 63, flax 75.

MINING MARKET.

Mining quotations supplied by Gordon and Shorey, Stock Brokers, 84 St. Francois Xavier street, for the 'Witness':

MORNING SALES.

La Rose, 50 at 290.
Havilah, 500 at 2½, 800 at 3.
Moneta, 1000 at 7¾.

DIVIDEND ON ILLINOIS COM. IS ABOUT DUE

Mr. T. B. Macaulay Advises Holders to Keep Their Stock for Long Pull.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, secretary of the Illinois Traction Company, strongly advises shareholders to hold on to their common stock, as he assures them of future advantages which must accrue as a result of the splendid growth in the company's earnings.

He is authority for the statement that the stock will materially advance within the next few years owing to the fact that all the enormous funds and properties of the company are busily at work earning dividends upon the $10,000,000 common stock.

Mr. Macaulay points out, with telling effect, the unasailable position of the Illinois Traction Company, and in a modest, yet decided, manner, refers at some length, in a letter to shareholders to past struggles, and points out the great possibilities of this great corporation.

It is definitely stated that dividends on the $10,000,000 common stock of the company are expected to begin on May 15, with the initial rate 3 percent per annum.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Feb. 24, 4 p.m.—Consols for money 74 7-16; do. for account 74½.
Can. Pac. 237⅝; G.T.R. 28⅜.
Bar silver 28 1-16d per ounce.
Money 4½ to ¾ p.c.
The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 5 percent.
The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅞ percent.

RATE UNCHANGED.

London, Feb. 20.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged at 5 percent to-day.

GRAND TRUNK AND C.N.R. SHOW RAPID GROWTH

The following interesting comparisons between the combined G.T.R. and G.T.P. traffic figures and those of the C.P.R. are as follows:

	G.T.R. & G.T.P.	C.P.R.
Freight revenue for respective fiscal years end. 1912	$40,400,000	$79,600,000
Freight tonnage, (tons)	27,400,000	25,900,000
Passengers carried	16,700,000	13,700,000

Showing the manner in which the Grand Trunk System itself has grown of late, the statement is made that exclusive of th subsidiary companies the G.T.R. freight earnings in 1896, when the late Mr. Charles M. Hays took charge, amounted to but $15,400,000, while last year they amounted to $34,000,000, being an increase of 120 percent.

FIRMNESS IN HOGS HAS STRENGTHENED MARKET FOR MOST PROVISIONS

The continued high prices asked for live hogs, which now sell at around $10 per hundred pounds is causing a firming up in the provision market, and in sympathy with the above conditions packers marked up prices 75c to $1 per 100 lbs., with sales of abattoir fresh-killed at $14 to $14.50, country-dressed light weights at $13.50 to $13.75, and heavy at $12.75 to $13 per 100 lbs.

In spite of these conditions there has been no actual change in the condition of the market for hams, but prices for bacon are much firmer. The demand for hams for the coming Easter trade is god, and contracts for a good many thousands have been made at 16 1-2c., while small lots of medium weights are selling at 17c. per lb. A good trade is also passing in breakfast bacon for both prompt and future delivery at 19c. to 20c. per lb. In lard the feeling is firm under a good demand with sales of pure in 20-lb. wood pails at 15c., and in 20 lb. tin pails at 14 1-2c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CALL

New York, Feb. 24. — President Mabon of New York Stock Exchange has issued a call for opposition by members of the plan to incorporate a new exchange when the measure comes up at Albany Wednesday.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Feb. 24.

About 1375 head of butchers' cattle, 225 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 1,900 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during the week were 1650 cattle, 500 calves, 150 sheep and lambs and 250 hogs.

There were too many cattle on the market for the demand, and prices declined one quarter of a cent per lb. from last week's market. Prime beeves sold at 6 5-8 to 7c per lb.; pretty good animals, 4¾c to 6½c.and the common stock at 3½c to 4½c per lb.

Calves sold at from 4c to 6c per lb. Sheep sold at about 5c per lb.; lambs at 7¼c do. Good lots of hogs sold at 9¾c to 9 7-8c p er lb.

POTATOES FAIRLY ACTIVE.

The demand for potatoes is fairly good, and the market is moderately active, with a steady undertone.

Green Mountains in car lots quote at 72½c to 75c, and Quebec grades at 60c to 65c per bag, and in a jobbing way at 90c to 95c per bag.

POULTRY MARKET FIRM.

The demand for dressed poultry remamains firm owing to the limited supplies coming forward and the steady demand for the same.

Turkeys per lb., in wholesale lots, at 22c to 24c; ducks, 18c to 20c; chickens, 18c to 21c; fowls, 15c to 17c; geese, 14c to 15c.

BALED HAY STEADY.

Sales of No. 1 hay for local consumption are made at $12.50 to $13; extra good No. 2 at $12 to $12.50, and ordinary No. 2 at $11 to $11.50 per ton in car lots.

OAT SUPPLIES LARGER.

The local trade in oats shows no improvement.

Canadian western ex. store are nominally quoted at 41½ to 42c; extra No. 1 feed at 41c to 41½c, and No. 1 feed and No. 3 C.W. at 40½c to 41c per bush.

The stock of oats in store on spot today showed an increase of 39,749 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 1,321,043 with the same week last year.

SWEEPING CHANGES MADE ON R. & O. BOARD AT THE ANNUAL MEETING---BIG PLANS

Sir Rodolphe Forget has retired as president of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company after a long and indefatigable connection with the Richelieu concern. Sir Rodolphe became associated with the company about twenty years ago, and it is largely due to his work and consistent application to the requirements of the R. & O. Company that has established the Richelieu business on such an elaborate scale, making it to-day one of the most formidable inland navigation companies in the world.

Sir. R. Forget.

Sir Rodolphe, in withdrawing from the presidency, expressed regret, but at the same time he wished the new control every success. He refused the honor, after it had been tendered to him several times, of remaining on the board of directors, but promised his hearty co-operation in any way possible to further the welfare of the company.

The annual meeting of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, held here to-day, at the head office, marked the rounding out of the most important inland shipping consolidation the world has yet seen, and brings together the strongest group of practical steamship interests identified with the problems of transportation in Canada. As indicated by the new board of directors the Canadian interests have brought into the deal some of the largest steamship interests in England, including representatives of the Vickers Maxim interests, and the Furness, Withy Steamship Company.

The Canadian interests, headed by Mr. W. Grant Morden, and Mr. Claude G. Bryan and associates, have been working on the important plans of bringing together the principal steamship companies, the past ten years. The deal started with the amalgamation of the Northern Navigation, the Inland Navigation and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Companies. Since that time the Niagara Navigation Company was absorbed. At the same time the Furness Withy interests of England acquired a substantial holding in the Canadian company with a view of establishing through their own lines and those of the Canadian concern a through direct route by water from Liverpool to Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of the Canadian Lakes.

At the head of the new board as honorary-president is Sir Trevor Dawson, of London, Eng. deputy chairman and managing director of Vickers, Limited. The new president Mr. James Carruthers, of Montreal. Mr. Curruthers is one of the largest interests in the Chicago and St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company, and in this way he has had an opportunity of closely studying the problems of transportation. The vice-presidents are: Mr. William Wainwright, of Montreal, and Mr. James Playfair, of Sarnia. The board of directors includes: Sir Montagu Allan, of Montreal; Messrs. W. D. Matthews, Toronto; W. Grant Morden, London, Eng.; J. R. Binning, Montreal; Claude G. Bryan, London, Eng.; H. B. Smith, Owen Sound; H. Richardson, Kingston; C. A. Barnard, K.C., Montreal; Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Montreal; F. A. Magee, Hamilton, Ont., D. O. Lesperance, Quebec, and Wm. Honson, Montreal.

It was announced that as a result of the manner in which the operations of the company had expanded over all the waterways of Canada, special advisory boards would be appointed for Quebec, Ontario and the West. The Quebec board will be largely representative of the French-Canadian holdings in the old Richelieu and Ontario Company, being composed of Mr. W. McPherson, president of the Molsons' Bank, chairman, Sir George Garneau, Senator Casgrain, Frank Carrel, and other French-Canadians to be appointed later. At the head of the Ontario board will be Sir Henry Pellatt who will also be president of the Niagara Navigation Company, the other members including Mr. Edmund Bristol, K.C., and Mr. Albert Dyment.

The meeting was marked by a very friendly feeling between the old and new directors. It is understood that the new board of directors at an early date will consider a plan for the reorganization of the capitalization of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. It is the intention to carry out plans that will include the listing of the stock on the London Stock Exchange with a view of securing for it an extensive market in England.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close, for a complete week, with the rate of dividend and yield to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:

STOCKS.		High.	Low	For the Week. Open	Closed	Dividend Yearly	Yield on Last Sale.	Shares Sold.
Bell Telephone	173	148½	150	148½	149	149½	8	5.33	225
Brit. Col. Packers' Association	159	146	159	148	150	148	6	4.05	285
Pref 'A'	159	158½	....	....	....	....	7	....	....
Brazilian	101	94½	97¼	94½	96⅞	94⅝	5	5.26	3538
Canadian Pacific Railway	266½	227½	235	227½	235	229½	10	4.32	3902
Canada Car Foundry com.	82½	81	79¾	79	79	79	..	....	75
Pref	118	115	116	115	116	115	7	6.08	21
Canada Cement com.	28¾	27¼	28¼	27½	28¼	27¾	..	....	1120
Pref	93¼	91	92	91	91	91¼	7	7.69	463
Canadian Converters	50	47	48	47	47	47	4	8.12	60
Canada General Electric	116¼	115	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Canada Locomotive Co. com.	63	60	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Preferred	95	90	94½	94	94½	94	7	7.44	67
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	362	347	362	355	360	360	60	16.40	6763
Dominion Canners com.	87	75	75¼	74	74	74½	6	8.10	5
Preferred	102½	102	102½	102½	102½	102½	7	6.93	...
Detroit Electric Railway	81	75	77	75	77	75⅜	6	8.00	1758
Dominion Coal pref.	112½	110	110	110	110	110	7	6.36	9
Dominion Iron and Steel pref	103	101½	103	101½	103	101¾	7	6.93	39
Dominion Steel Corporation	58½	53¾	55⅞	51½	55⅝	52¼	4	7.40	5095
Duluth Superior Traction	72½	72¾	...	...	...	...	5	....	...
Goodwins pref	84	83	...	...	...	...	6	....	...
Halifax Electric Railway	160	159	160	160	160	160	8	5.00	24
Illinois Traction Co. pref	93½	90	92¾	91½	92	92¾	6	6.59	47
Lake of Woods Milling	147¾	132	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Pref	118½	114½	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Laurentide Co. Limited	232	216½	220	216½	220	217	8	3.68	365
Mackay Company common	85⅜	83⅞	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Preferred	68½	67	68½	68⅛	68½	68⅛	4	5.38	220
Mexican Light and Power Co.	82½	74	75	74	75	74	4	5.40	175
Preferred	102¾	...	...	...	...	...	8	....	...
Minn., St. Paul and S.S.M. com	142	135	136½	135	135	135	7	5.14	160
Montreal Light, H. and Power	240	222½	227½	222½	227¼	224	9	4.00	4737
Montreal Tramway Deb.	82½	81	81	80¾	81	80¾	5	6.17	5200
Montreal Tramways	175½	145	...	...	...	...	.	....	...
Montreal Telegraph	147½	142½	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	8	5.71	5
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal com.	88	80½	82½	80½	82	80½	6	7.50	945
Preferred	125	123	123	120	123	120	8	6.66	20
Ogilvie Flour Mills com.	129	124	127	124	127	124	8	6.50	12
Preferred	118	...	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	192	185	187½	185	187½	185	9	4.86	55
Penmans Limited, com.	58	55	55½	55	55	55	4	7.27	85
Preferred	86	84	84½	84	84	84	6	7.14	670
Porto Rico Dy., L. and P. Co.	72	71	...	...	...	...	4	....	...
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	21½	14	20	19	19½	19¾	..	....	1978
Rich and Ontario Nav. Co.	119¾	114¼	117	114¾	115¾	115¾	8	6.95	1031
Sawyer-Massey common	50½	50	...	...	...	...	.	....	...
Preferred	99¼	99	...	...	...	...	6	....	...
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	148	137	138½	137	...	137	6	4.37	190
Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.	61	57	60	59	59	60	..	....	50
Preferred	103½	101	102	101½	102	102	7	6.86	90
Spanish River common	72¾	66	68	65½	66	65½	..	....	270
Preferred	97½	96	96½	95	96	95	7	7.36	31
Steel Company of Canada	28½	25	25¼	23½	...	...	.	....	97
Preferred	87	88½	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Toronto Rails	144¼	137¼	139⅝	137¼	139⅝	138	8	5.70	796
Tucketts com.	61	58	58	56	57	57	..	....	270
Preferred	97	90	96½	95½	95½	95½	7	7.32	5
Tooke Brothers, common	60	55	55	55	55	55	..	....	50
Preferred	92½	92	96	92	92½	96	7	7.27	25
Twin City Electric Railway	108½	105	105¼	105	105¼	105	6	5.71	105
Winnipeg Electric Railway	216¾	203	210	203	204¾	210	12	5.50	465
COTTONS—									
Canadian Cottons, Limited	44¾	30¾	43	41¼	43	42½	..	....	330
Preferred	78½	76¾	78½	78	78½	78¼	.	7.67	371
Dominion Textile common	87½	81¼	85⅛	83	84¼	85¼	6	7.05	995
Preferred	105	103¾	105	103	103	103	7	6.79	52
Montreal Cottons, Limited	62	59½	62	62	62	62	4	6.45	50
Preferred	105	103¾	105	105	105	105	7	6.73	2
BANKS—									
Brit. North Am.	156	155	155	155	155	155	10	6.45	26
Commerce	224	219	219	219	219	219	10	4.56	4
Dominion	235½	231	...	...	...	...	12	....	...
Hochelaga	170	159	...	...	...	...	9	....	...
Merchants	201	192	195	192	195	192	10	5.20	95
Molsons	203	201½	202	201½	202	201½	11	5.40	158
Montreal	246	242½	244	243	243	243	10	4.11	102
New Brunswick	273½	273	...	...	...	...	13	....	...
Nova Scotia	266	255	264	262	264	262	14	5.38	50
Ottawa	210½	...	...	...	...	...	12	....	...
Quebec	129	128	128	128	128	128	7	5.46	33
Royal	228	222¾	223	222	223	223	12	5.30	81
Toronto	211	209	...	...	...	...	11	....	...
Union	154	149	151	149	151	149	8	5.36	100

HIGH-PRICED MEAT GOOD FOR FISH DEALERS

Latter Report Very Active Business---Season Making Record.

The continued high price of all varieties of meats is playing into the hands of the wholesale fish dealers,who report record sales of fish for the Lenten season to date, and conjecture that the aggregate business between the present and Easter will be fully 25 percent ahead of last year.

Although many varieties of fish are rather scarce, prices have not been advanced.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of Leonard Brothers:

Fresh Frozen—Frozen market cod, in cases 250 to 300, 4c per lb.; frozen haddock, cases 200 to 300 lbs., 4c; frozen seak cod, large ,heads off, cases 100 lbs., 6c; headless and dressed pike, cases 120 lb., 7c; frozen round pike, cases 120 lbs. 6c; fancy large perch, cases 150 lbs., at 9½c; pickerel or doree, new round, in cases 140 to 160 lbs., 9c; whitefish, cases 140 to 160 lbs., 10c; B.C. red salmon, about 10 lbs. each, cases 225 to 250 lbs., 9½c; Qualla salmon, 10 lbs. each, headless and dressed, case 250 to 275 lbs., 7½c; No. 1 smelts boxes 10 and 15 lbs. each, 9c; extra do., 15 lbs. each, 13c.

Mackerel, fancy stock, 10 per lb.; large sea herring, weigh 50 lbs., per 100, in boxes of 150 fish, $1.60 per 100 fish; less than brls., $1.70.

Large Halifax herring, weigh 58 lbs. per 100 fish, in barrels containing 225 herrings, $1.80 per hundred fish; less than barrels, $1.90; Tomcods, new, $1.75 per brl.

Oysters and Lobster—Standard bulk oysters, $1.40 per imperial gallon; select do., $1.60; boiled lobsters, 25c per lb.

Special—Solid Meat Oysters in non-returnable cans, containing 2½ and 4 imperial gallons: Standards, $1.70; selects, $1.90; Cape Cod shell oysters, medium size, per brl., $9.

GRAIN TRADE IN THE DUMPS

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Legislation has put the grain trade in the dumps. The government's attack upon the board of trade's 'grain call' practice, supplemented by prosecution of a former president for alleged bucketing, divert attention from legitimate business of the board, which already had suffered from public lassitude, due mainly to the enormous weight of new crops. It is a bull campaign tha' 'gets' the public. Not in a long time has there been so much indigo in the splits.

General opinion among professionals is that without good speculative buying, larger exports and greater muscular influences prices will work irregularly lower. Men of large means are not expected to take hold soon, as they did in the old manner. The Patten cotton corner case was a warning. Corners would be virtually impossible under anti-default rule adopted a couple of years ago. Therefore, fluctuations are to be within narrower ranges than formerly. Values will be represented by more stable quotations.

PARIS BOURSE WAS QUIET BUT FIRM

Paris, Feb. 24.—(Cable)—Prices were quiet on the Bourse to-day. Three percent rentes, 88 francs 80 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 26 centimes for cheques. Private rates of discount, 4 percent.

SMALLER SUPPLIES OF EGGS, WITH PRICES FIRM

Receipts of eggs for the week were 2,726 cases, as compared with 3,295 for the previous week and 2,238 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May 1 to date were 250,775 cases, as against 236,725 for the same period last year. Supplies of eggs this week were smaller than last week by 569 cases.

New laid eggs quote at 28c to 30c; selected cold storage stock, 23c to 25c; No. 1 cold storage stock, 18c to 20c; No. 2 cold storage stock, 15c to 16c.

WILL HELP FARMERS AND COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18.—Schemes for the erection of interior elevators in the Canadian West have been a centre of interest not only in the provincial government, but among the railways and farmers' associations. The object of the railways is to facilitate transportation by preventing congestion at ruch periods. The aim of the farmers is to secure local elevators where they can hold their grain if desirable.

At present they have to sell it atonce and at the prevailing market values, which are naturally abnormally low during the fall and winter.

BRITISH CATTLE.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—John Rogers & Company reports that with cold dry weather there was a fair demand for beef at Birkenhead to-day and values remain firm and steady at 13½c to 15c per lb. for Irish steers.

Lodon, Feb. 10. — For English fat beasts trade opened slowly,sellers holding back for better prices, which buyers eventually had to concede to extent of 2d per stone. We note to-day the first consignment of Irish cattle on this market since the first of July last, supply consisting of 20 fat beasts, these making fairly good prices; and 32 stores 3-year-olds, these being quoted from £14 10s to £15 per head. Fat cows and bulls made 2s per stone more money. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—80 to 90 st. Devons and 90 st. polled Norfolks, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 95 stone Norfolk shorthorns, 5s to 5s 2d; 95 stone Irish, 4s 10d to 5s; 100 stone Leicester shorthorns, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 90 stone fat cows, 4s to 4s 2d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; rough do., 2s 9d to 3s 2d. Arrivals—52 Irish, 652 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 16 midland, home and western counties; 100 Devon. Decrease of 830 in number of sheep and l

Joaquin Miller, Poet of Sierras, is Dead

Apostle of Simple Life Desired That His Ashes Be Scattered Over His Daughter's Grave.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—In the one-room cabin which he built in the Piedmont Hills many years ago, the venerable poet, Joaquin Miller, whose real name is Cincinattius Heine Miller, died yesterday, after a lingering illness. It was appropriate that when the end came, at three o'clock, the cabin of the author of 'Songs of the Sunland,' should be flooded with warm sunshine.

HAD BEEN ILL FOR TWO YEARS.

Two years ago the 'poet of the Sierras' was attacked by paralysis. His wife and daughter, Juanita, were summoned at that time from the east, and had been with him since. The weakness of age had come upon him, and he rarely ventured from 'The Heights,' as he called his mountain retreat.

For many years 'The Heights' had been the Mecca of lovers of Joaquin Miller's poetry. He always treated his guests graciously, and loved to tell in a vein of quaint humor of the old adventurous days when he memorialized his verses. His faculties were unimmired until almost the end, and he labored at intervals upon a poem which he said was to be the most momentous work of his life. He guarded the poem with the utmost secrecy, and not even his wife and daughter knew the subject. He was in his seventy-third year.

Previous to his last illness the poet had been separated from his wife for thirty years, but the danger of his death happily reunited them, and now the aged poet spent the remainder of his days with his wife amid his well beloved hills.

His ashes, according to his wish, will be scattered to the winds from the pyre in the hills back of The Heights, which marks the last resting place of his daughter Maud, who died several years ago.

There was no more picturesque figure in the literary history of California and the West than Joaquin Miller. He was a distinct type, seemingly inseparable from the environment in which he had lived these twenty years or more. He gathered inspiration from the rolling green hills, from the ruddy sunsets, from the blue Pacific waters, from the fog banks that roll in with the nightfall, from the vista of land and sea as seen from his eyrie on The Heights, from the Golden Gate and the shadowy ships that sail through it into the rim of the horizon and are lost in the vapor's pall.

He had been, perhaps, too familiar to the residents of Oakland and neighboring suburbs to create the interest that he would if he had suddenly appeared in some Eastern city clad in his high top boots, buckskin clothing and widebrimmed sombrero, with his curly hair flowing from beneath its brim.

Almost to the end Joaquin Miller retained his grace and commanding aspect. He had lived much out of doors and had been browned by suns. With his own hands he had planted the hundreds of trees that surround the little collection of houses, the chapel and the funeral pyre, which constitute the Heights.

Joaquin Miller (Cincinnatus Heine Miller) called the 'Poet of the Sierras,' was born in Indiana, on Nov. 10, 1842. His father emigrated to Oregon when he was ten years old. Three years later he went to California, led a wandering life for several years, then returned home and entered a lawyer's office at Eugene, Ore. He was twice wounded in Indian wars, became messenger in the gold mining districts of Idaho; then managed the 'Democratic Register' at Eugene; led an unsuccessful expedition against the Indians; County Court judge, Grant county, 1860-70; visited London in 1870; went to the Klondike in 1897. He established on his estate a sort of social community after the plan of 'the Building the City Beautiful.' Among Joaquin Miller's well-known works are 'Songs of the Sierras' (1871), 'Pacific Poems' (1871), 'Songs of the Sunlands' (1873), 'Life Among the Modocs' (1873), 'The Ship of the Desert' (1875), 'First Families of the Sierras,' 'The One Fair Woman,' 'Baroness of New York,' 'Songs of the Far Away Lands' (1878), 'Songs of Italy' (1878), 'Shadows of Shasta' (881), 'Memorie and Rime' (1884), 'Forty-Nine,' 'Complete Poetical Works' (1897). The poet also wrote several plays, the most notable being 'The Danites,' in which a Canadian actor, Mr. McKee Rankin, became famous; 'The Silent Man,' 'Mexico,' '49,' and 'Tally Ho.'

THE LATE JOAQUIN MILLER.

Photograph of the venerable 'Poet of the Sierras,' taken on Dec. 12, at his home, 'The Heights,' Fruitvale, California.

Photo, Underwood & Underwood.

TEXTS BY A POET OF LIFE AND JOY.

The sweetest flowers grow closest to the ground.

If you would have the heart of the world with you put heart in your work, taking care that you do not try to pass brass for gold.

We must in some sort at least live what we write, if what we write is to live.

Change lays not her hand on truth.

There are spots even in the sun. There is also infinity of light.

The poets are God's sentries set on the high watch towers of the world.

Why have we so few poets and fearless prophets to lead the people upward to-day? Because they gather money, and gather money with the right hand and at the same time try to write poetry with the left hand.

Let me invoke your adoration of the light—God's firstborn.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

CEMENT COMPANY GIVES WARNING TO GOVERNMENT

Says Unless Protection is Given Prices Will Go Up For Industry's Self-preservation.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 18. — If the Government does not continue to give the present amount of protection to the cement industry or decide to re-enact the duty remission of fifty percent enforced from June 1st to October 31st last it will act in the face of a warning from the Canada Cement Company — the Canadian merger — that advantage will be taken of conditions to obtain the highest price possible for cement in Canada during periods of restricted supply so that later it will be able, out of its accumulated reserve, to meet importations from the States at slaughter prices. This is the principal feature of the correspondence tabled in the House to-day dealing with the action of the Government in remitting half of the cement duties for four months last summer.

The file is a voluminous one beginning with the demands from the Winnipeg Board of Trade and other points in the West in December, 1911, and January, 1912, for prompt action to relieve the situation in regard to the scarcity and high prices of cement, and asking for a remission of duty. In reply to these the independent companies, through Mr. James Pearson, president of the Maple Leaf Portland Cement Company, declared that if their protection was abolished they would have to go out of business. The memorial submitted by the independent companies declared that the average cost of production in 1910 was $1.34 per barrel whereas the average selling price was only $1.35 per barrel for all the independent companies, giving a profit of only ten thousand dollars on a turn over of $1,350,000. For the last four years, Mr. Pearson said, the cement industry in Canada had shown heavy losses year after year and similar conditions prevailed in other countries.

Mr. F. P. Jones, general manager of the Canada Cement Company, in the course of correspondence with the Hon. W. T. White laid the blame for the scarcity of cement in Western Canada entirely upon the transportation companies and the inability to get cars from all three of the big roads. He maintained that the Canada Cement Company was in a position to take care of all the cement requirements of Canada.

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

The correspondence winds up with a letter written under date of October 14, 1912, to the Minister of Finance by Mr. Jones on behalf of the Canada Cement Company. It is in effect a strong appeal against any repetition of the action of last summer in remitting the duties and contains the following significant statement:

'The present policy of the Canada Cement Company was formed and adopted with the belief that the policy of the Government was to give the cement industry in Canada adequate protection. If the cement industry is not to be so protected it will be placed in a dangerous position and if it can exist will only be able to do so by changing our policy and on every occasion and in every market obtaining the highest price for our produce; in order that should business again be depressed in the United States we in Canada would be in a position (through having accumulated a reserve) to meet the American slaughter prices by operating our mills at cost or less than cost while such American prices are in effect. Last year and this spring American cement manufacturerers were selling cement at less than its actual cost. This fall the cement business in the United States has a merited revival and prices have advanced from fifty to one hundred percent in different localities.

'In Canada our price has not advanced. The price to-day delivered at Fort William, xclusive of sacks, is $1.25 per barrel. The price in Duluth, exclusive of sacks is $1.40 per barrel, so that should we be forced to change our practically all over the country from thirty to fifty percent per barrel.'

A SIGNIFICANT RULE RE. STRIKE

Judge Refuses Temporary Injunctions---Will First Try Merits of Case.

New York, February 18.—By refusing to grant temporary injunctions on the complaints of employers against the garment workers now on strike, and announcing that he would grant permanent restraining orders only after a hearing, Judge Hendrick, of the State Supreme Court, to-day took an important stand with reference to the strike that has been in progress since January 1. This action of the Court is most unusual and almost unprecedented in legal procedure.

Judge Hendrick's announcement followed a conference with the justices of the appellate division of the State Supreme Court. In it he said:

'I have decided to try these cases on their merits, beginning next Monday, and the Appellate Division has authorized me to sit here for three months, if necessary, to take the testimony. I shall grant injunctions until I have gone thoroughly into the merits of the cases. I mean to get down to the causes of the strike and clear the atmosphere if possible.'

The announcement was made when six employers filed complaints praying for temporary injunctions against the strikers. Much criticism of the injunction power of the courts had been made in speeches of the leaders and the action of Judge Hendricks is taken as indicating that the State Supreme Court of New York county desires to refrain from exercising this power unless the merits of the cases show that the strikers must be restrained from the proper protection of manufacturers against whom the strike is directed.

ALLEGES STRANGE CAUSE FOR STRIKE

Guelph, Feb. 18.—Twenty men of the Dominion Linen Manufacturing Company, all from Bracebridge, walked out of the shop on strike on Saturday and yesterday, and they are still out. Superintendent Berry stated he knew of only one reason.

'When Mr. Kloepfer, president of the company, passed away, I posted a notice up in the factory asking the men to turn out in the funeral procession as a mark of respect to the deceased. On Friday when they were paid they demanded that they be paid for that day. I refused, and they went out on strike.'

IMPORTANT TO PATENTEE.

Patent Owner Cannot Fix Price For Re-Sale of Patented Article.

New York, February 18.—The United States District Court yesterday denied to owners of patents the right to fix the price for the re-sale of their patented articles. Judge Ray, who rendered the decision, held that the jobber of the dealer who assents to fix prices as demanded by the patentee and manufacturer becomes a party to an illegal combination in restraint of trade. In this respect the decision carries out the purpose of a bill now before Congress.

The action was brought by the Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., against Charles A. Keene, a New York jeweller, to restrain the defender from selling for less than a fixed price watch movements patented, manufactured and sold by the Waltham Company.

DIPLOMATS ARE REPORTED AGAIN SEEKING PEACE

Turks and Allies Said to Be Dying by Hundreds on Fighting Lines.

Constantinople, Feb. 18.—Diplomatic circles are keenly discussing the probable resumption of peace negotiations between Turkey and the allies, the threatening relations of Roumania and Bulgaria, with their menace, and the situation existing between Russia and Austria.

The operations at Tchatalja and in Gallipoli since the reopening of the war have been indecisive. Men have died by hundreds on both sides, but the positions of the belligerents remain unaffected.

After the late coup d'etat, by the Young Turks, Kiamil Pasha was quoted as predicting that when Shefket Pasha came face to face with the situation he would want peace just as badly as the ousted government wanted it. This prediction has now been verified, but although the position of the Turks is not such as to require precipitate overtures for peace the growing tension between Roumania and Bulgaria is causing a lull between Turkey and the allies.

ENVER BEY SAFE AT GALLIPOLI.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Enver Bey, the Young Turk leader, who was reported yesterday to have been severely wounded by would-be assassins, telegraphed to some friends here to-day denying the reports, and declaring that he was safe in the peninsula of Gallipoli.

London, Feb. 18.—News of the operations in the Balkan war is extremely meagre as despatches from Constantinople are subjected to long delay owing to the strict censorship established by the Turkish Government. One of the cable companies says communication by its route has been interrupted near Pera, for what reason it cannot ascertain.

The fire which broke out in the district surrounding the great Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople yesterday was extinguished late in the night after 200 houses and shops had been burned to the ground.

France Organizes Arctic Expedition

Jules de Payer to Explore Region of Franzjosefland.

Paris, Feb. 18.—An expedition, supported by the French Government, is now being organized to undertake Arctic exploration work in the region of Franzjosefland. The leader of the expedition is Jules de Payer, whose father discovered Franzjosefland in August, 1873, being in command of the 'Tegethoff' under the auspices of the Austrian Government. The ship was lost in the ice on the return journey, and the crew had to march 440 miles to Nova Zembla in the face of great difficulties.

Two aeroplanes will be taken by Jules de Payer.

MARRIES MAN WHO SERVED TERM FOR MURDER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—Sidney Ware, who served twenty-two years in the eastern penitentiary, on conviction for murder, and Miss Ella M. Hershey, who is said to be prominent socially in Harrisburg, were married yesterday.

Ware was convicted of killing Morris Miller. After serving his term on this charge he was sentenced to twenty-five years for the slaying of Fred Kindler, but later was pardoned.

Miss Hershey became interested in Ware while he was in prison, when many social workers and society women were endeavoring to obtain his freedom. Their efforts finally resulted in his release. Since gaining his freedom Ware has lived in New Jersey, where he has gained a livelihood by painting and sketching.

GUN CARRIES FIRE FIVE MILES.

London, Feb. 18. — A novel machine gun, in which the mixture of explosive gases is the firing force, has been invented by a Hull chemist. It is claimed for the projectile that it will set on fire anything which it hits to a histance of five miles.

LAST OF LINCOLN'S BODYGUARD

Washington, Feb. 18. — Major O. E. Duffy, the last survivor of President Lincoln's mounted bodyguard and commander of that organization during the troubled days of the civil war, will be buried here to-morrow. He died yesterday, aged 88 years.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE LADY AND KNIGHT.

A playful story was told by the late Sir John Robinson, of the 'Daily News,' a month after he was knighted by Queen Victoria at Osborne. 'I was sitting,' he said, 'on a chair in the Park to-day near a rather pretty woman. She disregarded me and gave me neither smile nor glance. Presently Mr. Biron, Q.C., and his wife came by. 'How d'ye do,' Sir John,' said Biron. The fair one instantly gave me the sweetest look and kept it up until I rose and pursued my walk.'—Newspaper Owner.'

There is nothing repulsive in Miller's Worm Powders, and they are as pleasant to take as sugar, so that few children will refuse them. In some cases they cause vomiting through their action in an unsound stomach, but this is only a manifestation of their cleansing power, no indication that they are hurtful. They can be thoroughly depended upon to clear all worms from the system.

PREFERENCE OF OPINION.

Mr. Lloyd George, after reading the fine array of epithets showered on him at the meeting of protest organized by the doctors at the Queen's Hall, might find consolation in a passage of one of Paul Louis Courier's pamphlets. 'I should like to reply to this professor, but I fear he is angry with me. He calls me a Jacobin, a revolutionary, a plagiarist, a thief, a poisoner, a forger, a pestiferous person, a madman, an impostor, a slanderer, a scarecrow, a man of corruption, a buffoon, and a raker in Justheaps. That is all, so far as I remember. I follow his meaning. He has discovered that he and I hold contrary opinions, and this is his way of telling me so.'—London 'Chronicle.'

A Thorough Pill.—To clear the stomach and bowels of impurities and irritants is necessary when their action is irregular. The pills that will do this work thoroughly are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are mild in action, but mighty in results. They purge painlessly and effectively, and work a permanent cure. They can be used without fear by the most delicately constituted, as there are no painful effects preceding their gentle operation.

FRENCH PUN.

M. Clemenceau made what was, considering his attitude during the contest, a very good pun. Exhausted and almost voiceless, at its close, he said: 'I have lost my voice—I have given it to Poincaré'—'voix' being both vote and voice.—A Paris correspondent quoted by the 'Manchester Guardian.'

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front, and called the oil of the people. Thousands benefited by it, and would use no other preparation.

M. FALLIERES'S 'MOT.'

It is not the custom for retiring Presidents to attend the election of their successor in France. A personal friend, unmindful of this usage, inquired of M. Fallières whether he intended to be present at Versailles. 'Oh, no,' he said, laughingly, 'it would be like a deceased man hearing his own will read.'—Paris Correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

The Oil of the People.—Many oils have come and gone, but Canadian Healing Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front, and kept it there, and it can be truly be called the oil of the people. Thousands benefited by it, and would use no other preparation.

NOTHING TO SAY.

(Minneapolis 'Messenger.')

A reporter who had accompanied the special train to the scene of the wreck hurried down the embankment and he found a man with one arm in a sling, a bandage over one eye, his front teeth gone and his nose knocked four points to starboard, sitting on a piece of the locomotive and surveying the ruin all about him.

'Can you give me some of the particulars of this accident?' asked the reporter, taking out his note book. 'I haven't heard of any accident, young man,' replied the disfigured party, stiffly. He was one of the officials of the road.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

'What does your paw do, Sammy?'

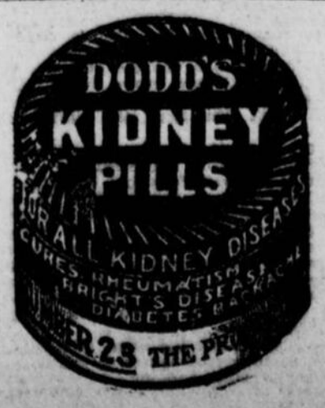
'My paw's a veterinarian.'

'Shaw! My paw says anybody what won't eat meat's a crank.'—Birmingham 'Age-Herald.'

Countless have been the cures worked by Holloway's Corn Cure. It has a power of its own not found in other preparations.

SHREWD PATIENT.

A doctor who had been attending an old farmer for a fortnight or so pronounced the patient so much improved that it would be unnecessary for him to call again professionally. Next day the medico was not a little astonished to find the ex-patient in the surgery with a half consumed bottle of medicine in his hand. 'I thought, doctor, as you said I was all right again, that I needn't finish t'bottle, so I've brought it back, as it'll happen come in handy for some other badly (sick) body that's got t'same complaint as I had. And you'll likely knock something off my bill, seeing that I've only supped half of it'; thus showing a shrewd, saving turn on the convalescent's part.—'Chambers's Journal.'



STOP WORRYING ABOUT YOUR HEAD NOISES and GET HELP.

Don't worry about those head noises of yours and don't neglect them. Worry only makes them worse, but something must be done, or you will be Deaf.

Wouldn't you like your case to be like this one from Saskatchewan?

"Quite free from any noises in the head or any sign of deafness."

Or this one from Winnipeg?

"I can hear as good as I ever did, thank God! and there are no head noises whatever now."

Or this one from Nova Scotia? "I never have those dreadful head noises any more."

Or this one from Montreal from a man sixty years old? "My hearing is fine now. I hear just as I did when I was twenty years old. No more head noises, nothing but perfect health, and the joy of living to praise your services to the whole universe."

If you want to know how to be cured of your head and ear noises, all you need to do is this: answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Medical Advice Coupon and mail it at once to

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

Answer These Questions.

It entitles you to medical advice FREE on curing head noises.

Do your ears throb?
Do your ears crack?
Do your ears feel full?
Is your hearing failing?
Do you have pains in the ears?
How long have you had the noises?
Is the sound sometimes a hissing one?
Is the sound sometimes a ringing one?
Have you had discharges from the ear?
Are the noises worse when you have a cold?
Do the noises ever keep you awake at night?
Is there a snapping sound in the ears when you blow your nose?

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Answer the questions on the coupon above—send it to Ear Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston. He will send you a full description of your case and medical advice free as to the proper treatment. The Specialist is a graduate of Dublin University, Ireland, in Medicine and Surgery, and was formerly a Surgeon in the British Royal Mail Naval Service, and for 25 years has made a speciality of ear troubles.

Hundreds and hundreds of people all over Canada and the United States have had their hearing restored, and other hundreds of sufferers from Head Noises have been saved from Deafness through his New Method.

He will tell you all about it, and just how you may be rid right in your own home, of those confusing, terrible, wearing sounds, which almost threaten your reason at times. Think of the joy of being free of the awful dread that you are slowly, but surely, growing deaf, and to be shut up in a worse than prison silence. Write right now.

Ear Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston.

Big Poultry Book FREE

The New 1913 Prairie State Catalog

Just send us your name on a postcard and we will mail you at once a complete copy of this valuable book. No poultry owner—especially beginners can afford to be without it. Nothing like it has ever been published before. It is a condensed handbook of information that tells you in plain words just what you want to know about poultry raising. It shows how the most successful poultry owners make big money—how you can make the business pay well from the start with very little capital.

Partial List of Contents

Which is the Best Breed?
The Intensive or Extensive Plan
How to Feed Laying, Growing Stock
What System Shall Poultrymen Use?
Fattening—Feeding Little Chicks
How to Keep Poultry Free from Lice
Colony House Methods
Care of Brooders
Selection of an Incubator
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Do it today. Thousands of dollars and years of time have been spent in finding out the secrets of poultry success which you will find inside this FREE book. Before you spend a dollar for any kind of Incubator or Brooder we want you to have this big book and get posted. We want every man, woman or child we start in the poultry business to make money. That's why 75 pages of this free book contain no advertising—just facts that you ought to know. We want you to see how one man made $12,000 last year—why the most successful poultrymen use

Prairie State Incubators and Brooders

We want you to see for yourself why Prairie State machines can be depended upon to hatch "chicks that live". Learn about the Sand Tray and Universal Hover Brooder. Send for Catalog. *Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.*

Box 311

GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., Ltd. Montreal, Canada

(3) Manufacturers in Canada of the Famous Prairie State Incubators.

DR. FRIEDMANN TO STRIVE FOR FEE OF $1,000,000

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Dr. Friedmann, whose claims to the discovery of a serum curing tuberculosis, have been much discussed, sailed for New York to-day on the steamship 'Kron Prinzessin Cecilie.'

He took with him a quantity of the live germs which he asserts are so efficacious, and it is understood he proposes to attempt the cure of 95 out of a hundred cases of tuberculosis, a test for which a New York banker has offered a million dollar fee if success is attained.

NEW HOSPITAL TO BE BUILT AT SHERBROOKE

Sherbrooke, Feb. 18.—The annual meeting of the Corporation of the Sherbrooke Protestant Hospital was held in the Art Hall yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. William Farwell. The question of a new hospital was discussed, and steps will be taken at once to erect a new and up-to-date hospital.

The reports for the past year were read, and showed the institution to be in a satisfactory condition. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Mr. William Farwell; president, Mr. B. C. Howard; vice-president, Mr. L. A. Bayley; hon. secretary, Mr. D. S. C. MacIntyre.

BETTER CABLE SERVICE IS AGAIN PROMISED.

A decidedly forward step has been taken in the method of submarine cable transmission, by the invention of Mr. John Gott, of the Commercial Cable Co. It is a device by which the Morse dot and dash signals can be used on long submarine cables.

This invention, it is expected, will render the cable service, as flexible as the land service, superseding the slower means of transmission hitherto in use.

SIX MEN KILLED ON INCLINE RAILWAY.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 18.—Six men were killed here last evening and a like number seriously injured when a rope holding a train of cars on an incline parted, the cars rolling off the track. There were five cars in the train, and about forty men seated in the cars at the time of the accident.

All the dead and injured were on a train coming down a mountain side. When half-way down a steep [illegible] the train got beyond control. The first and second cars of the mountain train jumped the track and landed in a valley.

THE RED MAN'S PROGRESS.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 18.—Official government approval has been given plans made by a number of Spokane citizens to assemble leading Indians of North America in a congress intended to show the development of the race during the last century and to formulate a programme for still further advancing the red man's condition. Regarding the congress, which will be held simultaneously with the Spokane Interstate fair, the week of September 15, Mr. F. H. Abbott, acting commissioner of the office of Indian affairs, says he will be glad to cooperate in the matter and give such assistance as lies within his power to make the proposed project a success.

SUFFRAGETTES ROUTED BY BOYS' SNOWBALLS

Chester, Pa., Feb. 18.—The marching pilgrims bound from New York to Washington in the cause of woman's suffrage had their first hostile reception since their walk commenced when they reached Leiperville, a small village to the north of this city, late yesterday afternoon, when they were snowballed and almost routed by a crowd of small boys. A squad of cavalry from the Pennsylvania Military College went gallantly to the rescue, put the young opponents of the movement to rout, and escorted 'General' Rosalie Jones and her army to this city, where they spent the night.

DEATH OF MAJOR BELL.

Winnipeg, February 18.—Major W. R. Bell, rifleman, agriculturalist, and transport officer, died at 3 o'clock yesterday, aged 67. Though very active and apparently quite hale and strong, he was suffering from a fatal illness for over a year.

Major Bell was one of the best known characters in the West, having started in the early eighties farming, about 50,000 acres at Indian Head, Qu' Appelle, Balgonia, Long Lake and other central Saskatchewan points, as the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Company Company, with the aid of British capital, but was forced out in 1895.

He was born at Brockville, Ontario, in 1846, spent the earlier years of his life in the western United States, but returned to Canada at the outbrak of the first Fenian trouble to service in the defence of his country. He saw service with the Forty-First Regiment, retiring with the rank of Major in 1878. He obtaind medals for the Fenian raids in 1866 and 1870, as well as the general service medal with two clasps. He also was a member of the first Canadian team that took part in the Wimbledon Rifle Competition.

NOTED SAILOR-NOVELIST DEAD.

Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 18. — George Louis Becke, the well-known Australian sailor-novelist, died here to-day at the age of 65. He served as a supercargo on merchant vessels trading among the South Sea Islands for fourteen years before becoming an author.

GIRL'S FATAL INFATUATION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18.—Helen Newby, 16 years of age, the only daughter of John Newby, a wealthy iron manufacturer of Hector's Mills, Pa., committed suicide last night because she was unable to see Mary Garden, the opera singer, whom she worshipped as a heathen worships his idol.

MUSIC TAUGHT FREE

Home Instruction

Special Offer to Readers of the 'Witness.'

In order to advertise and introduce their home study music lessons in every locality the International Institute of Music of New York will give free to our readers a complete course of instruction for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Cello, Brass Instruments or Sight Singing. In return they simply ask that you recommend their Institute to your friends after you learn to play.

You may not know one note from another; yet, by their wonderfully simple and thorough method, you can soon learn to play. If you are an advanced player you will receive special instruction.

The lessons are sent weekly. They are so simple and easy that they are recommended to any person or little child who can read English. Photographs and drawings make everything plain. Under the Institute's free tuition offer you will be asked to pay only a very small amount (averaging 14 cents a week) to cover postage and the necessary sheet music.

No one should overlook this wonderful offer. Tell your friends about it—show this article to them.

The International Institute has successfully taught others and can successfully teach you, even if you know absolutely nothing whatever about music. The lessons make everything clear.

Write to-day for the free booklet, which explains everything. It will convince you and cost you nothing. Address your letter or postal card to International Institute of Music, 98 Fifth Ave., Dept. 394 D., New York, N.Y.

Four at a Birth Near Halifax

Mother and Her Three Boys and Daughter Are Doing Well.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 18. — Mrs. E. Isenhauer, of Scarsdale, yesterday gave birth to quadruplets—three boys and a girl.

The mother and babies are doing well. Three of the infants weigh six pounds each, while the fourth weighs slightly less.

Mrs. E. Isenhauer is about 38 years of age, and before this latest addition had given birth to eight children.

KILLED IN FIRE ON SHORE OF GEORGIAN BAY.

Parry Sount, Ont., Feb. 18.—Word was received here yesterday of a fatal fire which occurred on Sunday morning at Shebashekong, on the shore of Georgian Bay, about 20 miles from here. Walter Dixon and James Cormican, two well-known fishermen, were wintering in a house on the bay. They both retired at the usual time, Dixon sleeping in the front room and Cormican in a rear room.

During the night Cormican was awakened, so he says, by the noise of some cartridges which were lying on the window of his room exploding, and found the whole house in flames. He states he had great difficulty in escaping from the house, and almost after he escaped the roof fell in. Dixon was killed. Dr. Lambert, coroner, will hold an inquest.

Dixon was about fifty years of age, and had lived in this place thirty years. He leaves a widow and family. Cormican came here some years ago from Collingwood.

FIRE DESTROYS 20 AUTOS.

Lewiston, Maine, Feb. 18.—More than a score of automobiles were destroyed yesterday in a fire which burned the Central Garage on Main street. The loss is upward of $50,000. Twelve machines belonging to Arthur W. Nolke and Roland A. Partridge, owner of the garage and ten private cars, were burned. Insurance partly covers the loss.

Constipation and Headache CURED BY Burdock Blood Bitters.

Various kinds of headache exist; for example, nervous, bilious, congestive, and sick headache, headache from constipation or dyspepsia, periodical headache, etc.

In all cases of headache the treatment should be directed to remove the cause, and with the cause removed the headache vanishes for all time.

It is impossible to find a better remedy for headache of every description than is Burdock Blood Bitters, acting as it does on every organ of the body to purify, strengthen and regulate the whole system.

Miss May Bourdage, New Richmond Stn., Que., writes:—"For years I was troubled with sick headache, and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to take Burdock Blood Bitters, and I only took three bottles when I felt like a new person. I can recommend it to anyone who suffers the same as I did."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over thirty-five years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HOUSE OF LORDS KILLS THE SCOTCH TEMPERANCE BILL

Liquor Interests Said to Have Dominated Upper House in Vetoing the People's Mandate.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from our own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 18.—The Lords continued their work of destruction yesterday, when they killed the Scotch Temperance Bill.

The mandate of the Scotch people, who have a right to deal with intimate domestic problems concerning none other than themselves, is as strong as the mandate of the Irish people for Home Rule, and of Wales for Disestablishment, yet the Lords doggedly refuse what the people ask for.

This latest act of incurable prejudice against progress is undoubtedly at the dictation of the liquor trade, to which some Lords are as completely tied as in 1908, when the Licensing Bill in England was rejected and national aspirations destroyed.

Well might people long for the coming into operation of the Parliament Act.

WESTMINSTER.

Unionists Get a Jar in Chorley

Majority in a Long While Unionist Constituency is Reduced by Hundreds.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 20.— The result of the bye-election at Chorley, Lancashire, caused through Lord Balcarres' elevation to the House of Lords, was declared to-day, as follows:—

Sir Henry Hibbert, Unionist..	7,573
Mr. J. P. Jackson, Liberal	5,606
Unionist Majority	1,967

This is a drop of several hundred in the majority as compared with the last election. The Chorley Division has for long been preponderatingly Unionist.

Lord Macnaghten Dead in London

Was First Lord of Privy Council and Had Brilliant Career.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 18.—Lord Macnaghten, senior lord of the King's Privy Council, died here last evening, death following an illness of some months' duration.

The late Lord Macnaghten, who since 1887 was Lord in Appeal in Ordinary, was in his 83rd year, having been born in 1830, the son of Sir Edward C. M. Macnaghten, of Dunarave, county Antrim, Ireland. He pursued his studies in Trinity, Dublin and Cambridge, and obtained the degree of M.A. at the latter institution. He was also prominent in athletics during his university course, and rowed twice in the inter-university races.

Adopting the legal profession, he became one of its most brilliant members. In 1880 he successfully contested the seat as member for county Antrim, which he held till 1885. For two additional years sat in Parliament as member for the north division of the same county, and was then called to the Bench as Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, a position he held till his death. Since 1895 the deceased occupied the position of chairman of the Legal Council of Education. He was a late Fellow of Trinity and Cambridge, being created a honorary Fellow in 1902. He was also a honorary LL.D. of Dublin, and in 1903 was created G.C.M.G.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON IRISH HOME RULE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 22. — Two interesting opinions on Home Rule are forthcoming in the Irish papers.

The 'Freeman's Journal,' discussing the Imperial relation of the subject and American sympathy, expressed the opinion that 'there was never any more truth in the legend that American sympathy with the Irish cause was moved and motived by hostility to the British Empire, than in the legend that all Irish Home Rulers were separatists, bent upon the destruction of the Empire. The present demonstration of sympathy proves that among those Americans who most strongly support the Irish cause are men who feel most keenly the attraction and kinship to the British people; a fact which proves how fruitful a seed of peace among the English-speaking races the conciliation of Ireland is bound to be.'

The 'Northern Whig' (Belfast) has the following pronouncement in regard to the unopposed return of Major McAlmont for East Antrim: 'If the country was given peace for another ten years Home Rule would never be heard of outside debating societies, and yet the Government seems foolish enough to risk civil war for a dying cause. East Antrim represents the opinion of Protestant Ulster, and, when Major McAlmont goes to Parliament next month, he will take a message to the Government that Ulster will never submit to be ruled by a Home Rule Parliament.'

MATERNITY GRANT IS BOON TO POOR MOTHERS.

London, Feb. 22.—Distrust and open hostility for the Health Insurance Act has turned into something like joyful incredulity in the typical working class districts of London. This change of attitude has been mainly due to the payment of the maternity benefits, for the operation of the sick benefits will be more gradual and not so conspicuous as the thirty shillings which is paid without question for every baby born in a workingclass family. Hitherto it has been the practice of working men's wives to save 25 cents weekly from the food money to provide for the newcomer, and this has meant privation for the whole family. This uneconomic plan has been succeeded by the maternity benefit of the insurance act, and many families, always on the verge of hunger, find themselves relieved at a time when money is most needed.

Washington Autograph Letter Sells for $1,250

The Writer, Just Before His Election as United States' First President, Offers Commisseration for King George III.'s 'Madness.'

London, Feb. 20.—At a sale at Sothebys yesterday of autograph letters and historical documents a letter from George Washington to Samuel Powell, dated February 15, 1789, brought $1,250.

This is said to be the most interesting letter that Washington ever wrote, and has never been published. Two months after it was written, Washington refers to George III.'s first attack of madness.

It will be recalled that in the autumn of 1788, the King returned to Windsor after 'taking the waters' at Cheltenham, and on October 15 got wet while out during a storm. The next day he was taken ill, and on October 22 signs of derangement appeared. His mind dwelt on the loss of the American colonies, and on November 5 he became delirious.

Washington in his letter says: 'Be the cause of the British King's insanity what it may, his situation (if alive) merits commisseration. Better, perhaps, would it have been for his nation, though not for ours, under the present prospect if the event had happened at the time.'

The 'time' referred to is not specified.

LORD HALDANE TO VISIT MONTREAL

Lord High Chancellor of Britain Will Attend Meeting of American Bar Association.

London, Feb. 22.— Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, will be a guest and the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, which is to meet in Montreal on September 1.

The announcement was made last night by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, president of the American Bar Association,

LORD HALDANE.

who has been in London for four weeks for the purpose of obtaining Lord Haldane's acceptance of the association's invitation.

'The King has graciously given his the Lord High Chancellor's visit to the United States and Canada as an honored guest, and Viscount Haldane's acceptance is couched in these terms:

'The King has graciously gievn his approval to my leaving England in August to be present at the congress at Montreal. I have, therefore, much pleasure in accepting the invitation of the American Bar Association, which you, as president, conveyed to me in such kindly terms. I esteem this invitation as an exceptional honor, and look forward to the pleasure of meeting the greatest lawyers of the United States and Canada on the 1st of September.'

KING GEORGE CONTRIBUTES TO THE SCOTT FUND

Memorial Contributions Are to be Amalgamated and Special 'Overseas' Grant is Suggested.

London, Feb. 20.—King George has donated $1,000 to the funds being raised for a memorial to Captain Robert F. Scott and his four companions, who died on the expedition to the South Pole.

Lord Rosebery, who also contributed £500 ($2,500) to the fund for the benefit of the dependents of Scott and his comrades, in the course of a speech last night, said:

'People who live after their death need no memorial. Frobisher, one of the greatest and most strenuous of the Elizabethan sea dogs, does not need a memorial. The men whose bones have just been found in the icy regions opposite those which Frobisher tried to explore need no memorial put up by a county council or any other authority. The appeal of Captain Scott will be as lasting a memorial to all posterity as any work of art, as any statue, aye, as any immortal book that was ever written.'

As the result of a meeting of the Mansion House Committee and the British Antarctic Expedition Committee it has been unanimously resolved to amalgamate the funds.

This was done so as to promote unity in the receipt of contributions from the public and their subsequent allocation. It is hoped that the newspaper funds will be merged into this and administered by a central committee.

A Melbourne despatch to the 'Standard' states that Mr. Fisher, the Premier, has agreed to 'make an adequate contribution to the fund in aid of the dependants of the South Pole victims.'

The suggestion has also been made that since the Canadian Parliament proposes to make a grant, the whole overseas dominions, which are particularly indebted to the courage and heroism of the explorers, should cooperate in making a substantial gift.

NO RELEASE OF THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

London, Feb. 18.—Replying to the Marconi Company's second letter asking to be released from the government contract, the Postmaster-General states that he can do no more than repeat his conclusions. These are that he cannot admit that the delay has been such as to entitle the company to withdraw from the contract.

UNDUE INFLUENCE USED, SAYS JUDGE

By-law Wiping Out Baie St. Paul's Single Liquor License is Annulled.

An order nullifying a by-law wiping out Baie St. Paul's single liquor license has been made by Mr. Justice B. Letellier, on the ground that undue influence was used by the parish priest during a temperance campaign waged in the district a few months ago. The Rev. Father Tremblay was the leader of the anti-license forces and after a stirring contest succeeded in having the local option by-law carried by a small majority. Recently, however, an election was held resulting in a triumph for the pro-license faction, whose cause was championed by Judge Simard.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Letellier says:

THREATENED THE VILLAGE.

Whereas; The parish priest from the pulpit in the church of Baie St. Paul threatened the village with the punishment of Heaven if a license was granted, declaring that there would be more earthquakes in the land, explaining the parable of the prodigal son, saying that, contrary to the prodigal son, the people would not be succored at the last day.

Whereas that after the lodging of the petition at the municipal council and before the day of polling, the parish priest organized a retreat preached by the Redemptortist Fathers and with the object of preparing the electors for the vote on the said prohibitive by-law.

Whereas that during this retreat, especially during two sermons the preacher in presence of the parish priest and before the whole parish declared that those who voted against the by-law would be committing a mortal sin, would be denied the sacraments, and if they presented themselves at the confessional, they would be denied absolution, adding also that in the matter of the license the mayor, the councillors and the electors had nothing to decide, as all this belonged to parish priests and to the bishops.

Whereas, that these threats were put into execution and at confession, absolution was denied to all the electors who refused to promise that they would vote against the by-law. For these, and other reasons, the learned judge thought fit to declare the by-law null and void.

As this has been the first case before the Quebec courts where undue influence is alleged since the cause celebre of Tremblay who had unsuccessfully opposed the late Sir Hector Langevin in the county of Charlevoix, it goes without saying that the interest in the Baie St. Paul case is very great. As a matter of fact, Baie St. Paul is in the same county of Charlevoix, Sir Rodolphe Forget being the present federal representative. Commenting on the case, L'Action Socials 'designates Judge Letillier's decision as 'a singular judgment' although the clerical organ says that it has no intention of being disrespectful to the court.

'MORE OF RELIGIOUS QUESTION'.

The Quebec paper asks if the Murray Bay tribunal did not go beyond its jurisdiction in treating such matters. 'Are not religion and morals interested and canot theology occupy itself with this matter?' Answering its own question in the affirmative, L'Action Sociale claims in fact that it was more of a religious question than anything else. 'Is a civil tribunal competent,' asks L'Action Sociale, 'to judge a minister of the church in the exercise of his functions as preacher or confessor? Does it belong to this tribunal to decide whether a preacher or confessor is right or wrong in deciding if a sin is grave or otherwise.

Can a civil judge decide in what case a voter is susceptible or even certain of offending God seriously? Had the mayor, the councillors and the electors the right to decide such a question to the exclusion of the bishop and his priests? That is the question. The preachers and confessors are in the wrong if they wish to conclude as to the existence of a sin which does not exist, or if they wished to classify as a mortal sin if such mortal sin did not exist. But if this sin is real and if it is mortal, their right, and especially their duty is to say so and act accordingly. If the sin was mortal they should threaten God's punishment and even temporal calamities to those who continue to commit them, and they only do their simple duty in declaring them unworthy of receiving Holy Communion and absolution which requires, accordingly to the catechism fervent contrition.'

But would it be possible to commit a mortal sin in refusing a liceuse for intoxicating liquors? 'Quite certainly,' replies 'L'Action Sociale.'

OLD-TIME ACTORS END LIFE IN TRAGEDY

Chicago, Feb. 21.— 'Old Bob' Irving and Charles Dickerson, old time actors, and each one the other's only friend in Chicago, were found dead together in a Sorth side lodging house last night. The room was filled with gas.

Irving, years ago, was considered a clever character impersonator. He started in New York and had played with Sidney Drew, Harry Cary, Joseph Polk and more recently, with Lincoln J. Carter. Latterly he lost his power to amuse an audience, and he slipped from one engagement to another until finally he was obliged to take to the nickel shows. He was playing in one of the latter up to the time of his death.

Dickerson left the stage years ago, and recently had earned a precarious living at paper hanging.

ANOTHER LABOR WAR COMING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Peers Look With Great Distrust On Ascendency of the Working Man.

HIGH COST OF LIVING BIG COMING ISSUE

Bold Stand to be Taken Against Proposed Policy of Conscription.

(By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless from Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 19.— Lord Salisbury, in leading the opposition in the House of Lords yesterday to the Trades Union Bill, expressed the conviction that we are on the eve of a greater struggle between capital and labor than this country has yet seen.

It is evident that if the education of the Peers on labor matters has advanced during the last decade, the advance has bep avery small one, for they still look with distrust on the ascendency of the working man.

Labor, however, is going to play a greater part in the affairs of this country than hitherto. The party will shortly make a move to compel the Government to take some action to relieve the pressure on the working classes of the rising cost of living, and will make a bold stand against the persistent attempts of Lord Roberts and members of the Conservative party to win the country over to the conscription policy, which is now finding support among the French jingoes, but which is condemned by the great body of the English-speaking people.

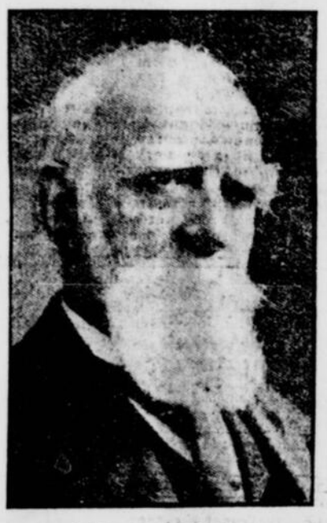
WESTMINSTER.

Lord Strathcona Better

Chill Which Confined High Commissioner to His Room Has Been Thrown Off.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 20.—Lord Strathcona was better this morning. Yesterday His Lordship was confined to his house, having contracted a severe chill.



LORD STRATHCONA.

His condition was somewhat better last night, and His Lordship expects to be about in two or three days. With the improved condition reported to-day, the High Commissioner's expectations are likely to have speedy realization.

THE WAR CLOUDS ARE SPREADING IN EUROPE

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.— The dispute between Bulgaria and Roumania over the cession of a strip of territory by Bulgaria to Roumania on the Black Sea coast brought about a panic on the Bourse, here while public opinion was also greatly excited.

The Russian Government, however, continues optimisti. declaring its confidence that the joint action of the powers resulting, possibly in mediation by Russia and Italy, will assure a settlement and avert the armed occupation of Bulgarian territory by Roumania.

Russia, it is believed here, has followed the example of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and France, by increased under Young Turk officers.

TURKS ALLEGE ANOTHER PLOT.

London, Feb. 19.— A despatch from Constantinople to the 'Daily News and Leader,' sent by way of Odessa, says that an anti-Government plot has been discovered, and that the doors of the Porte have been closed since Sunday.

Eighteen of the late Nazim Pasha's officers have fled, and fourteen others have been degraded. Several very high officers have been summoned before a court martial.

A new national guard is being forming the peace footing of her army.

WILL APPEAL TO KEEP KING'S LIBELLER FROM U.S

New York, Feb. 20. — Edward F. Mylius, the English journalist convicted for libelling King George, and detained by the immigration authorities at Ellis Island, was given permission to-day by Judge Cox to enter the United States. Judge Cox sustained a writ of habaes corpus obtained by Mylius and ordered the man's discharge.

Washington, Feb. 20. — Secretary Nagel, of the Commerce Department, who ordered the deportation of Edward F. Mylius, declared when told of Judge Cox's decision, that he probably would appeal the case which involves the question whether libelling a king is a crime involving moral turpitude.

MRS. PANKHURST SAYS SHE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BOMB

Declares Hysterically That She 'Blew Up' Mr. Lloyd George to Wake Him Up to the Life of Suffragette Cause, and Invites Arrest and 'Torture.'

London, Feb. 20.— Suffragettes paid another havoc-working visit to the Kew Botanical Gardens to-day and fired a large refreshment pavilion, which burned to the ground.

Two women were arresetd.

London, Feb. 20. — Although described as a week-end cottage, Mr. Lloyd George's house at Walton Heath, wrecked yesterday by a suffragette bomb, contained fourteen rooms, many of considrabe size. It cost about $10,000.

Just after six o'clock yesterday morning the residents of the neighborhood were startled by a loud explosion. Men hurried to the spot and found that a deetrmined attempt had been made to blow up the house. The servants' wing was seriously damaged. The celings were ruined, the doors and windows were blown out bodily, and the outer wall bulged out, and was cracked. There was nobody in the house.

At 6.30 a dozen workmen arrived and found the rooms of the left wing full of smoke. In a cupboard at the top of the main staircase was discovered a can of powder still unexploded, It was clear that the wreckers had planned two explosions, one of which failed.

Black powder in two lots of seven pounds each had been used in the ordinary canisters, in which it is sold. The method of exploding it had been to moisten teh top layer, a rag fuse saturated with oil then being placed within the slide of the canister. This fuse touched a layer of shavings saturated with paraffin, in the middle of which had been fixed a burning candle. As the candle burned down it set the shavings on fire, and the shavings lit the fuse, which exploded the powder. To iincrease the force of the explosion the canister was stiffened with tight bands of twine.

Why the second bombs did not explode can only be inferred. Probably the first explosion which rattled the furniture in houses a hundred yards away, shook the burning candle clear of the shavings. It had burned down to within three inches of the bottom.

A surprising circumstance is that the houses did not catch fire. Large quantities of brown paper saturated with petroleum had been placed in various rooms.

Nobody appears to have seen any suspicious person in the neighborhood during the night, but several residents say they heard a motor car draw up in the vicinity of the house about four o'clock in the morning. The vehicle remained about half an hour, and then went at a rapid speed in the direction of London.

Since the onslaught of suffragettes on golf greens began the greens of the Walton eHath Club haev been watched night and day by two shifts of men numbering about a dozen each. Knowing that the house was intended for Mr. Lloyd George, a police constable has kept a special watch on it intermittently for a fortnight, but he appears to have been on another part of his beat when the explosion occurred.

MRS. PANKHURST'S CONFESSION.

Apparently the women squeezed themselves into the house through a narrow window, about thirty inches by eighteeen, at the foot of the main staircase. No message was left behind. The only clues are a couple of broken hat pins found in the house, and a woman's rubber over shoe of large size found in the lane outside. The label on the tin of powder which failed to explode had been removed.

Mrs. Pankhurst, in her speech at Cardiff, said the difference between the civil war and the insurrection in this country and the war being waged in Mexico was that in this country the women showed extraordinary moderation compared with men. All the members of the Mexican Government except the Prime Minister, who had run away, were in prison. She went on:—

'We have not got any ministers in prison yet, but we have blown up the Chancellor of the Exchequer's house.'

A section of the audience hooted vigorously. There were cries of 'Shame,' and a call for cheers for Mr. Lloyd George. These were heartily given.

'Why did you blow him up?' cried a voice.

'To wake him up,' replied Mrs. Pankhurst, amid laughter.

'The authorities,' she continued, 'need not look for the women who did what was done last night. I accept full responsibility for it, and if to-morrow I am arrested and sent to penal servitude, I shall prove that the punishment cannot be carried out. If they sent me for five, ten, or twenty years, I shall not stay. I shall hunger strike.

'If they torture me with forcible feeding, that cannot last long. They cannot keep em alive very long, and will haev to let em die or let me go. At any rate they cannot govern me against my wish, and if I drop out of the fight a hundred more will take my place.'

FRANCE NEEDS TO INCREASE HER MILITARY FORCE

So Says President Poincare in His First Message to Parliament.

PEACE NOT DECREED BY ONE POWER'S WILL

To Stand Still While Others Add to Forces, a Crime Against Civilization.

Paris, Feb. 20.—M. Raymond Poincare, the new President of the French Republic, in his first message read to the two Houses of Parliament to-dayl, made some pointed references to the necessity of increasing France's military forces.

After setting forth his conceptions of the Presidency, and the necessity for reform in the executive power, he alluded to the noble ambitions of the French Republic and its services to justice, education, science, letters, art and finance.

M. Poincare then referred to the responsibilities of the present time, and quoted the adage that 'peace is not decreed by the will of one power.' He said it was impossible for any nation to be effectively pacific unless it was always ready for war.

A France with diminished power and exposed by her own fault to defiances or humiliations would, he said, be France no more. It would, he continued, be a crime against civilization to allow the nation to decrease its forces while other nations developed theirs without cessation.

He eulogized the army and navy, and then alluded to the diplomacy of France having labored silently during many months 'among the perils of a redoubtable crisis.'

The message had been approved by the Cabinet Council and was countersigned by M. Briand, Premier.

HOSPITAL MYSTERY.

Identity of Baby Lost in Extraordinary Manner.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21. — The authorities at the municipal hospital for contagious diseases are trying to learn the identity of the three-year-old girl they supposed was Beatrice Kaufman, and at the same time discover what has become of the real Beatrice who was admitted to the institution six weeks ago suffering from scarlet fever. Beatrice's father, Isador Kaufman, a raincoat manufacturer, received reports from the hospital every day telling him the little girl was recovering. Yesterday he was notified to come and take her home. Hastening to the institution Kaufman was surprised and shocked when a child whom he did not recognize was turned over to him.

'That is not my Beatrice,' he exclaimed.

'Oh, yes, it is. She has changed in appearance because of her illness,' declared the hospital attendants.

Unconvinced, but hoping that he was mistaken, Kaufman took the child to his home so that his wife might decide. Mrs. Kaufman also declared that the child was not her Beatrice, and the little girl, failing to note any familiar surroundings, burst into loud sobs for 'mamma.'

She was taken back to the hospital last night, but the real Beatrice could not be located.

PAID $250,000 A YEAR TO THE POLICE IN GRAFT

New York Saloon-keepers 'Assessed' at From $60 to $100 a Month.

New York, Feburary 20.—Additional figures to show the enormous proportions of alleged graft payments to the police, were obtained by Mr. Whitman, District-Attorney yesterday. Twenty saloon and hotel-keepers were questioned by Mr. Whitman and his assistants in his graft investigation, and one, a negro, Leroy Wilkins, later appeared before the grand jury, to which ne repeated his statements that he was assesed from $60 to $100 a month by the police for protection Wilkins was so frightened after being questioned by an assistant district-attorney that Mr. Whitman rushed him before an ordinary grand jury, not daring, he said, to wait even one day, for the extraordinary grand jury to convene.

The evidence that the district-attorney has been gathering from hotel and saloon keepers in the districts commanded by Capt. Walsh, whose confession followed that of Policeman Eugene Fox, and led to the indictment of Inspector, now Captain, Sweeney, on graft charges, will be laid before the exraordinary grand jury beginning to-morrow. It will show, according to the district-attorney, that more than three hundred saloons, hotels—many of which violated no law—and disorderly resorts paid regularly every month for freedom from interefenece by the police in the conduct of their business. The total revenue from these places is estimated by the district-atorney at about $250,000 a year from this inspection district alone.

Capt. Sweeney, who was reduced in rank from inspector following his indictment on Monday, was arraigned yesterday and offered, through his counsel, to plead not guilty, 'with leave to withdraw' later. This pleading the court refused to accept and reset the hearing for next Monday. Capt. Sweeney was indicted on two counts, one charging bribery of a state's witness and the other charging acceptance of a bribe.

Many other hotel and saloonkeepers have been subpoenaed to appear before the district-attorney, and as their statements are taken the witnesses will be rushed before the extraordinary grand jury. The indictment of a police officer, who, it is alleged, acted as a collector for Sweeney, is expected to be returned by the grand jury during the day.

SHACKLETON TO LEAD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

New York, Feb. 18.—The deaths which Captain Scott and four of his men met in the Antarctic will have no effect on the determination of Sir Ernest Shackleton to go south again.

At a luncheon in his honor yesterday, on the eve of his departure for England, Sir Ernest Shackleton reaffirmed his intention of leading another expedition, as there was 'still work to be done' in the Antarctic.

'Human lives are nothing,' he said, 'if by going forth we can add one iota to the sum of human knowledge.'

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TO ARBITRATE ROUMANIAN DIFFERENCES

Russian and Italian Governments May Act Under Auspices of Britain.

BRIT. AUSTRO-RUSSIAN OUTLOOK STILL GLOOMY

A Test of Diplomatic Strength Has Complicated This Issue.

London, Feb. 20. — In a review of the European situation, the 'Times' says: 'It is now believed in St. Petersburg that both Roumania and Bulgaria are willing to submit their differences to the decision of the Powers. According to the information of our St. Petersburg correspondent the actual arbitration is likely to be conducted by the Russian and Italian Government, under the auspices of Great Britain.

'In Sofia considerable uneasiness is caused by reports that the Powers are likely to lean toward Roumania's view. In Bulagria the impression is that this particular danger will soon cease to be acute.

'The Roumanian Cabinet met to-day, and our Bucharest correspondent reports that public opinion is in favor of arbitration.

'The outlook with regard to the Austro-Russian differences on the subject of the delimitation of Albania is not so hopeful. The question has been complicated and envenomed by being made, in a sense, a test of diplomatic strength, instead of being discussed on its merits, and there is no reason to despair of a solution.

'To-day Sir Edward Grey and the ambassadors will resume their meetings, and will consider the latest Russian proposals, which have already been communicated to Vienna.'

London, Feb. 20. — The bitter cold and snowstorms have caused the suspension of hostilities both in Gallipoli and Tchatalja.

According to Constantinople despatches, negotiations continue for the departure of the consuls and foreigners from Adrianople, but no agreement has yet been reached.

A slight bombardment of Adrianople occurred yesterday.

FIRE DESTROYS CHILDREN'S HOME AT KNOWLTON

Inmates Were Saved Without Injury, But Building and Contents Are Ruined.

Knowlton, Que., February 18.—Fire broke out in the Home for Boys and Girls, and the building is now in ruins. At nine o'clock yesterday morning fire was observed issuing from around the furnace room. The flames had secured a good hold on the interior of the building. The firemen were severely handicapped by one of two hydrants being frozen.

Before the hydrant could be thawed out, it was apparent that nothing could be done to save the building. The fire practically burned itself out in the main part of the building, and only the framework stands.

An effort was made to save the furniture, but the most of it was destroyed or ruined by smoke and water.

There were only eight children in the home yesterday morning, and they were got out without any trouble. A large band of children was expected the end of this week, but fortunately word was received that they had not yet sailed for Canada.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Dymock (William James), went to Canada six or seven years ago; believed to be in the neighborhood of Stratford, Ontario. Father asks.

Forbes (Frederick William), left Leeds, 1882; was working boot factory, Boston, Mass., 1905; believed to have gone to Canada. Father asks.

Gater (Joseph and James) were last heard of with their sister Ivy in Toronto three years ago. Sister Ennie asks.

George (Elizabeth), nee Hawker, when last heard of 1906 was about to leave Southampton to join her husband in Canada. Brother Reuben asks.

Green (Charlie), late of Manchester, was living Waverly street, Montreal, 1911. Sister Emma asks.

Heidectze (Robert), was working as a mechanic at Dietz, Germany, 1907! believed to have gone to America. Sister Babette asks.

Nolan (Samuel), left Liverpool for America 27 years ago. Sister Mary Ann asks.

O'Connor (Henry), native Edgeworthstown, Ireland, was last heard of when he visited Longford nine years ago; believed to live in Pittsburg. Cousin Peter asks.

Rees (Frank William), wrote from North Bay, Ont., 1908; was fireman on railway; thought of going to Saskatoon. Father asks.

Smith (Arthur Samuel), was last heard of nearly two years ago from Owen Sound, Ontario; is thought to have removed to Acton West. Mother asks.

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

8.---QUALITY FOLK, by R. MURRAY GILCHRIST

(Author of 'Pretty Fanny's Way,' 'Willowford Woods,' etc.).

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When George Mountney of Curbar Park lost his fortune in an unwise speculation, he sold all his land in disgust, and bought a place in the Hassop Valley, midway between the Wye and the Derwent. The house itself was rambling and tumbledown, the fields were sparsely grassed, with limestone cropping through like strayed sheep. There he lived for a few years with his wife and young son, until on the same day that Sebastopol fell he took his leave, bequeathing nothing to the child but the farm and a fluctuating income that rarely reached a full three hundred in the year.

His widow lived to see her son grow up — lived to see him married at twenty-five to the daughter of an impecunious baronet with as immaculate a pedigree as his own. This young couple in their turn produced two children, a boy and a girl, and then, willingly enough, if it were not for their offspring, retired to rest in the queer old mural chapel at Curbar — the only piece of ancestral property which the family still retained in its possession.

The children, Adelaide Frances and George Umfreville, were left in the charge of an old man and woman, who in their young days had known and appreciated the old regime, and whom nothing pleased better than to discourse of how the old Mountney coach was drawn by four horses, rich chestnut of color, and of how the ladies rode to the meet on finely-bred mares. Great grandmother Mountney had been a beauty at the Court of Gentleman George; her portrait by the great Sir Thomas Lawrence had appeared later in both the 'Keepsake' and the 'Book of Beauty.'

The glories of the past had more attraction for Adelaide than for her brother. In her freakish hours — the girl had many innocent whims — she loved to dress herself in such ancient gowns as were preserved in the presses — bodices that clipped her slender waist tightly as steel belts — monstrous beautiful skirts distended with elastic whale-bone — and then to stand before a long mirror and play that she was being presented to her Sovereign, or else dancing in some trois temps of her own creation. George was of little use in this amusement; he had only one ambition, and that was to win as much from the unwilling soil; but if he joined in her recreation his movements were so unutterably awkward that all the glamor of her imagination died at once. There was so fine an affection between them that she never deplored his lack of grace; whilst he himself believed that she was the loveliest, the kindest, and the truest sister the world had ever known.

After the parents' death, the passage of years brought little change. Life went on very placidly, the chief interest for the boy being in going to market, for the girl the pleasant dreams of what her folk had been. The only intimate friend they had was one Charles Digby — a well-to-do gentleman farmer, who had been at Tideswell Grammar School with George, and, being much older, had taken him under his wing. Digby's house stood on the bank of the river — a yeoman's house with latticed windows, gables, and a sloping garden full of roses, phlox, and all sweet-scented flowers that make summer gay. His mother lived with him, a quiet dainty old woman, whose heart was full of divine pride in her son.

On the afternoon of the Duchess's visit, Charles was walking with Adelaide in the orchard, where grew many cherry trees, all bright with ruddy and canary fruit. The weather was sultry enough; from east to west the azure sky was unflecked with the least cloud. He had ridden from home, and had left his horse with the old man in the stable-yard. When he arrived Adelaide was sitting with her sewing beside a well-head, where the water rose bubbling from beneath a little archway that way surmounted with a wyvern's head.

The lad was neither tall nor handsome — to the eye an ordinary young farmer with a healthy face and shrewd eyes. He was well-enough dressed, though his grey clothes were becoming somewhat threadbare; his leggings and boots told of the needle and awl of a village cordwainer. The only really noticeable thing about him was his pleasant expression, which made strangers turn for a second look, impressed by his natural wholesomeness. Adelaide always delighted in awakening his smile; she thought it lustrous, strange, unlike anything she had ever seen.

Adelaide herself was lacking in what modern folk call beauty. She was taller than he by a full inch — her hair was black to his auburn, her skin purely pale where his was nut-brown. Although she was more than twenty, she had the figure of a girl of sixteen — slender, almost boyish. Her eyes were large and rather timid, but it some times filled with astonishing seriousness. In the matter of everyday clothes, she had excellent taste, and since there was so little money to spare, some of the dead ladies' less valuable gowns had been unpicked and remade by herself and the village seamstress. This afternoon she wore a cool green and white dimity of large design, which had once been a riding suit; but, according to the notions of to-day was certainly more suited to the draping of an antique fourposter. However, she wore it with a very pretty grace; and young Digby thought that she was the freshest, loveliest creature God ever made. The sunlight pierced the screen of cherry foliage; to his fond gaze she seemed absolutely radiant.

His mother was always finding some errand or other which she might send him upon, so that he might have speech with Adelaide. The old lady, who came of good yeoman stock, had determined years and years ago that he must have for mate the best: no boarding-school miss should ever take her place as mistress of his home. She was exceedingly attached to Adelaide, who in turn regarded her with both affection and respect. To-day she had sent her son with a sitting of white guinea-fowls' eggs—a great rarity in the Peak country. But Charles, after offering the present, grew very confused, blushed, spoke brokenly, and seemed as though he were consumed with a desire to say something of import, which his tongue incontinently refused to utter. Adelaide, too, grew embarrassed; for some reason or other after the first swift glance of perplexity, she kept her eyes averted, and tacitly but cruelly declined to assist the delivery of his speech in any way.

And so they were walking constrainedly together, they knew not why; and talking foolishly of nothing at all, when a lady of quality alighted from a fine victoria at the orchard gate, and came forward with the carriage of one to whom all rustics deferred. She was dressed soberly enough — the clergyman's wife in the matter of costume made a much greater show o' Sundays — and yet everything she wore seemed as if it were intended by nature to be her proper plumage. Adelaide, after a startled moment, recognized her as the Duchess of Ashford, who was, according to repute, the handsomest, and certainly the richest wife in the kingdom. And here she was in the old orchard, sailing without any hesitation toward the spell-bound young couple.

Adelaide recovered herself in a moment, and advanced towards her with no less but vastly prettier dignity. The married lady smiled and offered her hand.

'You will forgive me for such an intrusion,' she said agreeably; 'but the orchard looked so cool and charming that I couldn't resist the temptation. I shall be glad to rest awhile—if you'll let me—to rest in the shade. The white road is parching hot—I am very, very thirsty.'

Somewhat to Adelaide's disconcertment Charles Digby had slipped away amongst the trees: she caught a glimpse of him already mounting his horse in the stableyard. The duchess, however, had not noticed him, so the girl did not feel called upon to make any explanation of his presence.

'Perhaps you will come indoors?' said Adelaide. 'It is cooler in the green parlor.'

'No place, child, could be cooler or pleasanter than this,' said the lady, recklessly sitting in an ancient armchair of rough beechwood. 'I assure you that I am most comfortable now. My only want is a drink of water from the spring.'

'You shall have tea,' said Adelaide, smilingly. 'I will see that it is got ready in a moment.'

'That will be good indeed; but I have no right to accept your kindness. And to get tea here—in this quaint orchard!'

Adelaide hastened to the house, and directed the old housekeeper to bring out the battered silver tray and the eggshell china. The kettle was boiling on the hob; whilst the good dame bustled to and fro, the young mistress went to the strawberry bed, and gathered a cabbage-leaf full of the ripest fruit. She delighted to entertain folk who came unexpectedly; but for the duchess she made no more ado than she would have done for Mrs. Digby herself. But Her Grace was very highly pleased, and so displayed her most charming manner.

'There's something idyllic about the place, child,' she said, 'and something idyllic about you. You look for all the world like a picture by Gainsborough—I can scarcely believe that you belong to the twentieth century! To tell the truth I believe that if I closed my eyes for a minute, when I opened them again I should find myself in my carriage again, driving smoothly over grass!'

She poured the rich fragrant cream over her fruit, and enjoyed her food as heartily as any schoolgirl. 'Heigho!' she sighed after awhile, 'I should like to stay here—to eat strawberries all the year round—strawberries and these dainty little cakes—and to drink tea from this wonderful old cup!'

'Then why not stay for so long as it pleases you?' said Adlaide prettily. 'I know that my brother and I would be proud to have you—'

'Ah, child, this is not the age of "Come live with me, and be my love"—at least such a happy condition is only possible for the elect. I could delight in't—but what about my husband and my two boys and my baby girl? No, my dear. I can't stay—indeed I must go in a minute. But I should like some time to come again—to look upon you as a dream that I may be fortunate to have at my desire. . . So you have a brother—is he your only relation?'

'Yes, madam. I believe that I hear him in the house. May I present him to you?'

'If he's at all like you, I shall be most happy to see him,' said the duchess. 'And then—I'm very sorry indeed—I must deprive myself of the pleasure of being here.'

Adelaide summoned George, whom the duchess received with extraordinary kindness. That was not surprising, since George, in spite of his farmer's uncouthness, was adorably handsome. His manner the duchess found very pleasant; to her mind he was infinitely superior than the men she met of her own circle. Her pleasant eyes glowed with even warmer approval: Adelaide felt her young heart beat high with satisfaction.

'I hope, I hope,' said the duchess slowly, 'that you will let me have the pleasure of seeing you both at Milton. We have stolen a week from Town—I love to do it in the height of summer. Come soon—I shall be delighted to see you.'

They accompanied her to the road, and watched her enter the victoria. At the bend of the road she turned and waved her hand. Adelaide took her brother's arm and went back to the house.

'She was fascinating,' she said. 'I should like to see her again—we'll go in a day or two. A little change will be good for us—we are too quiet here.'

George nodded. 'I don't see any harm in going once,' he replied cautiously, 'but it wouldn't be wise to do it again. We haven't the money, Adelaide: it would probably make us very discontented.'

'She must live in a very simple way,' Adelaide remarked. 'You saw how devoid of affectation she is—nobody could have been kinder.'

So on one afternoon when the sun was shining very brightly, the brother and sister drove in their little pony phaeton to Milton Castle. On the way they met Charles Digby, who was riding home from a sale of heifers. He was dusty as a miller, and the heat had made his face red and shiny. He rode beside their old-fashioned vehicle until they reached the avenue leading down to his house. Adelaide told him of the visit they were about to pay: the young man winced slightly, as though the news were of distasteful import.

'I was wondering if you'd drink tea with my mother this afternoon,' he said; 'but now I'm afraid that you'll be unable. You must come soon, though, and tell us how you enjoyed yourselves.'

He raised his cap and waited till they were out of sight, then went home with a somewhat sorry heart. Adelaide's spirits grew very buoyant; the excitement of their excursion into the unknown brought a faint color to her cheeks, a brighter lustre to her eyes. They drove slowly through the great park, where fallow deer grazed in comfortable groups; and over the balustraded bridge to the porter's lodge, where a stately fellow in gorgeous livery eyed them with undisguised hauteur. Further, a groom of the chambers conducted them up a marble staircase and along a gallery whose walls were embellished with ancient pictures, to the principal drawing-room—a vast chamber overlooking an Italian garden and tall fountains. At first sight the place seemed to Adelaide as if full of animated flowers—the women who sat there were so finely gowned—so removed from the folk whom she met in everyday life. All were chattering, and yet all fatigued, simmering with the strangest affectations. All save the duchess, who came forward and welcomed them very charmingly, and made them sit with her in one of the deep window recesses. She took Adelaide's hand, and held it with the kindness of an old and familiar friend. She spoke of commonplace country things, praised the fair weather, and rattled on in an attempt to set both at their ease. George had a phlegmatic strain: he was less influenced by environment than Adelaide, who with the passage of each moment found the atmosphere growing more and more intolerable.

The Duchess showed the perfection of courtesy; she asked Adelaide if she might introduce them to the ladies; the unsophisticated girl snook her head. The conventional minutes being passed, she rose to depart. The lady came with them to the gallery, where she kissed Adelaide very kindly; then watched them descending the staircase to the hall. She was smiling a little wryly now; the visit had certainly not been a success. She determined that it need not be repeated; nevertheless she found herself so interested in the young folk that she resolved not to lose sight of them; but to continue their acquaintance in more accordant surroundings.

Adelaide was paler than ever now; she did not speak to her brother until they were out of the park. Then she breathed deeply, and passed her hand over her eyes, as though to dismiss some lingering picture.

'I wish we had not gone,' she said. 'They are so different—they know the world—they are rich. It made me frightfully cold—frightfully unhappy; and yet I have no envy. I felt as if I had gone into a far country—as if all there, even the Duchess, had no heart—nothing but a stone in their breast—'

George only half understood. 'Well, you must please yourself, Addie,' he said. 'The place was certainly out of our line; but I'm not sorry we went. Let us go to Mrs. Digby's; she's a hundred times better than these folk.'

Adelaide made no demur: in another half hour they left the high road and drove down to the house beside the river. The old lady, whose real dignity Adelaide now understood for the first time, received both tenderly, folding the girl to her bosom as fondly as any mother. Adelaide's eyes suffused with hot tears now; for a brief moment she hid her face in the yellowed laces.

'It is good to be with you,' she whispered. 'You are wonderfully restful. And I am very silly—it actually hurt me to see the people at Milton Castle.'

'I warrant there was none there as pretty as you, my dear,' said the mother. 'And as for manners, you'd be better than they——'

'I can't tell how it was,' Adelaide continued. 'The Duchess could not have been more kind or considerate. It was only the feeling that I was simply—simply out of the picture—that the setting was not for me. I felt absolutely different from what I do here or at home. . . . I felt shrunken, somehow.'

Mrs. Digby kissed her again. 'Tis pleasant to me—knowing that you love your old friends best,' she murmured. 'There's none who can care more for you—that you need not doubt. See, here comes my lad, all eager to hear your adventures!'

Adelaide raised her eyes; Charles had come close to her side. As their gaze met she suddenly became convinced that he was the most lovable and the best man in the whole world. She smiled radiantly, feeling for the first time in her maiden life the oddest, sweetest heart pain.

NEW WORK FOR THE SPECTRUM.

(Garrett P. Serviss in New York American.)

Taking advantage of the fact that rays of light whose wave lengths are so short, and whose vibrations are so rapid, that they produce no effect upon eyes, can be utilized for making photographs, Professors R. W. Wood, of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has made one of the most interesting discoveries of recent times.

The rays that he chose to work with are those which lie beyond the blue end of the spectrum, and which are called ultra-violet that is, 'outside the violet,'—violet being the light of shortest wave length that can be seen by the eye.

In order to screen off the visible rays Professor Wood passes the light through a lens covered with a delicate coating of silver in a very thin film. The ultra-violet rays have the property of passing through this film, while the other, longer-wave rays are cut off by it. The consequence is that a photograph can be obtained with the aid of rays which do not appear at all to ordinary vision.

This, in itself would not be so wonderful, but it happens that such photographs can be used to detect the nature of the substance from which the ultra-violet rays are reflectd.

Professor Wood has used the moon as the subject of his most interesting experiments — and this is what he has discovered:

Around the greater crater mountain named Aristarchus there is a deposit of material which reflects a great amount of ultra-violet light. When Aristarchus is photographed in ordinary light this deposit is not in evidence, and it is not seen by the eye in telescopic views of the moon. But if the photograph is made with ultra-violet rays the stranke deposit appears very dark in the picture.

In seeking an explanation of this appearance, Professor Wood found, by laboratory experiments, that a deposit of sulphur, when placed upon a mass of rockk and photographed in ultra-violet light, makes an impression on the photographic plate agreeing in tone, color, etc, with the mysterious substance surrounding Aristarchus on the moon. At once he was led to suspect that the lunar material in question was sulphur. Further experiments have satisfied him that this conclusion is probably correct. It is the more probable because it has always been supposed that volcanic action raised the great ring mountains and craters seen on the moon, and volcanoes almost invariably eject considerable quantities of sulphur. But hitherto there has been no means of determining by any direct observation the nature of the materials on the moon's surface. ?

Professor Wood's discovery at last furnishes such a means, and enables us to saw what the surface of the moon consists. There are other places on the moon besides the neighborhood of the mountain Aristarchus which present a similar appearance of a dark deposit when photographed with the ultra-violet rays. In every case it is probable that the substance thus revealed is sulphur.

WHITEWASH THAT PAID.

Scott Nearing Tells of an Instance in His New Book.

Scott Nearing tells in his new book, 'Social Religion,' about a factory inspector who insisted that the owner of the factory whitewash the inside of the building.

'Whitewash this factory,' stormed the owner. 'Why, I can't afford it; it will cost me $1,500!'

'You will obey my order or I'll swear out a warrant,' said the inspector.

The building was whitewashed. On his next visit, six months later, the owner greeted the inspector cordially.

'You remember the row we had about the whitewash?'

'Yes, indeed.'

'Well sir, that $1,500 was the best money I ever laid out. The building hadn't been touched for ten years and the whitewash makes it look like new. It is wonderfully cheerful and bright and the girls have done so much better work that I believe I have already got my money back.'

Mr. Nearing's comment is that every improvement which makes a more livable place pays.—New York 'Sun.'

OLIVE SCHREINER'S 'CANDLE STONE.'

(From the 'Book Monthly.')

We hear little of Olive Schreiner nowadays. Her name is brought up, however, by a quaint story which has been wandering around the South African papers and gets as far as London. It is to the effect that when she and her brothers and sisters were young they had among their playthings a bright stone which they called a candle stone. It was about the size of a walnut and would flash in a singular way when held up to the light.

It got lost, and Miss Scareiner and her brothers and sisters forgot all about it until diamonds were discovered in South Africa. It then occurred to them that they had been playing with a diamond, and if they had not lost it, it might have made them all rich.

LEGEND OF THE CHINOOK.

How The Coyote Mastered the Wind of the Rockies.

(Caleb Castor in the 'Red Mines).

The coyote once upon time made himself a dwelling place out of tall bunchgrass. It was in late fall and the wind would always blow it apart. This made the coyote very angry, so one day he devised a snare in which to trap the offender. As he was fixing up the snare he thought to himself, 'I will fix him.'

The next morning he set out to see if he had caught the wind.

Upon arriving he beheld a man with big ears and of great stature. 'Well,' he said, 'so you are the person that has been tearing my wigwam up, eh?' With that he pulled his ears right and left, kicked him on the nose and slapped him till he had him begging for mercy.

The coyote then made him promise that he would never blow such cold stormy winds again. But the coyote doubted his word and again he had him begging. When the coyote would get tired he rested. All this time the wind was making all kinds of promises so at last the coyote let him go, with the understanding that he would kill him on his next offence.

So to this day the winds on the west side of the Rockies are warm and are known as the Chinook winds.

A MOTHER'S DUTY TO HER DAUGHTER

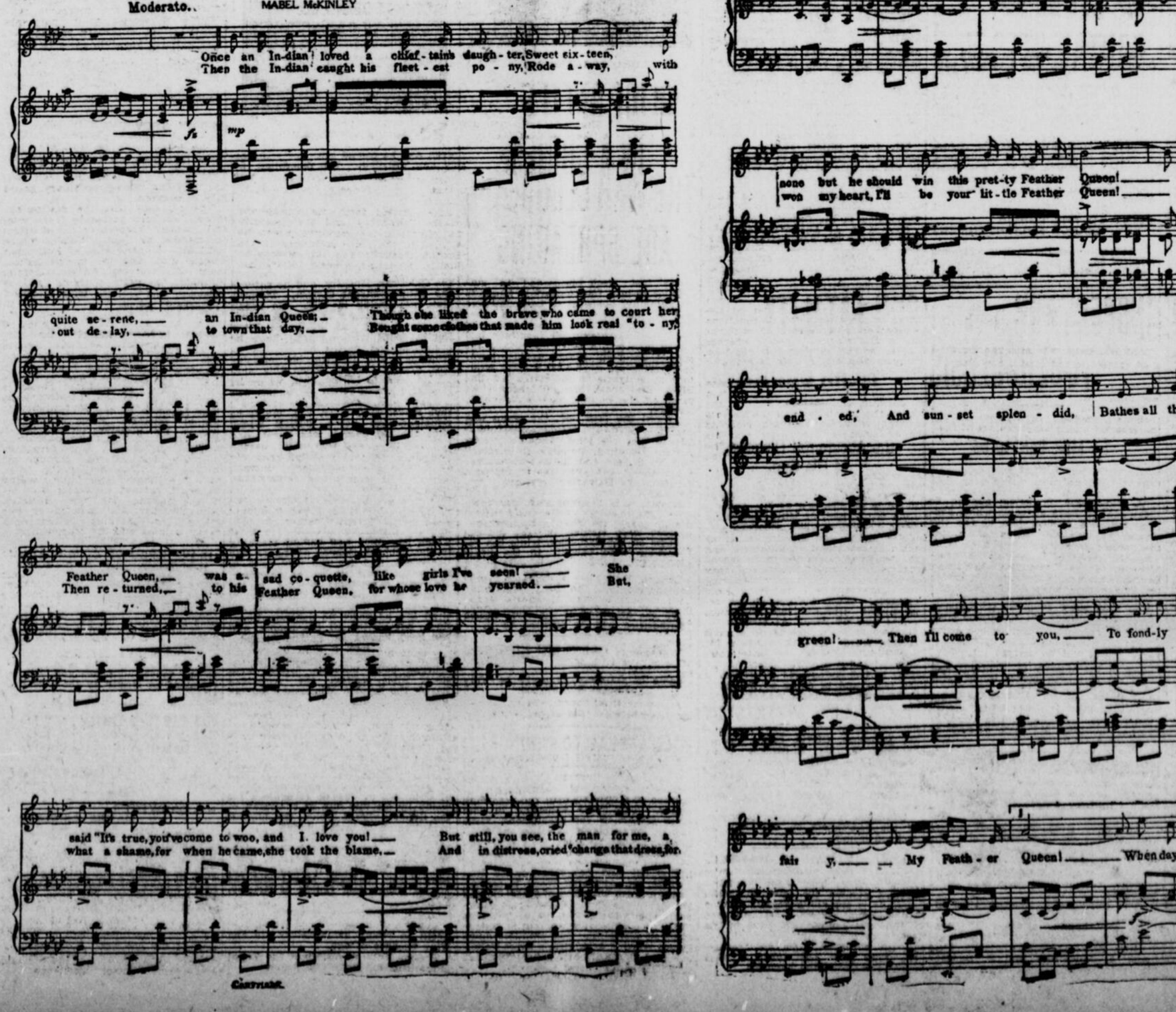
Requires That Her Blood Supply Be Kept Rich, Red and Pure.

Every mother who calls to mind her own girlhood knows how urgently her daughter is likely to need help and strength during the years between school days and womanhood. It is then that growing girls droop and become fragile, bloodless and nervous. Nature is calling for more nourishment than the blood can supply and signs of distress are plainly evident in dull eyes, pallid cheeks, aching backs, a languid step, fits of depression, headaches and a dislike for food. These signs mean anaemia—that is bloodlessness.

The watchful mother takes prompt steps to give her girl the new, rich blood her system is thirsting for by giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which make new blood and transform unhappy anaemic girls into robust, happy, bright-eyed young women. No other medicine has ever succeeded like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because no other medicine can make that new, rich, red blood which brings health and vitality to weak, bloodless systems. Miss Mamie Krouse, Copetown, Ont., says, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a blessing to me. I had been a sufferer for almost two years from anaemia, and seemed, no matter what I tried, to be growing worse. I was very pale and seemed bloodless, suffered from frequent headaches, the least exertion would leave me completely tired out, and I was very much discouraged and fretful. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and got a half dozen boxes, and by the time they were used I was feeling much better. A few more boxes fully restored my health and I have since been well and strong and able once more to enjoy life.'

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Feather Queen.

Written, Composed and Sung by MABEL McKINLEY

NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

ENGINEER DAZZLED BY HEADLIGHT

Portland Train Crashed Into New York Express at St. Lambert.

TWO PASSENGERS AND THREE EMPLOYEES HURT

Tender and Baggage Car of G. T. Train, and Pullman on D. & H. Damaged.

Blinded for a moment by the headlight of a passing locomotive Engineer Raymond failed to notice that the semaphore pointed to danger and ran on into the rear end of the stationary New York express.

This was the explanation given to the Grand Trunk Railway authorities last week by the engineer of the Portland train, No. 4, eastward bound, which crashed into the rear end of the Delaware and Hudson express last evening at St. Lambert station, injuring five people.

The D. & H. train pulled out of Bonaventure station at 8.10 last night with an average load of passengers for New York and other points. The schedule called for a stop at St. Lambert station after crossing the Victoria bridge and Conductor Patton and Engineer Taplin were just about to start their train on its southward journey when the Portland No. 4, which had left Bonaventure at 8.15 p.m., ran into their rear coach. Fortunately the Portland train was slowing up or the wreck might have been of a serious character. As it was the damage was not very extensive, only two passengers were hurt and slight injuries were sustained by three members of the train crew of the D. & H. express. The injured wrre as follows:—

Mrs. Hirsch—Injured hip and bruised back.

Chas. D. Halthouse—Injuries to mouth and severely bruised.

W. B. Rogers, brakeman—Right arm broken.

R. Beburs, mail clerk—Injuries to bod..

R. E. Adams, porter—Back sprained.

Dr. Mitchell, one of the company's physicians, attended to the injured, and as they all had their homes in the State of New York, they proceeded on by the same train. Both passengers and crew of the Portland express escaped injury.

The force of the collision was such that it was found necessary to remove from the D. & H. train the Pullman sleeper and the mail car, which were badly damaged. The cow-catcher of the Portland train was smashed, the tender stove-in and the adjoining baggage car also damaged. A new crew, a new engine and new baggage car were secured on the Grand Trunk train, and it was half-past ten o'clock before it got under way again, while the D. & H. express was also considerably delayed.

Engineer Raymond and Conductor Dumoulin, in charge of the Portland train, are to come up for examination. The company's officials state that the semaphore controlling the entrance to the station from the Montreal side was certainly placed at 'danger,' and the engineer does not deny this, but states that he was unable to see the semaphore properly owing to the headlight of another engine shining right in the windows of his locomotive cab. The D. & H. train had generally made its departure from St. Lambert before the arrival of the Portland train.

HUGE FORTUNE LEFT TO LADIES

Mrs. R. S. Logan and the Misses Ranken Each Inherit $1,500,000.

Three Montreal ladies have come into huge fortunes through the death of their millionaire uncle, Mr. David P. Ranken, St. Louis, Mo., whose will was filed in the St. Louis County Probate Court. The bulk of his holdings in stocks and realty, other than that bequeathed to Hugh R. Lyle, of University City, is left to Mrs. R. S. Logan, wife of the vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and her two sisters, Miss Mary and Miss Jessie Ranken, all of whom are out of the city just now, Mr. and Mrs. Logan being on their way back from St. Louis, and the Misses Ranken in Bermuda.

The provisions of the bequests to the nieces bind them, on pain of losing everything, not to give a single penny of their inheritance to their father or stepmother. In case any one of the nieces gives even the forbidden penny of the millions left them by their bachelor uncle to their parents, and the trustees learn of it, that niece is to be treated as if dead, and her share diverts to her descendants.

This strange enmity carried beyond the grave extends also to Mary A. Ranken Jordan and her descendants, and to two paternal aunts of Mr. Ranken, who were long since dead when he made his will. They are Ann Ranken and Mary Patton, and the will directs that in case of the death of the other heirs immense property is to be divided b. the trustees and the descendants of those relatives are to be treated as if dead.

The three nieces will receive about $1,500,000 each. The estate is valued at $6,000,000; $3,000,000 is in municipal bonds and high grade stocks. The other millions are in real estate in St. Louis and in Ireland. A complete inventory of the estate has not yet been filed.

A collection of diamonds, the total value of which is estimated at $100,000, are divided equally between Annie R. Logan, Mary Ranken and Jessie Ranken, of Montreal. In case of their death and the death of their descendants, the diamonds go to the trustees.

His fortune was made by shrewd speculation in real estate, and in stock investments.

London, Feb. 18.—(Cable)—Mr. A. Austin, of Toronto, son of Mr. A. W. Austin, director of the Dominion Bank of Canada, died in Cairo yesterday of typhoid fever.

DRAMATIC RETRIBUTION FALLS ON WIFE DESERTER WHO BECAME A MILLIONNAIRE AND A LUNATIC

Returning to Montreal After Twenty-seven Years, He Finds His Wife Dead, is Disowned By His Son, and Lands in Police Cell.

Leaving his wife and two-year-old son in Montreal weny-seven years ago, going to Montana, where he became wealthy, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens in the city of Malta, losing his mind some weeks ago, returning to Montreal in the company o. the Mayor of that city, being arrested in Montreal, disowned by the son, who is now a grown man, with a large family of his own, and spending his time in a common police cell, while awaiting permission to deport him, were some of the strange chapters in the history of the life of Joseph Lessard, a former Montrealer, related to the Bureau of Municipal Assistance.

The story reads like fiction, Lessard, then a young man in the early twenties, lived in the city with his wife and son, twenty-seven years ago. He became dissatisfied, however, and deserting his sickly wife and her helpless infant, crossed the border, and went to Montana. Here, finding that he could not stake a claim until he had become an American citizen, he took out naturalization papers. He worked his claim for some time, and finally struck 'pay' dirt,' whereupon he acquired two adjoining claims. A few years later, when the gold rush from the east was on, he sold his claims at an enormousp rofit. He invested again, and this time was again lucky—so much so, in fact, that he became known as 'Midas' Lessard, from the fact that all of his ventures proved so successful. He continued on in this way for years, gradually becoming a man of importance in the little city of Malta, where his holdings were.

In the meantime, his wife, who was not strong enough to do much rough work, after waiting in vain for word of or from him, was forced to apply for charity for herself and her infant son. While the father was living in his accustomed luxury in Montana, the other died some years ago, since which time the son came into man's estate, married, and has a family of his own.

A few weeks ago citizens of Malta noticed that Lessard's mind was giving way, and he finally became almost hopeless. He talked continually of his home in Montreal, and of the son living here, and it was finally decided to bring him to the city. Accordingly, Mayor Fitz-James, of Malta, took charge of the man and brought him to Montreal. When they arrived at Bonaventure Station the former went out to get some tobacco, and, when he returned, Lessard had disappeared.

Nothing further was heard of him until the other night, when he was found by the men of No. 19 Station wandering about near the quarries in Rosemount. He was able to give his name, and said that his son lived on Papineau street. He was taken to the station, where he spent the night. Next day the son was communicated with, and when told that his father had returned after all the years, and wished to see him, replied that he had no father, or at least none that he would recognize. 'This man says he is my father,' he said. 'Well, he might be, but I don't know him, and don't want to know him.'

The matter was turned over to the Bureau of Municipal Assistance, who learned that the man was an American by naturalization.

By a provision of the Quebec law, any imbecile person found in the streets may be locked up for a period of six months, and this it was proposed to do with Lessard. In the meantime, however, Mayor Fitz-James had found out the whereabouts of his charge, and went to see him. When informed that he was about to be locked up, he protested, saying that he would take him back to Malta. This, however, is impossible until the proper immigration formalities have been gone through with. Mr. Scott, of the Dominion Immigration Department, has been communicated with, and will probably arrange with the United States authorities at Detroit to allow the man to go back to what is now his own country. In the meantime, with all his wealth, the man who deserted his wife and child in Montreal twenty-seven years ago, is in a police cell.

Banquet Marks Ontario Advance in Temperance

Licenses Reduced from 2500 to 1600 in Seven Years: Auspicious Opening of Convention Which May Have Far-Reaching Results.

Toronto, February 18.—Delegates to the 47th annual convention of the Ontario Grand Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance from all over the province were present last night at a banquet in honor of the officers and members of the Grand Council tendered by the Toronto District Council, and the event was a most auspicious opening for what promises to be the most important meeting in the history of the organization.

The occasion was also the formal opening of the splendid new Temple at the corner of Dovercourt Road and Queen street.

The Assembly Hall, in which the banquet was held, was decorated with bunting, and four large Canadian flags were draped behind the head table. Fastened to the gallery railings on each side were long streamers, one bearing the words 'Destroy the Treating System,' and the other 'Banish the Bar,' marking the advanced policy of both parties in the local legislature in regard to the cause of temperance.

Several members of the Provincial Parliament, representing both sides of the House, were among the guests of honor.

POINT TO THE PUBLIC TEMPERANCE ENLIGHTENMENT

The keynote of the various addresses was, of course, the remarkable change in the attitude of the public during recent years in regard to the question of temperance.

Mayor Hocken emphasized the fact that the young generation were being educated to regard the use of intoxicating liquor as one of the most injurious habits that could be fallen into.

Mr. W. D. M'Pherson, M.P.P., made an eloquent speech in responding to the toast to Canada. He spoke of the great problem of assimilating the vast numbers of foreigners who poured into Canada in a steady stream. This could only be done, he said, by every individual assuming his fair share of responsibility. The question of temperance was a very important one in this connection. 'It is of prime importance that our family life be kept pure and sweet,' he said. 'We must never give it a free rein that will lead to the terrible condition brought about by divorce in the great republic to the south of us.'

Mr. J. C. Elliott, M.P.P., who responded to the toast to 'Our Cause,' in the absence of Mr. N. W. Rowell, after taking pains to impress upon his hearers that the gathering was purely non-political, made a fervid speech in support of the policy of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature.

Ex-Ald. J. A. Austin quoted statistics showing the advance of the temperance cause. There were 2500 licenses in Ontario seven years ago, while to-day there were only 1600.

INSPECT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Risks of Infection of Children By Milk Said to be Great.

A movement is being started in Montreal to have all cows which supply milk for consumption in the city inspected for tuberculosis. According to estimates prepared by Dr. C. H. J. Hastings, Toronto's medical health officer, nearly fifty percent of the milch cows are suffering from bovine tuberculosis throughout the country, and about twenty-nine percent of the children that show signs of tuberculosis have that disease of a bovine type, proving that they get it from cow's milk.

At the City Hall, Montreal, it was said that there is no tubercular tests of cows in the vicinity of Montreal, and that the foregoing figures would probably obtain for this city.

It is suggested that the city get power to have all cows afflicted with tuberculosis slaughtered and compensation provided for their owners as in British Columbia.

MONTREAL MAN HURT.

S. McLaughlin Has Arm Broken in Railway Smash in West.

Earl Grey, Sask., Feb. 18.—A spread rail caused the derailment of the Canadian Pacific Railway train No. 59 on the Kirkella branch, one mile east of here, yesterday afternoon. The smoker turned over and was badly wrecked.

The following passengers were injured:

S. McLaughlin, of the J. Coristine Company, Montreal, arm broken.

John E. Stear, Southey, Sask., head cut; J. Jampolsky and S. Sandermursky, Lipton, Sask., faces cut; D. W. Anderson, Girvin, Sask., cut and bruised; G. H. Anderson, Cupar, Sask., three scalp wounds; Frank Bartok, Plunkett, Sask., cut and bruised; W. A. Lawrence, of the Tilden Gurney Company, Winnipeg, head cut and shoulder injured.

The Hon. W. R. Motherwell, was one of the passengers on the train, but escaped injury.

GUN FATALITY NEAR CORNWALL

Herbert Wright Killed Through the Accidental Discharge of His Gun.

Cornwall, Feb. 19.—Herbert Wright, 20 years of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wright, of Mille Roches, was killed yesterday while shooting.

The victim and his brother Hubert had been engaged in chopping wood in a bush on John Ransom's farm at the back of Mille Roches. At noon Hubert went for his junch but Herbert remained in the bush to do some shooting. When his brother returned he missed Herbert but thought he would turn up soon. At three o'clock a dog appeared on the scene in a very excited state. The boy followed the dog and discovered the body of his brother under a wire fence. Apparently he had endeavored to get through the fence and in doing so the trigger of his gun got caught and discharged the gun, the bullet going through his head.

BOYCOTT JEWS IN WARSAW.

Vienna, Feb. 22.—According to reports received here from Warsaw, a boycott against the Jews on political grounds is spreading rapidly throughout Russian Poland. Of the 21,000 commercial houses and stores in Warsaw 9,700 are in the hands of Jews. In the clothing trade, for instance, the Jews have 1,046 business places, while the Christians have 999.

TAMPERED WITH BALLOT BOX

Alleged Attempt to Change the Local Option Vote at Clinton, Ont.

Toronto, Feb. 22. — According to the temperance people, a radical change was effected in the Clinton local option vote between the returning officer's announcement and the time the scrutiny of the ballots commenced before the junior county judge of Huron.

When the town constable placed the ballot boxes in a cell, and locked the door, the result was stated as follows: For, 332; against, 214. — Carried.

When the ballots were submitted to the judge, the figures were: For, 316; against, 227. Besides there were two ballots, with a cross both for and against.

Mr. William Proudfoot, K.C., and Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C., asked Chief Justice Falconbridge to direct the county judge to take evidence on the alleged tampering with the ballot box or boxes. His Lordship granted the application.

The judge of Huron did not think that he could take evidence in this connection on a scrutiny. Mr. Proudfoot did not agree with him, hence the motion before the chief justice.

STOCKBREEDERS' NEW RAILWAY RATE

Cheap Haulage For Carloads of Heifers and Milch Cows to the West.

Stockbreeders in Quebec and Ontario have been granted a new railway rate, coming into force last week, that is expected to result in a greatly increased sale for their stock in the Western Provinces.

Stockbreeders on the line of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways can now ship their stock to the West at a rate that is more than thirty percent lower than that previously in operation. As an instance of the new rate it may be mentioned that a car load of Milch cows and heifers, weighing 20,000 pounds can now be shipped from any point east of Montreal to a Western point — say Lethbridge — for $109, while in the past this would have cost the stockbreeder $154. From points in Quebec the tariff is just a little higher than from towns in Ontario owing to the increased haulage necessary. Stockbreeders can obtain particulars of the rates applying from their district by referring to the table of rates for settlers' effects, the rate for carloads of heifers and milch cows being now the same as for these settlers effects.

The new rate only refers, however, to shipments of heifers and milch cows, and these must be in carloads and accompanied by a certificate obtained from a Dominion veterinary inspector of the health and soundness of the animals. As a result of this precaution it is hoped to protect Western farmers from becoming the possessors of unsuitable animals.

The new rate has been fixed with a view to helping in the development of mixed farming in Western Canada. This question is now a serious one in the Western Provinces and in many districts there are fewer cattle at present than there were five years ago in spite of big increases in population.

POLICE BATTLE IN A CHINESE GAMBLING DEN

Although outnumbered four to one, Lieut. Savard and half a dozen of his men last week succeeded in subduing twenty four Celestials found in a gambling house at 48 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, and after a hand to hand struggle took them into custody, not, however, till furniture had been smashed, a stove upset, and the place generally turned upside down. Not for years have such a large number of Chinese been arrested in a single raid, and it is a long time since they have put up a fight against the police.

When the door of the place was thrown open that evening, the raiding party was nearly swept off its feet by the rush of Celestials. The small party of police was pushed by force of numbers into the narrow hallway, where a desperate hand to hand struggle took place. The Chinese fought fiercely, but were finally overpowered by the police, who were outnumbered four to one. Eighteen of those arrested were found in the fan-tan rooms on the first floor, while the remainder were caught in the basement, where two opium layouts and a large quantity of the drug raw, and in the cooked form, were discovered. Lieut. Savard and his men found the place to be in a most filthy condition, and the attention of the civic health authorities will be directed to it.

MONTREAL'S MILLIONS

Value of Assessed Property in City Exeeds $600,000,000.

Mr. P. Collins, assistant city treasurer, sent a report to the Board of Control yesterday, saying that the borrowing power of the city for this year is $12,000,000. The revised figures of municipal valuation for the year are: Gross, $636,213,825; exemptions, $136,350,619; net valuation, $500,213,825, an increase of $119,065,619 over the preceding year. The gross valuation in 1911 was $120,119,419 for examptions, $381,148,206 for net assessed value, and $501,267,625 gross valuation. In every ward gains have been recorded. St. George's Ward leads with a gross valuation of $95,806,650, and net valuation of $73,622,350; St. Andrew's Ward is second, with a gross valuation of $68,587,370 and a net valuation of $42,395,090; St. Lawrence Ward is third, with a gross valuation of $46,770,915 and a net valuation of $37,296,365. The smallest down town ward is east, with a gross valuation of $16,216,400 and a net valuation of $11,508,950.

DEMAND FOR FURS MORE THAN SUPPLY

Official Declares People Are Being Supplied With Rabbit Skins as 'Black Lynx.'

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The Agricultural Cammittee has taken up a new line and heard from Mr. Walter Jones, an officer of the Conservation Commission, something of the fox farming industry that is making fortunes for some of the men who have engaged in it in the province of Quebec and in various parts of the country. Mr. Jones has made a detailed study of the industry visiting all the larger fox farms, and has prepared a report which will be issued shortly.

He tells the committee that the silver fox industry of Eastern Canada is to-day easily worth five million dollars, and that the raising of fur-bearing animals under artificial conditions in Canada is bringing in three or four times as much as the wool and hides of the whole sheep industry.

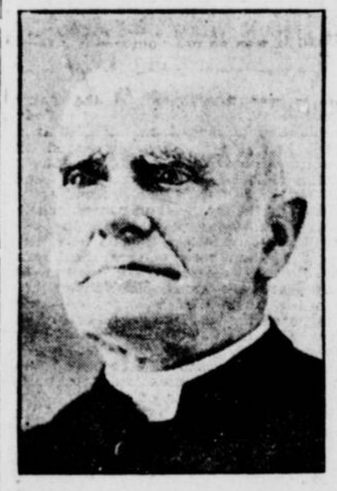
There is to-day, he declares, a crisis in the fur trade since the demand for furs is tremendously larger than ever before, while the natural supply is failing at an alarming rate. He presented tables showing that in the last ten years the price of every leading variety of fur had increased from 80 to 580 per cent., and that furs of animals that were once absolutely despised were to-day sold at high prices.

'Most of all the furs worn by poorer people on the streets to-day are nothing but rabbit,' he said, 'and they pay fifteen to twenty dollars for that when it is called black lynx. A person needs to be an expert in buying furs to-day.'

Mr. Jones believed that the Government should give attention and encouragement to the fur industry, particularly when Canada had the climate that produced the best skins in the world. The members of the committee were particularly impressed by his declaration that undoubtedly the Persian lamb could be successfully raised in Canada, as was clearly shown by recent experiments in the United States.

THE LATE REV. R. K. BLACK, OF GRANBY.

The late Rev. R. K. Black, of Granby, Que., one of the veteran Congregational ministers of Canada, whose funeral took place on Saturday, Feb. 15, was 87 years of age on Sunday, February 2nd. On that day he read the Scriptures at the morning service in the church. A week later he was taken with the grippe, but up to the day of his death he maintained his strength and his friends had no thought of the end being so near. His heart weakened very suddenly, however, and he passed away with scarcely any warning. His daughters, his pastor, and the nurse were at the bedside.



THE REV. R. K. BLACK.

The Rev. R. K. Black was born in Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, Feb. 2nd, 1826, and was the son of the Rev. John Black, Congregational Minister in that place. When a youth Mr. Black came to Canada, and for a short time clerked in a store in St. John, N.B. His mind was turned toward the Christian Ministry, and he entered the Congregational College, Toronto, Ont., graduating in 1852. He began work in the county of Lanark, where he, along with his wife, nee Mary Soulls, spent twelve years. Here he organized the parish of Middleville, Hopetown and Rosetta, his ministry was greatly blessed. From this parish he went to Milton, N.S., where he remained eleven years. This, too, was a happy and successful pastorate. He then moved to Granby, P.Q., where he remained nine years, during which time the old church was burnt, and the present church was built. During this pastorate he formed friendships in Granby which led him to make Granby his home when he retired in 1892. Mrs. Black was in poor health, and Mr. Black retired from the active ministry. For more than twenty years Mr Black was a most faithful and loyal member of the church of which he once was pastor, teaching in the Sabbath School, acting on the Deaconate, and for the past four or five years has been Pastor Emeritus. He was a constant worker in the church, and a most faithful pastor of the sick and shut-in. During his retired life he knew no denominational lines, but visited all the people, and has been known as 'Father Black.'

He always took a deep interest in the wider work of the Churches, the colleges, home missions, foreign missions, Bible society, the American Board, the London Missionary Society were dear to him and received contributions from him. His pastorates were not short. He was a permanent kind of man of sterling worth who loved to go abroad and bring back to his parish something of the benefit of his travel. He crossed the Atlantic eleven times, and has travelled in Canada, east and west. The Congregational Churches of Canada recognized his worth by electing him as chairman of the Congregational Union, the highest executive office in the church.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Black, two boys and three girls. John who is buried in Rosetta, Ont.; Mr. Chas. H. Black, Winnipeg, Man.; Miss Susan, Dedham, Mass.; and the Misses Minnie and Lottie, of Granby, P.Q.

London, Feb. 22.— Lord Knollys is about to resign as secretary to the King because of age.

He has been an officer of the Royal Household for forty-five years.

The delicate flavor, the supurb quality, the purity and economy in use, are the inherent recommendations of "SALADA."

"SALADA"

Tea is sold only in Sealed Lead Packets. Black, Mixed, or Natural Green.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

BROKEN PROMISE COSTS $2,500.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 19.—Miss Mary Person was given $2,500 in the Supreme Court to soothe a broken heart caused by C. Lingens' action when he refused to marry her.

COAL GAS POISONS KINGSTON AMILY.

Kingston, Feb. 20. — William Suddard, his wife, and two children were found this morning in an almost helpless state from escaping coal gas. Miss Suddard is still quite ill, but all the children are out of danger.

IMMIGRATION RUSH NEARING.

During the last two days many special trains have passed through Montreal with about 400 passengers from Europe via. Portland and Halifax for Ontario and Western Canada. Though the tide of immigration into Canada is now practically unchecked through the twelve months of the year, recent figures indicate that the annual rush will shortly begin.

THAW DYNAMITE BEFORE STOVE

Nelson, B.C., Feb. 21.— An explosion at Brilliant yesterday, resulted in the death of two Doukhobors. Two others had legs broken, another an arm blown off and an eye injured, and two others were otherwise injured. The men were sitting around a stove thawing out dynamite, when the explosion occurred. Both the dead men are married and have families. One or two of the injured will probably die.

MR. S. GAMBLE DIES IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—Samuel Gamble, manager and joint proprietor of Murphy, Gamble, Limited, of this city, died of heart failure in a local hospital yesterday afternoon. He was being prepared for an operation for abdominal trouble. Deceased came here from Montreal 22 years ago as manager for John Murphy & Co., dry goods, later being taken into to the firm by his father-in-law, Mr. Murphy. He leaves a widow and three children.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OPEN CONFERENCE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Two sessions of the Grand Council of Ontario Royal Templars of Temperance were held yesterday, while last evening was occupied by an elocution contest in the Templars' Hall.

At the afternoon session a resolution was adopted in which the action of the executive in removing the offices of the general council from Hamilton to Toronto was endorsed, thus making the Templars headquarters for Toronto. Miss Erma Adcock won the elocution prize at the evening session.

TECUMSEH CENTENARY.

Chatham, Ont., Feb. 18.—Plans are on foot to commemorate the centenary of Tecumseh's death on October 5 of this year by fighting over again the battle of Moraviantown.

Mr. Edwin Beattie, Indian agent, of Highgate, urges the holding of a first division militia field day on that occasion. Representations have been made to the Hon. Col. Hughes, who has declared his willingness to be present.

In all probability the occasion will also be commemorated by the laying of the corner stone of a Tecumseh monument in this city.

GRAIN GROWERS BUY UP LARGE TIMBER LIMITS.

Winnipeg, February 20.—A transaction that promises to have very far-reaching effects was consummated a few days ago, whereby the Grain Growers' Grain Company purchased timber limits near FortGeorge, British Columbia, comprising about 300,000,000 feet of lumber, at a price of about $1.50 per 1,000 feet. It is said to be the intention of the Grain Growers to hold this as a reserve supply with the idea of establishing lumber yards at different points in the province for the purpose of supplying farmers and settlers with lumber at reasonable prices.

PROPRIETOR'S RIGHTS UPHELD.

The rights of riparian proprietors to the power possibilities of the waters fronting their holding has been upheld in the Superior Court in the suit of the estate de Beaujeu against the Cedar Rapids Power Company. $4,500 was tendered by the company as the actual intrinsic value of the land owned by plaintiffs on two islands, Isle aux Vaches and Isle au Point du Moulin, but Chief Justice Davidson awarded $80,000 and $62,000 respectively. In addition to this award of $142,000, the owners ask $34,000 for their rights on Isle Bedard for which the company offered $200 and this may also have to be decided by the court.

URGES NEED OF CITY PLANNING

New Westminster, B. C., Feb. 19.—An interesting visit was paid by the annual convention of the B. C. Road Superintendents to New Westminster, the city founded by the original sappers and miners in 1859. The visitors were much impressed by the paving and other street improvements in the city, and spent a profitable day visiting the asylum colony farm, listening to the expert addresses and being entertained at dinner by the City Council.

A well reasoned plea for civic planning was made by Mr. J. W. Blackman, the city engineer of New Westminster, who showed what great opportunities were being offered in the West, of building beautiful cities to make the most of their beautiful surroundings.

MR. CROWTHER MAKES CORRECTION.

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The Hon. T. W Crothers, Minister of Labor, drew attention in the House of Commons last night to a press despatch from Montreal, in which he was reported to have said: 'I have not much sympathy with the labor unions, but have a very strong sympathy for the workingman.'

'The latter I did say,' said the Minister, 'but the former half of the sentence I did not say. It expresses directly the opposite of what I said, and I do not understand how it could have found its way into the newspapers, because I spent some time in speaking of the benefits labor unions had conferred upon workingmen.'

The Hon. Mr. Crothers added that on the occasion in question he had referred to the hardships endured by labor in the past, which conditions had largely disappeared under the beneficial influences of trades unions, legislation and a more enlightened public opinion.

CAUGHT HERRING IN WASTEPAPER BASKET.

A unique condition is reported at the present time in the harbor of Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Myriads of herring are swarming close to the shore and attracting numbers of visitors to watch the moving banks of silver that gleam and scintillate just below the surface of the water. All kinds of methods are being employed to scoop them out of the water—in many cases simply for the sport of the thing, the fish being immediately returned to their native element. Some mess boys from one of the ships let down a wire waste paper basket and brought up a full load at the first attempt, while an ordinary bucket let down met with equal success. In one case the herring managed to completely turn over a seine net which they had filled. The run will last for another couple of months.

CANADA'S TRADE SHOWS GENERAL INCREASE

Ottawa, February 20.—During the ten months, from the beginning of the fiscal year to the end of January, the customs revenue of Canada amounted to $94,328,836. During the corresponding period in 1911-12, the customs revenue was $70,268,252, the increase being $24,061,584. This works out at an increase of over 34 perecent.

The total trade of Canada in January, 1913, was $75,871,000, as against $63,680,000, an increase of over $12,000,000, or nearly 20 percent. For the ten months ending January 31 last the total trade was $884,332,000, as against $711,199,000 in the corresponding period in the last fiscal year, an increase of $173,133,000, or nearly one-quarter.

The imports in January last were $52,752,000, as against $38,662,000 a year ago, an increase of $14,090,000, or not far short of 40 percent. For the ten months' period the imports were $549,445,000, an increase of $128,000,000 over the $421,114,000 of the ten months' period of 1911-12.

The exports in January, 1913, were $19,370,000, as against $19,527,000 in January, 1912. In the ten months' period just concluded, the domestic exports were $298,022,000, as against $246,442,000 in the same period a year ago.

WILL NEWFOUNDLAND JOIN CONFEDERATION?

Ottawa, Feb. 21.— Mr. William Wyatt, a St. John's, Newfoundland, manufacturer, is here to-day, interviewing Parliamentarians on a Confederation mission. He says there is a strong feeling for union in Newfoundland, as a relief from combines, but that, what is required is a campaign to explain the benefits. Politicians there, he adds, are afraid of the question.

COMMITTEE BRISK WITH BANK ACT

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—The Bank Act was up in committee again to-day. On Major Sharpe's motion comparative reports of banks since the last revision of the Act, will be produced, embracing statements of stock, capital, new stock issues, dividends, bonuses and circulation.

The seven clauses respecting powers of curators were held over on the suggestion of Mr. Thornton, of Durham, who said there was much dissatisfaction over the handling of assets of defunct banks.

There was no objection to the section retaining the double liability of shareholders, but that authorizing calls on shareholders after insolvency was held over.

The clause imposing a $20 penalty on any one who mutilates or defaces a bill passed.

Clauses relating to annual statements, auditors' reports, securities, privileged loans and prohibited business were reserved for later action.

The $50 per day penalty on monthly returns was concurred in, but the clause making note issues the first charge in case of insolvency, was deferred.

The committee ratified the clause prohibiting undue preference to certain shareholders. Several other clauses and schedules stand over. Out of 160 clauses 55 have been passed.

The committee adjourned till next Monday.

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$3 Costume Skirt for $1, carr. paid.

$3 SKIRT for $1 CARR. PAID, FREE OFFER

Blouse or Overall Free. We cannot give you $2 in cash, but we can and will give you it in value. We will make for any reader of the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' a magnificent 7-gored tailor built Yorkshire Serge Costume Skirt, a real good walking width, and perfect to a stitch, in either Navy, Black, Grey, Wine, Myrtle, Brown, or Helio, for $1.00 only, carr. paid, together with our special offer of a blouse or overall free to every purchaser. It is only by making in enormous quantities that we are enabled to supply these lovely garments at the price. Don't delay. Mail your measurements and a $1 bill, and we will make and despatch at once, carriage paid. Address Dept. 260, **Skirts Unlimited, Godwin Street, Bradford, England.**

AGRICULTURE

Claims Ayrshire Breed as Cattle of Future

Big Meeting of Breeders at Montreal Extols Its Merits; Fine Records of Milk and Butter Production; Best Adapted to Western Conditions.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association held in the Monument National, Montreal, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic in the hostory of the Association. Naturally the largest number of delegates attended from the Province of Quebec. Ontario was well rpresented, and there were also representatives from the Maritime Provinces, and the veteran breeder, A. H. Trimbl, of Red Deer, Alta., represented the western provinces.

The reports presented indicated great progress and increased interest. The registrations showed an increase of 424 over 1911; members 140, and the Association shows a balance of $4,735, and a total increase of assets for the year of $1,514.20.

The following questions were discussed:—

The organizing of a Canadian National Live Stock Exhibition, which was entertained favorably, and a committee composed of John McKee, Norwich, Ont., Alex. Hume, Manie, Ont., and H. C. Hamill, Box Grove, Ont., were appointed to take up this matter with the other breed associations at the proper time.

Some of the members complained that the transportation accorded them to and from exhibitions was not as expeditious as the carrying of live stock warranted, and that between some exhibitions full rates were charged exhibitors.

The following resolution was passed:—

'That we recommend to the secretary of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association that he memorialize the railway companies that they pay greater attention to the transportation of our live stock, and particularly dairy cattle, to and from exhibitions; that they transport them more expeditiously, and grant a half rate fare from one exhibition to another, where it does no not now exist.'

At the last annual meeting a resolution was passed that the secretary memorialize th Live Stock Commissioners of the various provinces to introduce legislation, that milk be paid for at cheeseries, condensaries and by the city firms, who handle milk for consumption, by the amount of total solids it contains. The folowing memorial was sent to all the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, 'That, whereas, at least nine-tenths of the milk delivered to cheeseries, condensaries, and in the towns and cities in Canada is paid for by weight, irrespective of quality. That experiments carried on at our cheese factories, agricultural colleges and experiment stations, all prove most conclusively that the richer the milk the more cheese can be made from a given quantity. That milk containing 12.50 to 14 percent of total solids is superior to milk containing lower percentages of solids for the purpose of making either chese, condensed or dried milk, as well as for human consumption in the towns and cities of our Dominion. That, under the present system a great injustice is imposed on the consuming public of our towns and cities by compelling them to pay the full market price for milk which in some cases, according to the report of the Ontario Milk Commission, contained as low as 1.91 percent fat, and 9.07 percent of solids. That, under the present system there is no incentive to dairy farmers to breed strains of cattle yielding a superior quality of milk. That such being the case, we therefore request that our Federal Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the provincial Departments of Agriculture in the various provinces, in the best interats of the dairy industry, and of the consuming public in the towns and cities, will investigate this matter, with a view to introducing legislation, making it compulsory to pay for milk in proportion to the food value it actually contains.'

The Federal Ministers of Agriculture claimed that this was a matter within the purview of the Provincial Legislatures and municipalities, whil some of the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture considered it within the scope of the Federal Parliament to enact such legislation. The secretary was instructed to impress upon the Federal and Provincial Ministers of Agriculture the importance of the memorial sent them last year.

During the year Canadian Ayrshire breeders have lost from their number, one who was held in high esteem by his fellow breeders, and one who has done much to improve and cause an increased interest in Ayrshire cattle. The members desired 'to place on record our sense of the great loss which the Ayrshire interests of Canada have sustained by the decase, during the past year, of the late Mr. Robert Hunter, of Maxville, Ont.'

The resolution added: 'Few men, during the past twenty years, have done as much to promote the Ayrshire interests of Canada as has Mr. Hunter, and we desire to tender to the bereaved widow, and family of the deceased, our sincere sympathy in the loss they have sustained.'

The secretary announced that the cost of printing the Herd Book and Annual was becoming excessive, and that a scheme had been formulated by the Record Board, whereby the Herd Book and Annual could be published at a slight advance on cost. This plan meant the entering in to a contract with a certain firm for ten years. This firm to print all the publications issued by the Record Board, furnishing first class material at a reasonable advance on cost of publication.

Mr. Brant, of the Record Board presented a case on behalf of the record committee and a resolution was passed endorsing the scheme and authorizing the president and secretary to sign the necessary contract.

GRANTS TO DAIRY TESTS.

The following resolutions were passed re grant to dairy tests:

'That a grant of $200 be made to the Ayrshire classes in the dairy tests at each of the three winter fairs, Guelph, Amherst and Ottawa. If the amount of fifty cents per member paid to the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association does not equal $200, that this amounts be made up out of the funds of the association and be given to the Ayreshire classes in the dairy test at the Guelph winter fair.

'That $50 for an Ayrshire cow, $60 for a three-year-old heifer, $50 for a two-year-old heifer be given as champion prizes at Guelph, Amherst and Ottawa winter fairs, providing the highest scoring at these fairs be made by registered Ayrshires in the dairy test. All Ayrshires competing to be recorded n the Canadian Ayrshire herd book.

The following amount are to be given as grants to exhibitions, 1913: Toronto $150, to be given to herd of one bull and four females under 2 years, females to be bred and all owned by exhibitor. 1st, $30; 2nd, $25; 3rd, $20; 4th, $15; 5th, $10. Brandon $150, and Mr. Wm. Braid as delegate to see to the apportionment. London $50, on condition that they duplicate the amount. Sherbrooke $75 on condition that it be duplicated. Ottawa $75, the above amounts in each case to be given to four of the best and one sire, to be bred and owned by exhibition. Quebec $50, Fredericton $50, Halifax 50, Charlottetown $50, Winnipeg $50, Regina $50, Calgary $50, Edmonton $50, Saskatoon $25, Red Deer $25, Victoria $25, New Westminster $50, Chatham $25.

This being the meeting at which the Eastern directors were nominated, the following were elected: R. R. Nese, Howick, Que.; G. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N.B.; F. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; M. St. Marie, Moes River, Que.; the Hon. Wm. Owens, Montreal, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; James Bryson, Brysonville, Que.

Those, with the Western directors, form the board for the current year.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. Wm. Stewart, of Menie, Ont., was elected president and Mr. G. C. P. McIntyre, of Sussex, N.B., vice-president; H. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, was reappointed secretary. The following were nominated as delegates to Fair Boards:

Toronto: W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

London: A. Kaine, Bryson; Geo. Hill, Delaware, Ont.

Ottawa: R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.

Sherbrooke: Jas. Roden, Danville, Que.

Fredericton: G. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N.B.

Halifax: John Retson, Truro, N.S.

Charlottetown: Jas. Easton, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Chatham: Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham, N.B.

Brandon: Wm. Braid, Oak River, Man.

Amherst: W. Fair, F. S. Black, Amherst, N.S.

Regina: F. O. H. Harrison, Pense, Sask.

Calgary: Rowland Ness, DeWinton, Alta.

Dom. Cattle Breeders': W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., and W. W. Ballantyen, Stratford, Ont.

Winter Fair, Ottawa: Jas. Bryson, Byrsonville, Que.

Winnipeg: Hugh McCall, Winnipeg, Man.

Edmonton: J. G. Clark, Irma, Alta.

New Westminster: Edwin A. Wells, Sardis, B.C.

Quebec: Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul, L'Ermite, Que.

Victoria: Sam Shannon, Cleverdale, B.C.

JUDGES FOR 1913.

The following are the judges recommended by the association for 1913, the second in each case being reserve:

Toronto, D. Drummond, Ottawa, Ont.; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que. London, Wm. Hunter, Grimsby, Ont.; Geo. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Ottawa, Prof. H. Barton, Macdonald College; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont. Sherbrooke, Geo. McCormick, Rockton, Ont.; John McKee, Norwich, Ont. Regina, A. Kaine, Byron, Ont.; Wellington, Hardy, Roland, Man. Winnipeg, F. S. Peer, Ithaca, N.Y.; Geo. Steele, Glenboro, Man. Calgary, A. Hume, Menie, Ont.; W. J. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont. New Westminster, Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que. Vancouver, P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; Victoria, G. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N.B.; R. Robertson, Nappan, N.S. Quebec, Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que. Three Rivers, Thos. Drysdale, Allan's Corners, Que.; Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, Que. Halifax, D. Drummond, Ottawa, Ont.; Wm. Stewart, Menie, Ont. Chatham, Wm. Stewart, Menie, Ont.; D. Drummond, Ottawa, Ont. Fredericton, John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que. Brandon, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que.; A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta. Edmonton, R. Robertson, Nappan, N.S.; G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alta. Red Deer, G. C. P. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N. B.; R. Robertson, Nappan, N.S. Saskatoon, Hugh McCall, Winnipeg, Man.; A. Kaine, Byron, Ont. Lethbridge, W. J. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.; A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta. Prince Albert, J. G. Clarke, Irma, Alta.; Hugh McCall, Winnipeg, Man. Charlottetown, P.E.I., John McKee, Norwich, Ont.; Wm. Stewart, Menie, Ont.

BREED OF GREAT PRODUCERS.

Mr. W. Stewart, in his president's address, said it is with no small degree of pride I welcome you to the 42nd annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The year 1912 shows a marked advancement in the work of our Association. This is shown in the increase in members, as well as in the number of registrations and entries to the Record of Performance test. The increased number of transfers indicates that more Ayrshires are changing hands, causing almost a phenominal demand. Last, but not least, our finances show a substantial increase over former years. The increased charge for recording bulls and transfers has not reduced the number recorded. All this indicates the popularity of the Ayrshire breed. Further, the influence of the Ayrshire breed is being felt in the dairy world as never before. We have a strong combination—breed, type, plus production.

In the excitement of making large records, there is a danger of overlooking type and form, which, combined with large records of milk and fat, makes the dairy cow valuable. Let correct type combined with utility continue to be the slogan of the Ayrshire breeders of Canada, and our favorites will maintain the high position in the dairy world to which they have attained. During the year just closed, the official test work has proved that our breed has many great producers, while Ayrshire men aspired to the 20,000-lb. record. We hardly expected it was so near our reach. Last fall it was announced to the dairy world that a Canadian bred cow, Jean Armour, now owned by Mrs. Shantt, West Berlin, N.H., had surpassed all previous records, having produced within the year 20,174 lbs. milk and 905 lbs. of butter, which, valued at 25 cents per lb., netter her owner nearly $226. This cow now holds the record for production in the Ayrshire world. When we consider that Jean Armour is 12 years of age, we realize that there are great possibilities before the owners of younger cows of this noted breed. Canadian Ayrshires, like Canadian men, make good wherever they go. The fact of this cow making such a handsome record proves that the breed has great staying qualities. To the breeder of this cow, Mr. John McKee, of Norwich, Ont., we convey our heartiest congratulations, and trust he may long be spared to breed Ayrshires as true to form and capable of production as Jean Armour.

The Record of Performance test is becoming more popular, and each year find increased entries. This test is the best means to determine the ability of our cows and of bringing them into the limelight of our best customers. The rules governing the Canadian test, while more consistent with every-day conditions, are more exacting than the rules governing the official tests in the United States, consequently higher records may be made over there.

IMPORTATION OF AYRSHIRES.

Large importations were made by R. R. Ness and J. D. Duncan. A few others brought smaller lots. Those familiar with the Ormstown sale last June, will realize that the lot brought over by Mr. Ness were the best the country could produce. Those of Mr. Duncan were selected by himself and do him credit, as a visit to his stable will show. We welcome any one to our ranks who will enter into the game with as much self-confidence and pride as he has done.

Owing to repeated outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in England, importations have been suspended for a time. We hope, however, that there will be no further outbreaks, and we may have the opportunity again to import this season.

It was my pleasure to visit Scotland last spring in company with R. R. Ness. We visited many of the leading Ayrshire breeders and inspected their herds. To fully appreciate the Ayrshire cow one has to see her in her native heath, to hear her spoken of by the Scotchman, as she to him excels all others.

I would that we Canadian breeders had the same enthusiasm to perpetuate and bring to perfection this noble breed. In feeding and rearing calves and young stock they have no equals. The calves are fed to grow and develop so that they reach the maximum weight at maturity. The Scotchman makes no mistake by breeding to scrub and immature sires. He is careful in the selection of the sire. He allows no animal of nondescript breeding to head his herd.

His females are allowed to come to their growth before freshening, consequently we find large, well-developed cows, profitable at production and reproduction. The fad of having the heifer freshen at two years old is not encouraged, consequently constitutional vigor is not sacrified to milk flow.

In the matter of feeding, rearing and breeding, Canadian breeders can take a lesson from the Scotchman. It is of great importance that our Ayrshires should be up to the standard of the breed, and especially in regard to size. These are the class of cows that our customers are wanting today. We must be prepared to cater to their desires and satisfy them in this regard.

The leading auction sale was the consignment sale last June, where 88 animals sold for $28,670, an average of $325.75 each. At the Hunter Sale the previous year the average for 117 head was $343.50 a head. At the sale of A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont., the week following the Ormstown sale, 72 animals brought $15,535, an average of $213.25 per head. The former sale was largely made up of imported stock, many of the latter were record cows and their descendants.

The West continues to take our Ayrshires and Ayrshire grades in large numbers. We should be most particular to send out there only high class animals, creditable to the breed and the breeder alike, and thus advertise and popularize our breed, which we believe is best adapted to western conditions.

MILK QUALITIES OF THE BREED.

As the high quality of the milk from Ayrshires becomes known by our city friends the greater the demand for this best of all lacteal fluids. The milk producer has to suit his customers and consequently purchase Ayrshire cows. For this purpose alone over 500 Ayrshire grade cows were taken from one section alone during be seen and it is a recognized fact the past year. The reason is plain to that the Ayrshire produces a most desirable milk for the table, for invalids and for feeding infants, and so because her milk has no equal we call her the milk cow. Her milk has an average of about 3.8 to 4 per cent. of fat, and is evenly balanced between butter and camein. The fat is oil instead of tallow and the curd is friable instead of leathery, two qualities which make the milk easily digested and adapted to the feeding of infants. The lives, the health and growth of children being of paramount importance, the Ayrshire should be called a milk cow, and especially a children's cow.

The many good qualities of the Ayrshire indicated, breed excellence, which combined with individual superiority is popularizing our breed far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine breeders of a few years ago. We have accomplished and made great progress during the past few years. This fact prompts and encourages us on to greater achievements in the days that are yet to come.

We want to give full consideration to the business to come before this meeting and legislate in the interests of our favourite breed. We should consider the advisability of making an exhibit at the great Panama exhibition to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

NOTED AYRSHIRE BREEDER IS DEAD.

We regret to have to report the death of Mr. Robert Hunter which occurred at his home at Maxville on August 27th last after a prolonged illness. Mr. Hunter was most active in promoting Ayrshire interests since coming to Canada over 20 years ago. For two years he filled acceptably the position of president, and was one if the committee to draft the present uniform scale of points for the Ayrshire breed. He was well and widely kniwn in Canada and the United States as a notable importer and breeder of 'Our Favourites.' He was a man of fine character and sterling worth. He will be much missed in our ranks, but we trust we younger breeders may be emulated by his example and success.

In conclusion, I beg to thank those who so ably assisted me in carrying out my duties as your president in 1912. The year was a most pleasant one, and as I hand over the trust you confided in me one year ago to my sucessor, I do so with increased confidence in the breed of our choice and their capability to produce and reproduce, and their adaptability to all conditions so much so, that I believe they will be the cow of the future.

The report of the Secretary and other business will be given in next week's issue.

'FRIAR TUCK,' AN ENGLISH SHIRE STALLION.
Property of Sir Herbert Leon.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt ==and Weeds

Expert Advises Saskatchewan Farmers How to Deal With Evil.

Prof. T. N. Willing, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, speaking before the convention of agricultural societies at the college, on the problem of weeds, why and how they should be destroyed.

'The geat loss to farmers,' he said, 'was from weeds not mentioned in the weed ordinance, but from native plants with which familiarity led to carelessness. Weeds add to the cost of transportation of grain.' The speaker showed test-tubes of grain which he had secured from the grain inspectors' office at Winnipeg, and which showed the percentage of screenings to be found in the average car submitted for inspection. The tube of wheat showed 9 percent screenings, oats 11 percent, and flax 16 percent. There were samples of flax showing 50 and 30 percent of dockage.

'All this foreign matter,' he continued, 'had to be paid for in transportation, and last year's crop would mean 4,000 cars more than the grain would require.

HOW TO FIGHT WEEDS.

'To fight the weed seeds a proper selection of grain crop was required, and the use of a drag harrow on the growing crop was advocated. In the old country it was sometimes even to-day customary to hoe between the drills of wheat, but this was manifestly not to be advocated for Saskatchewan farmers. The proper time to harrow the crop and kill the weeds was just as the grain was beginning to come through the surface. After the grain was several inches high harrowing was not advisable.'

Prof. Willing advised the cleaning of grain at the time of threshing as a preventitive measure. Sheep were the most valuable agency to keep down the weeds. At the close of his address he conducted a round table conference at which he untangled the knotty problems of a number of the delegates, dealing with the various weeds. Canada and sow thistles which were referred to, were prevalent in Manitoba, and would shortly spread to Saskatchewan.

'The time to fight Canada thistles,' he said, 'was when they were in the weakest condition, when in bud. They should be ploughed under or cut down.'

Icing Will Not Retard Buds

'It would be money spent in vain,' commented R. B. Cruickshank, horticultural expert of the Ohio College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, when shown recent newspaper reports of efforts by an eastern fruit grower to retard development of his fruit by placing 100 tons of ice per acre around his trees. Spring conditions were said to prevail, and the grower feared that the trees would leaf out and the leaves and flower buds be destroyed by later low temperatures. By placing the ice around the trees he expected to freeze the ground sufficiently to delay root action, and possibly to cool the atmosphere. 'There have been many experiments,' explained the horticulturist,' which show conclusively that the action of buds is absolutely independent of any root development. With a plant rooted in frozen ground and a part of the top trained into a greenhouse, the latter portion will leaf out fully, although the roots may be dormant. Florists often force peach blossoms from twigs during the winter, although ther may be no root system in connection.' Mr. Cruickshank also minified any possibility of cooling the atmosphere by the 'ice-plant' method, declaring that the decrease in temperature would be so slight as to almost be imperceptible. One hundred tons of ice per acre would have no effect on the budding of trees.

Butter to Ontario

Toronto Feb. 8.—Toronto in fertile Ontario, with pastures sufficient to feed a nation with butter, has just received 56,000 pounds of choice butter from New Zealand. The consignment was purchased by the Swift Canadian Company, and was laid down here at a figure that will enable them to market it with a profit. The purchase was made in view of the anticipated shortage in this district. This is actually the condition in the market now. While there is plenty of winter butter and other off grades, there is a scarcity of first class.

While this purchase does not mean that Ontario is to become a regular importer, the fact or the possibility that profit can be made out of such a deal is significant. Canada's dairy industry is not progressing in proportion to requirements and the situation is rather serious.

VEGETABLE GROWERS TO HAVE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM

Toronto, Feb. 9.—A gigantic co-operative scheme, by which the produce o fthe members of the Ontario vegetable Growers' Association will be sold direct from the farms to the retail merchants, and by which the growers will purchase all their seeds and agricultural implements from themselves, was decided upon at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the association yesterday. By following the plan the association is taking the initial step in eliminating the now famous 'middleman.'

COMPETITION BY C.P.R. STIRS NEW YORK ANXIETY

Fears Company's Enterprise Will Rob U. S. Trade For Benefit of Canada.

New York, Feb. 9.—That the entrance of the Canadian Pacific Railway through its steamship company into the Mediterranean emigration business is likely to be a seriously disturbing element in the coming season's shipping passenger trade, is becoming increasingly evident, says the 'Journal of Commerce,' in a first page article. Developments are being watched with great interest in local shipping circles. Whether one of the old bitter cut-rate wars will result is still uncertain. Another step taken by the Cunard Steamship Company last week in reducing its rate from Trieste to New York to $29 shows that it is preparing to defend itself at all points. It is easy to see that should the Canadian Pacific succeed in drawing to Canadian ports or to other north Atlantic ports more intimately connected with its land line system than New York, a large proportion of the regular supply of emigrant sources, the New York trade may be considerably affected. The initial advantage that the Canadian Pacific possesses over its steamship rivals is that being untrammeled by restrictions of law which prevent such close relations between railroads and steamship companies, the Canadian Pacific can afford to lower its sea rates and get compensation on land.

The railway rates from the emigrant origin points to the shipping ports must also be taken into consideration. The fare from Russian and Austrian ports is considerably lower to Trieste for the Mediterranean route than to the North Atlantic ports. Thus, from Vienna to Trieste the emigrant passenger has to pay only $1.94, as compared with $7 to Rottemdam and Bremen, both from Vienna. The rate charged by the North Atlantic conference lines, and by the Canadian Pacific by the agreement which expired December 31, last, was $30 from these northern ports, the lines concerned being the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the Allan line, the Cunard and the German and Scandinavian lines. There is thus a marginal difference of at least $5 in favor of the Mediterranean Sea route to Canada.

C. P. R. HAS ADVANTAGE.

Taking the land transportation charges on the American Continent, the Canadian Pacific emigrant fare is $13.50 from Montreal or Halifax to Chicago, where as the fare over the American railroad lines from New York to Chicago is $15, making an addition al $1.50 in favor of the Canadian Pacific. The commercial allowance is the same in both cases.

When the Atlantic conference, held at Berlin at the end of December, broke up, it was announced that all the lines in the conference running to the United States had agreed to continue under the present arrangements.

The Canadian Pacific having refused to withdraw from its agreement with the Austrian Government for running a cargo and emigrant service from Trieste to Canadian ports, reports from Trieste and Hamburg say the Austro-Americana Company is beginning to equip itself for the inevitable battle, and the German, French, Belgian, Dutch, Russian and Scandinavian steamship, companies are reported to have withdrawn their uniting bonds still tighter, so that they can oppose a firm front to the Canadian invader.

Provisionally the Austro-Americana Company, in which the Hamburg-American Line and the Norddeutscher Lloyd both have a large financial interest, will run a regular steamship service between Trieste and Canada, but it remains to be seen whether the Austrian company's fleet is adequate to provide for such a service.

A denial has been made of the report that owing to the insufficiency of the Austro-Americana's fleet the 'war service,' as it is already being caled, would be run conjointly by the Norddeutscher Lloyd and Hamburg-Americana Line. The probability is, however, that the two German companies will detach a certain number of vessels from their respective fleets and place them at the disposal of their Austrian associate, which will run that service under its own management. It has a large steamer nearly completed at its shipyards near Trieste, which might be available later on.

Possibly the pool will wait to see what action the military authorities take before adopting any further counter measures. That some strong action will have to be taken is generally admitted. The decision of the Austro-Americana to run a Trieste-Canada service, either by itself or with the assistance of German companies, will not materially affect the Canadian Pacific, for which the revenue from emigrant carrying is a trifling and secondary consideration, to get as many emigrants as possible to Canada, so as to colonize its vacant plots. But two lines can obviously carry more colonists to Canada than one, and for this reason it would appear futile for the pool to reduce its steerage rates, and thus play into the hands of the railway company. It is, therefore, thought to be possible that the pool companies will endeavor in some indirect way to strike at the essential interests of the Canadian Pacific by directing traffic to ports which come within the sphere of that company's railway rivals.

In testimony recently given in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the North Atlantic conference it was stated by a witness that the Canadian Pacific brings in 50,000 steerage passengers in a year, of whom 72 percent go to the United States. The Canadian Pacific has a fleet of fifteen vessels in the Atlantic trade, having purchased that number from the Elder-Dempster Company in 1903. It charters as necessary. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Atlantic steamship service for the year, February 1, 1910, until January, 1911, from the steerage passengers, freight and other passenger trade were $5,234,763. The expenses were $4,523,921, or net earnings of $710,842. The Canadian Pacific, when a member of the conference before the formation of the pool in 1908, took part in a rate war in which rates were cut from $30 to $18.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has chartered the Leyland liner 'Ninian,' 4,068 net tons, to load at Liverpool for St. John, N.B. She sailed January 31.

The rate from Rotterdam to Halifax charged for the 'Uranium' of the Cranium line is $26. According to evidence given last week in the New York hearing, this steamship line is closely identified with the Canadian Northern, a Canadian transcontinental line which is a competitor of the Canadian Pacific at many points.

MAWSON EXPLORING PARTY RESCUED.

London, February 18.—A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says that a wireless message has been received there stating that Dr. Douglas Mawson and the members of his exploration party are on board the relief ship 'Aurora.' All the members of the party are reported well. The expedition had not been heard from for three months.

The Australian expedition under Dr. Mawson set out the latter part of 1911. It consisted of fifty men, consisting in large part of graduates of the universities of Australia and New Zealand. It was financed by popular subscription.

Dr. Mawson planned to proceed south from Australia and land three separate shore parties. His special desire was to complete a geographical and magnetic survey between Cape Adare and Gaussburg, a distance of over two thousand miles.

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POULTRY

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Poultry Short Course at Macdonald College Met With Good Success.

The annual short course in poultry keeping, held at Macdonald College from Jan. 27th to Feb. 8th inclusive, was in every way a decided success. There were 22 students in all who took the course and much interest was evinced.

The first address given was on 'Types and Breeds of Poultry' by Mr. M. A. Jull, manager and lecturer of the college poultry department. Mr. Jull touched upon the history of the various breeds, and gave an economical classification of the more popular commercial breeds. From the farmer's standpoint all of our breeds of poultry are divided into six classes: 1st the 'game' type which includes the Malay game, the Exhibition game, the Cornish fowl and others; 2nd the 'egg laying' type, and belonging to this class we have the lighter breeds of fowls such as the Leghorns, Minorcas, Anconas and Andalusians. These are all called egg-layers and are popularly known as egg-machines, being especially bred for egg-production. The 3rd class is the 'meat' type, and here we find some of our largest breeds. The Langshans, Brahmas, Cochins and Dorkings belong to this class since they are especially adapted for table purposes, and are not now among our best egg producers.

The 4th class is the most important to farmers and poultrymen in general as it includes the American breeds of fowls. This is the 'general purpose' type, and the breeds belonging to it are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons, the last named breed, however, being of English origin. The first three breeds have yellow flesh, are hardy and vigorous fowls, and when a good strain of any one of these breeds is selected they are hard to beat.

Of the Plmouth Rocks the Barred is the most in favor, while the White Wyandotte is the best known fowl of that breed. The Rhode Island Reds are becoming more popular all the time. It was pointed out very clearly that the thing of importance is to secure a good strain of any one of these breeds as strain had more to do with egg-production than has the breed. The 5th class of fowls constituted the abnormal or deformed type and include such peculiar breeds as the Silkies and Frizzles. These are abnormalities or freaks and are simply bred for 'fun.' The 6th class includes all the Bantams, which are usually bred by boys and other enthusiasts.

INCUBATION AND BROODING.

'Incubation and Brooding' were thoroughly discussed by Mr. Jull and Mr. S. A. Bergey, assistant in the poultry department at the college. The various methods of incubation and brooding were dealt with. Particular items in artificial incubation are the securing of a reliable incubator, placing it in a good room which is provided with plenty of fresh air and yet free from draughts, and where the temperature is easily controlled. The operation of the incubator was explained and it was pointed out that disinfection of the egg chamber was very essential. Successful incubation solely depends upon the vitality of the breeding stock. To keep the best of health in the breeding stock if of first importance, otherwise, good results cannot be expected in the fertility of the eggs and in their 'hatchibility.'

Best results have been obtained at the college by turning the eggs twice a day, cooling them to a certain extent each day for about 10 minutes and by supplying moisture during the entire time of hatch. The most important thing in brooding is temperature. Chicks, to do well, must have a good steady supply of heat at all times. Chick feeds should be fed dry, the chicks should be induced to take plenty of exercise. Absolute sanitation is very necessary if the young chicks are to thrive.

The various methods of brooding were discussed. For the farmer who is raising a small number of chicks a hen will do the work, but where 200 or more chickens are being raised each year, then it is doubtless advisable to use the incubator.

The 'Feeding of Young Chicks' was taken up by Mr. Bergey. Different methods of feeding and handling the chicks were discussed, and this was continued by a talk on feeding and caring for the growing stock. Mr. Jull then gave a talk on 'Feeding for Winter Egg Production.' The production of eggs in the fall and winter is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry industry and Mr. Jull told how eggs could be obtained under proper treatment. Corn and wheat, he explained, used principally were for winter feeding. Wet mashes were practically as efficient as dry mashes, but had to be fed more carefully. The proper time to feed a wet mash is at noon while the dry mash may be kept before the fowls at all times. If wet mash is used no more should be given than the fowls will eat up within a few minutes after being fed.

Green food is very necessary, and is best supplied in the form of field beets or sprouted oats. Alfalfa or clover hay is also very good providing it has been well cured. Grit and oyster or clam sheels should be kept before the fowls at all times. Also, if one expects strictly fresh eggs of superior quality the fowls must be provided with clean water. One of the most important items in connection with feeding is that of exercise, and the hens should be induced to take as much as possible.

POULTRY FOR THE MARKET.

'Fattening Poultry for Market' was also discussed by Mr. Jull. The advantages of crate fattening were pointed out, although in some cases some farmers will do almost as well by loose pen fattening. Certainly the farmers should take more interest in preparing their fowls for the market, as at least 75 percent of the birds coming from the farms are not fattened in any way whatever. This gives rise to very undesirable conditions, and the farmer is losing much money which he should be making.

Mr. Geo. Robertson, Secretary of the Poultry Producers' Association of Canada, gave a talk on 'The Influence of Poultry Shows on the Poultry Industry,' and he dealt particularly with the good work which the shows are doing for improvement in poultry breeding and in keeping up the standard of our various breeds. The farmers on the average do not realize the benefits of the poultry shows. On the other hand, in some cases they tend to go to the extreme in fostering the feather side of the question.

'Breeding for Increased Egg Production' was discussed by Mr. Jull. Various facts were brought out in regard to breeding. It was tersely pointed out that the rule of good practice for the farmer is to breed from his stock. Above all a farmers and poultrymen should first breed for health and constitutional vigor and then give attention to increasing egg production.

Mr. Robertson gave a demonstration in 'Prpearing Brisd for the Show.' One or two birds were 'dressed up' in preparation for an exhibition, while a White Plymouth Rock pullet was given her bath in four different tubs of water and she looked quite different when she came out of the fourth tub. She was shampooed, masaged and manicured, after which she was given a gentle airing, and then she went through a process of bleaching so that she finaly appeared as white as ivory and as proud as any dame of fashion.

Mr. A. G. Taylor took up 'The care and management of turkeys.' In this talk much interest was shown by the students. There are many risks in turkey-raising, but under suitable conditions good success can be obtained. Mr. Taylor also discussed 'The care and management of ducks.' The Pekin duck is the most popular of all the breeds, and a good market is opening up in Montreal for trade in green ducks. Indian Runners are kept for eggs, but the duck egg industry is not developing very rapidly in Canada. The various breeds of geese were also discussed, the Toulouse, African and Embden being the most popular.

POULTRY HOUSES AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. W. A. Brown of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, gave a talk on 'Poultry houses and their construction.' General principles of house construction were first discussed, and of all the various styles the 'Tolman' and 'Woods,' and one or two other open front houses were seen to be the best. Colony houses were advocated to give the stock plenty of free range and to keep the soil from contamination. This is a very important point, as many poultry plants have failed after three or four years through diseases arising from contaminated soil. Poultry houses should be cheap, convenient, dry. They should be comfortable and provide for fresh air at all times. They should also provide for sunlight. Dryness is the most important of all.

A very interesting time was spent discussing the various methods of 'Killing, plucking and packing poultry for market.' This question was taken up by Mr. Brown, and Mr. Wilson, of Montreal gave a demonstration in killing and plucking. The sticking method was favored, this is where the bird is bled in the arteries of the neck and then is brained and plucking is done immediately.

Miss Fisher, head of the Household Science Department, Macdonald College, gave a very interesting demonstration in 'Training and dressing poultry for the table,' also the proper method of 'Carving' was ably demonstrated.

Next Mr. Brown discussed the very important question of the 'Marketing of eggs.' The great Canadian trade was discussed, and Mr. Brown showed how easily farmers can increase their profits by supplying the trade with a regular quantity of eggs of superior quality. The organization of co-operative circles was advocated.

Miss Trench, of Montreal, and who previously had been engaged in poultry raising in Alberta, very ably discussed 'Poultry diseases and their treatment.' Professor Lochhead, by the use of lantern slides, illustrated the majority of insects affecting poultry, and suggested methods of control and treatment for these nefarious creatures. A caponizing demonstration was given by Dr. T. P. Shaw, of Montreal, after which the short course was brought to a close by a demonstration in a post-mortem examination given by Mr. Jull. The fowl was opened in such a way that the internal organs were exposed in their natural condition, and the conditions of these were reviewed in respect to various contagious and other diseases affecting poultry.

After this Mr. Jull concluded with a few summary remarks, briefly reviewing the work covered during the two weeks' short course, and wishing all the students every success.

YEAR'S EGG-LAYING TEST.

Instructive figures are contained in the latest report issued by the Utility Poultry Club on their twelve months' egg-laying competition, which is being held at the Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Shropshire, England.

The report covers the third period of four weeks, at the end of which time the scores of the six leading pens were as follows:

Breed.	Eggs.	Value.
Buff Rocks	257	$9.85
White Wyandottes. ...	244	8.66
White Wyandottes. ...	243	8.38
White Wyandottes. ...	212	7.02
Buff Orpingtons.	200	7.01
Black Leghorns	189	6.23

One hundred pens, each of six hens, are taking part in the contest.

Raising Poultry on the Farm

By Stuart M. Fiske.

A subject which deserves a great deal more attention than it receives from the farmer is poultry keeping. There is no place where poultry keeping can be made so profitable as upon a well conducted farm.

Prices for all classes of poultry and poultry products are high, and the farmer has everything at hand for cheap production.

It has been demonstrated that poultry can be profitably produced under conditions where all necessary supplies have to be bought. Why should not the farmer, who has plenty of room and cheaply produced food, make poultry keeping even more profitable?

To enumerate all the various reasons why farmers do not make a success of poultry kekeping would require too much space. The chief reason is, that few farmers consider the poultry as a profit-making branch of their farming operations. For this reason they give it little or no attention, the hen being considered quite capable of looking after herself, at least during the summer months. During the winter she is either allowed to seek shelter about the barns, or is housed in a close, poorly-ventilated house, and the only attention she receives is an occasional handful of grain. The result of this treatment is that no eggs are produced during the winter months when prices are high. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the farmer considers poultry keeping an unprofitable business.

To make poultry keeping profitable on the farm, or elsewhere, requires that thorough, up-to-date, and scientific principles be applied. Poultry keeping, if properly conducted, offers the farmer an excellent opportunity to add to his income. However, as has been said, he must apply business principles.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

His first care should be to secure healthy, vigorous, pure-bred stock of an approved utility breed. In order to secure such stock the farmer must be prepared to pay a good price. It is always well to buy from a reliable source, and where possible personally to inspect the birds.

The next essential is a comfortable house. The house should be well located as to sunlight, soil, and drainage. It should be conveniently constructed, and when possible, protected by a suitable wind brake. Ventilation, without drafts, is essential, and must be secured, even at the expense of warmth.

A proper house is not the only essential, for the hen will not thrive best if continuously confined. She must have a suitable yard or run, and the larger the better. The yard must be inclosed by a suitable fence. It is a good practice to have the yard divided into sections in order that the hens may be confined to one section while the other is being made sweet and clean by cultivation and cropping. An alfalfa range makes an ideal pasturage for hens. Every well conducted farm should have an orchard, and if the poultry yard can be made to include the orchard the farmer will find the poultry of valuable assastance in controlling the orchard pests.

In a well conducted poultry plant the eggs should be gathered daily and marketed at least twice a week. The greatest care must be exercised in handling and shipping in order that the eggs may reach the markket in first class condition.

If poultry keeping is to be made most profitable it is essential that eggs should be produced during the winter months when prices range high. In order to secure winter eggs it is necessary to select early pullets. The greatest attention must be given to their care and feeding. A laying hen should have a liberal allowance of a wall balanced ration. It should consist of mixed grains including wheat, corn, and oats; also green foods and animal matter. To this should be added a liberal supply of 'grit.'

In conclusion we would say that there has been no time when poultry keeping on the farm offers such remunerative returns as at the present day. It only requires that the farmer takes sufficient interest in the work, and apply proper methods, to make poultry raising one of his most profitable branches.

Eggs Used for Incubation

Together with the selection of the breeders, a careful selection should be made of the eggs laid by the breeding stock. A poor egg, even from one of the best breeders, should not be used. A poorly-shelled, an unevenly-shaped egg, or one otherwise lacking in qualities, which make up a good egg, should be discarded. The normal egg is one of the average size, weighing about two ounces, with a smooth surface and an even shape, being slightly larger at one end than the other. An extra large egg, or a small one should be rejected; the large ones are seldom fertile, and the small ones, if fertile, produce very small chicks.

There is nearly always a percentage of eggs from any flock which have never been fertilized. There may be also broken yolks, 'butter-milk' eggs, 'green' eggs, 'blood' eggs, and cracked shells. None of these, of course, are satisfactory for incubation. A 'butter-milk' egg is one which, when candled, presents a coarsely spotted or mottled appearance of the shell. These are rarely fertile.

M. A. JULL.

More Weight Fewer Eggs

A writer in 'Farm and Garden' says: 'I have frequently been struck by the influence of size on egg production. This influence is most marked in very heavy fowls, such as Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rocks and Dorkings. I have several times kept these varieties, and particularly noticed that the larger the breed, the heavier the bird, the less the number of eggs produced. This has been so with exhibition birds, and exactly the same with very large utility specimens. The man who is determined to have handsome birds of great size in his yard must also be content with a very moderate egg supply.

'Somehow, when any variety attains more size and weight, the females are not so productive as others of the same breed perhaps two pounds lighter. Take the case of Buff Orpingtons. There are many utility fanciers, men who have bred them for several years, solely with the idea of getting as many eggs as possible in the shortest time. Their birds are extremely profitable. But there are others with an eye for beauty. They have obtained some of their stock from the leading exhibition yards. Although they may not have paid a big price, they have obtained birds which are descended from heavy-weight parents. It is not at all uncommon to find Orpington pullets weighing about twelve pounds, while I have frequently seen cockerels which have scaled eleven pounds. Although such specimens, if decent in color and good in shape, may seem most attractive in appearance, if they do not possess proper laying propensities they are practically worthless for the utility man, who cannot afford to keep fowls simply because they please the eye.'

POULTRY QUERIES.

A POULTRY HOUSE.

It is my intention to go into poultry on an up-to-date plan, and I may say I find your poultry column very helpful. Could you give me in your poultry column, or answers column, the size of building required for 50 hens, the latest plan, and the thickness of wall required in lumber, for Manitoba, to keep warm in winter?

R. A. G.

The size of building required for 50 hens should provide for about 250 or 300 square feet floor space. Usually we allow about five or six square feet per bird. Light breeds, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, will probably stand a little more confinement than some of the heavier breeds, such as Barred Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.

Some of the most successful poultry houses at the present time are of the open front style. These houses provide for fresh air at all times, and it is found that the fowls do very well. One good style of open front house is the Tolman fresh-air house, and a good size for this house would be about 15 to 18, or 15 by 20. This house is a double-rooted house, with a low front. The back of the house is usually 4 1-2 ft. high, while the front is usually only 3 1-2 ft. high, and this front is entirely opened with the exception of a protection board at the top, and a 10 or 12 in. board at the bottom to keep the hens from scratching the litter off. The peak of the house is about 7 ft. above the ground. It has a large window in the west end, and a door in the east end. This house is practically a model shape, and while it admits fresh air both winter and summer, it still protects the fowls. Plans of this house are being sent you from Macdonald College, Que.

CHICKENS AND ROOSTING.

The Editor, Poultry Dept.:

I take great interest in the advice which is to be found in the articles written on the poultry question. 1. I wish to know if a cement floor is an advisable thing to have in a chicken house? 2. Do you believe chickens will roost all right if one set or layer of roosts is placed directly above another set, with a prefectly tight-boarded dropping-board under each set of roosts? I would, of course, have dropping-board made carefully, so nothing could go through onto birds on the lower roosts, and clean the boards each day. But would the birds on the lower roosts get sufficient air if the highest roost in the lower set was two feet below the upper dropping-board. I intend to have both roosts and boards on wall hinges, so they can be swung up out of the way during the day. In this way the birds can all roost in one part of the house, and thus will be more comfortable and far warmer in a small space than they would be if I built roosts on a level with each other through the whole house.

Yours sincerely,

A. GEORGE TURNBULL.

In reply to your query, would say that a cement floor is advisable in a poultry house. In fact, it is really the best kind of floor. It is always easy to clean, and is much more permanent. Of course, one must consider the cost.

In regard to your question about roosting, I hardly think it will prove satisfactory. I think you would find more of the birds climbing to the upper roosts, and you will have the difficulty of insufficient ventilation in your lower roosts. Leghorns particularly would be inclined to climb high. In hot weather I would think you would have considerable trouble with your lower roosts. You would probably find them very hot, and they would be fine breeding places for lice. I would like to know if you ever tried the poultry house without any dropping boards at all. We are using this, and find same very satisfactory. The litter absorbes a great deal of the moisture of the droppings, and no odors arise. It saves a great deal of labor.

LAYING HENS.

'Weekly Witness,'

Poultry Department.

I would like very much to get hold of a laying strain of English Leghorns, and, after reading the account of the results of egg-laying contests at Mountain Grove, Mo., in the last number of the 'Witness,' the thought occurred to me that I might be able to get some eggs from Pen No. 2. Could you tell me who to address with this end in view? If this is not possible, can you tell me where to get the addresses of some English firms from whom I could import direct. I have Leghorns at the present time, but my own idea is that American breeders have devoted so much attention to breeding for show purposes that the original egg-laying qualities of this breed have been largely lost.

W. E. FORBES.

Ans.—If you wish to get a laying strain of English Leghorns entered into the national egg-laying contest, Montana, I would suggest that you write Professor Quisenberry, Mountain Grove, Mo., who is in charge of the contest.

I might also suggest that you might obtain the address of some English breeders from Prof. Wm. Kirkpatrick, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., who is in charge of the international egg-laying contest, where some English Leghorns are entered.

SOME QUESTIONS.

(To the Montreal 'Witness.')

Could you tell me what to do to rid my hens of lice?

Is there anything better than oyster shell (ground) to supply the phosphate for the shells?

What food do you consider the best to have the hens lay?

Is it better to keep the hens in a warm stable or in a cold place?

MRS. L. D.

Island Lake, Que.

The best thing to get rid of lice is the dusting box. This should be large enough to allow two or three hens to get in at once, and should be 10 or 12 inches deep. If you did not save any dust last fall, get some at once and allow the hen to have a good dusting. If you have only a few hens, you can get rid of the lice by dusting them individually with a good insect powder. Hold the bird by the feet, with the head downward; this will tend to loosen the feathers, and powder may be dusted into them, using the hand to rub it well in around the joints. Disinfecting the roosting quarters with a good commercial disinfectant, such as lenolium, creolin or carbolic acid solution are good. Oyster shell is about the best way to supply lime for egg formation. Clam shell is also good.

A variety of good food is necessary to get the hens to lay. We are using one-half wheat and one-half corn, in which sometimes we mix a little buckwheat or a few oats to give variety. Besides the grains, mashes are necessary, and for these we use principally bran, cornmeal, middlings, beef scrap and some concentrated food, such as feed or linseed meal. We feed principally dry mash, mixing these grains in varying proportions, using principally wheat, bran and cornmeal. If you use any concentrated meal use very little of it and feed very carefully. If you prefer feeding wet mash where these bran grains are mixed and moistened with water or skim milk, it is best to feed it about noon, and do not feed too much, just feed what the fowls will eat up shortly after being fed, that is about enough mash to make the size of a walnut. Besides the mashes and grains also give green food in some form. This is best supplied by feeding sprouted oats or mangels. Oats are sprouted to about one and one and a half in. in length. If you can get green bone, it will do a great deal to bringinging the hens on. In this case it would be well to cut down the amount of beef scrap. Oyster shell or clam shell and grain is necessary, also clean water or sour skim milk for bringing the hens on. In this case things in feeding is to make the hens take all exercise possible. Keep the hens always with a good appetite and make them scratch in eight or 10 in. of litter.

As far as egg production is concerned, more eggs can be obtained from a necessary comfortable poultry house. But better stock may be obtained from the eggs used for hatching if the fowls are kept in a fresh air poultry house.

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.

A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

Miss F. M. Anderson, Almonte, Ont., sends the song asked for by S.W., Saskatchewan:

A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rollingdeep,
Where the scattered waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep!
Like an eagle caged, I pine
On this dull, unchanging shore,
Oh, give me the flashing brine,
The spray and the tempest roar!

.CHORUS—
A life on the ocean wave,
A home on the rolling deep,
Where the scattered waters rave,
And the winds their revels keep!

Once more on the deck I stand,
Of my own swift gliding craft;
Set sail! Farewell to the land,
The gale follows far abaft.
We shoot thro' the sparkling foam,
Like an ocean bird set free,
Like the ocean bird, our home
We'll find far out on the sea!

The land is no longer in view,
The clouds have begun to frown,
But with a stout vessel and crew,
We'll say, let the storm come down!
And the song of our heart shall be,
While the winds and the waters rave,
A life on the heaving sea,
A home on the bounding wave!

OBSERVATION VS. READING.

G.C.R., Rose Bay, N.S.—I have to take part in a debate on 'Resolved, that observation is a better means of instruction than reading,' and would be glad of your help in obtaining literature. Ans.—It would be difficult to find literature dealing with the subject specifically, but many of the books published for teachers, those in charge of primary classes especially, contains many useful hints on education, both by observation and reading. Any bookseller in your locality will obtain a list of such works for you.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

A. J. Heath, Montreal, writes to correct a slip in a recent answer to 'Subscriber,' New Glasgow. It would, he says, be 11 a.m. at Halifax when it was 9 a.m. at Chicago, not 10 a.m., as we stated. He also points out that by G. T. or Wabash and C.P. to Montreal, thence C.P. to St. John, N.B., and I.C.R. to Halifax, gives a slightly shorter route between Chicago and Truro, N.S., than the one we suggested, but there is no saving of time by taking it in preference to the other.

NOVA SCOTIA GAME LAWS.

H.M.K., Newport, N.S.—Could you give me the latest game laws of Nova Scotia? Is there any duty on furs going into the United States? Ans.—To answer your first query through our columns would take too much space. The Government's Fish and Game Department would supply you with a copy of the laws. There is a duty on furs imported into the United States, we believe, but the above mentioned source of information will tell you more exactly.

GASOLINE ENGINE EXPERTS.

W.S., Sask., asks where he could learn to be a gasoline engine expert. Ans.—If you write the Fairbanks-Morse Engine Company, Montreal, they may be able to give you some information.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE EMPIRE.

H.J.W., Plantagenet, Ont., asks for the number of Protestants in Canada and in the British Empire. Ans.—There are about 3,000,000 Protestants of all denominations in Canada, but we have no reliable figures as to the number in the British Empire.

CELEBRATED PREACHERS.

H.W.M., East Wentworth, N.S., asks: To what denominations did the following great preachers belong: Whitefield, Massillon, Bossuet, Beecher, Fuller, Taylor, T. De Witt Talmage? Please give short sketch of Jeremy Taylor. Ans.—George Whitefield (1714-1770), Anglican; Jacques Bossuet (1627-1704), Roman Catholic; Thomas Fuller (1608-1661), Anglican; Andrew Fuller (1754-1815), Baptist; Jean Massillon (1663-1742, Roman Catholic; Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667), Anglican; T. De Witt Talmage (1832-1902), Presbyterian. Jeremy Taylor was baptized at Cambridge, England, on Aug. 15, 1613. His father was a barber, but a man of some education, as he taught his son grammar and mathematics. Taylor spent seven years at school and entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1626. He was elected a Fellow in 1633, and took holy orders in the same year, accepting the invitation of Thomas Risden, a former fellow-student, to supply his place for a short time as lecturer in St. Paul's Cathedral London, where he at once attracted attention by his appearance and eloquence, and became chaplain to Archbishop Laud, and later to Charles I. In 1635, Laud made him a fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and in 1638 he was presented to the Rectory of Uppingham in Rutland. In the next year he married Phoebe Langsdale, by whom he had six children. In 1643 he became Rector of Overstone, Northamptonshire. He took part in the civil war as a Royalist, and was captured at the siege of Cardigan Castle in 1645. In 1646, with two other deprived clergymen, he kept a school at Llanvihangel-Aberbythych, in Carmarthenshire, and subsequently became chaplain to Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, at whose residence, 'Golden Grove,' he penned much of his work. His wife died in 1651, and he married again, Joanna Bridges, said to have been a natural daughter of Charles I. Taylor experienced many vicissitudes, and was imprisoned for a time in the Tower of London. In 1658 he went to Lisburn, Ireland, and at the Restoration was made Bishop of Down and Connor, to which was subsequently added the small See of Dromore. He was also made a member of the Irish Privy Council and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin. He found all these offices calling for heavy labor, and the troubles of his episcopate, with other misfortunes, shortened his life. In 1661, the only surviving son of his second marriage died. His eldest son, an officer in the army, was killed in a duel, and his second son became secretary to the Duke of Buckingham, at whose house he died. Taylor survived him only eleven days, dying at Lisburn, on Aug. 13, 1667, from fever caught from a patient whom he visited. He was buried in Dromore Cathedral. His best known works are 'The Rules and Exercises of Holy Living,' (1650), and 'The Rules and Exercises of Holy Dying,' (1651)

'ST. PETER AT THE GATE.'

A correspondent from Birnie, Man., asks for the poem entitled 'St. Peter at the Gate,' the theme of which is the arrival of a meek man and an overbearing wife at the gate of Heaven. The wife recounts her own virtues and disparages her husband, and finally asks that he may be admitted through her righteousness, but St. Peter, perceiving her hypocrisy, sends her away and admits the hen-pecked husband, giving him a place beside the martyrs.

THE THREE-FIFTHS MAJORITY.

W.J.T., Kettleby, Ont.—King Township polled 795 votes for local option, out of a total of 1,198; what number of votes had the local optionists above the requisite majority? Ans.—They needed to poll a clear three-fifths of the entire vote, i.e., 719 votes, so their surplus majority was 76.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

E.A.W., Milford, N.S., asks for the song, 'I don't want to play in your house.'

Reader, Brampton, Ont., asks for the recitation containing the lines:

'When those hogs were slaughtered and
hung up by the heels,
They looked like sharks that were
starved to death.
So I'm done with pork-raising till my
latest breath.'

H.L.M., Alta., asks for Will Carleton's poem, 'A Settler's Story.'

J.B.G., Alameda, Alta., asks for the song, beginning:

'I wandered by the brookside, I wandered by the hill,
I could hear the brook flow, the noisy wheel was still,
I listened for a footfall, I listened for a word,
But the beating of my own heart was all the sound I heard.'

V.M.G., Aylmer, Que., asks for the poems, 'William Riley's Courtship, Trial and Marriage,' 'The Dying Girl,' and 'I'll be good to you, Grandmother.'

E.S., Grenfell, Sask., wants the poem, 'Nothing but a Railroad Man.'

Mrs. G. S. asks for the recitation:—'Billy's Rose,' beginning:

'Billy's dead and gone to glory,
So is Billy's sister, Nell.
There's a tale I know about them.
Were I a poet I would tell.'

Mrs. W. M. would like to have the patriotic verses ending:

'The man that's born in Canada,
Beneath the British flag.'

A.M., Thetford Mines, Que., asks for the poem containing the lines:

'Where e'er the path of duty calls,
The sons of honor follow and obey.'

M.L.L., St. Andrews, Que., asks where an evening entertainment, entitled 'The Temple of Fame,' can be procured.

W.J.T., Kettleby, Ont., would like to have the poem on Irish names, the first line of which is: 'Names wid a musical lilt of a roll to them.'

Reader, Brampton, Ont., asks for the words of the hymn, with chorus:

'Long ago, long ago, the old account was
settled long ago,
And the record's clear to-day, for He
washed my sins away,
When the old account was settled long
ago.'

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

WILL ALL RIGHT.

Subscriber.—Husband and wife make a joint will, and receive a type-written copy from the notary. The husband's is written on both sides of the sheet. 1. Does that affect the legality of the will? Both state 'A True Copy in my office.' Ans.—No. It is customary for notaries to write on both sides of the paper.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR, a number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

FRUIT FARM PLANTED IN Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, just coming into bearing: Lake Front, North Grimsby. Three of the best in the district one mile from Grimsby Village; good buildings; plenty water; ideal situation for home, and others from four to one hundred and fifty acres; between Winona and Grimsby. PETER BERTRAM, Fenton Fruit Farm, Grimsby, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE, CONSISTING OF about 134 acres; has a large frontage on the Hamilton and Queenston stone road; land in excellent state of cultivation, soil, gravel and clay loam; excellent supplies of spring water, and farm adapted for grain, stock or fruit farming; 31 acres of bush; consisting of beech, maple, and basswood; a good stone quarry of natural building stone, etc.; good house; new large bank barn, and other buildings; a fine property; well located; could be subdivided to advantage if desired. Address, Box 589, 'Witness' Office.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTIES For Sale; Garden of Ontario, the most southern part. Here is where winters are short, summers are long, without frost; richest soil; unsurpassed for growing grains, fruit and vegetables; natural gas for heating. For information, apply to A. W. ROSS, Box 181, Blenheim, Kent County, Ontario.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW 32 PAGE booklet, containing over 70 photographic views, describing our lands in East Central Saskatchewan. It describes an unusual opportunity for you. THE WALCH LAND COMPANY, 400 Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE, FARM, STORE AND Stock, $4,000; telephone and post-office in connection; station; two sidings centre farm. LOUIS GARNETT, Isbester.

SNAP.—160 ACRES, PARTLY IMproved. Good soil; good water; within three miles of town. Only $21 per acre. Quarter cash. Balance, half crop payments. A. E. ELLIOTT, Warman, Sask.

WEYBURN, SASK.—IN THE CENTRE of the greatest grain growing district in the West, the coming railway and wholesale centre of Southern Saskatchewan. C.P.R. is in with two lines; Grand Trunk and C.N.R. coming. I handle only inside property, mostly my own. Have been in Real Estate here for eleven years. Would like connection with Eastern dealers. Write me for description of property and prices. Property for sale in lots or blocks. Have some acreage fit for subdivision. FRANK MOFFET, Weyburn, Sask.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT.
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EGGS AND POULTRY.

PRIZE WINNING CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons. Hatchings Booked. Fertility; safe carriage guaranteed. One sitting, 13, $3. Two, $5. Four, $9. Larger quantities, matter of correspondence. Motto: "A Satisfied Customer." O. E. KENDALL, Cranbrook, B.C.

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25 HANDSOME EASTER CARDS, Only 25c. Beautiful designs. Gold and silver embossed; no two alike. All sent postpaid. Our customers wonder how we do it. Money back if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2365, Montreal, Dept. 2.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY Plants and Seed Corn. Truest and Best Strains of most popular varieties listed at lowest prices consistent with first quality. N. E. MALLORY, Blenheim, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, FOUR PRAIRIE STATE Incubators, 3 of 240-egg size; 1 of 140-egg size. Used two seasons. Good as new. Prices $25 and $18 respectively. These machines have hatched as many as 80 percent of the fertile eggs. Also, four Prairie State Hovers, for brooding, $5 each. Reason for selling, am quitting the farm. A. A. KNIGHT, Ashburn, Ont.

TEACHERS WANTED.

MODEL SCHOOL TEACHER WANTed for Cowansville Academy. Salary $450.00, with no deduction for pension fund. Apply, with references, to ENOCH BUZZELL, Chairman of School Board, Cowansville, Que.

PROTESTANT TEACHER, MALE OR Female, from seven to nine months, from April 1st. Address, stating salary expected, to A. J. REED, Viking, Alta.

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WE WILL PAY YOU $120.00 TO DISTribute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. INTERNATIONAL BIBLE PRESS, 190 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

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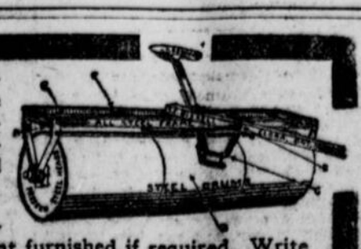

Grass Seeder Attachment furnished if required. Write Dept. B for free catalogue. 63

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The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD KART.)

CHOLERIC.

A collar is a fearsome thing with which our beauteous necks we ring on each and every morning; ah, how each one of us delights to take his collar off o' nights and hold it up to scorning! It scoops in sleet or rain or snow as on our daily walk we go and down our backbone shoots it; it gathers in each passing breeze with deadly skill to make us wheeze whenever this game suits it. It cannot be by kindness tamed; till broken, battered, frayed and maimed its actions are terrific; it holds our throats in deadly clinch, and it can bite and bind and pinch with skill that's scientific. It sees us eye some tie with pride—but will it let that neckwear slide when we're the knot adjusting? Nay, nay, it takes a strangle-hold—we know its tricks from days of old when we were young and trusting. The day your collar seems inclined upon a tie to grip and bind, at once yield it the laurel; for with it you wage a strife you're sure to shock your startled wife with language most immoral. To rip and pull and yank and tear your necktie while you stamp and swear is an atrocious blunder; this action always has one end—your new cravat in bits you rend—it's bound to pull asunder. So if you are a thoughtful man, you'll find it much the better plan to act in nobler fashion; and while the collar you remove, with gentle words its ways reprove, in calm yet firm dispassion.

ADVISING ALPHONSO.

Two ways to rise they advertise—two only stand the test, Alphonso, 'tis now your part to make a start, so choose which suits you best, Alphonso. If after cash alone you dash then all the world's your cheese, Alphonso; with this your aim, why, play your game most anywhere you please, Alphonso. If you but wish to fill your dish and pick the best to eat, Alphonso, and do not care to see a share is placed at every seat, Alphonso, go in and win your tons of tin, and may they bring you joy, Alphonso; may gorging chunks of golden plunks ne'er on your palate cloy, Alphonso. He who enrolls with such kind souls must be prepared to fight, Alphonso; straight on they speed—for no man's need they turn to left or right, Alphonso. With callous mind they daily grind the faces of the poor, Alphonso; they hear their groans; but scads and bones they simply must secure, Alphonso. If on this wise you care to rise, if this you think would suit, Alphonso, it seems to me you're bound to be a most successful BRUTE, Alphonso! Another plan full many a man has found to work out well, Alphonso; to bear life's brunt and do his stunt wherever he may dwell, Alphonso; to let no glints from golden mints destroy his sense of sight, Alphonso; to do his best and then to rest in calm content at night, Alphonso; upon his road to ease the load of neighbor and of friend, Alphonso; to jog along with joyous song unto the journey's end, Alphonso. In old Earth's school the Golden Rule has proved the better plan, Alphonso; without a doubt, 'twill turn you out a most successful MAN, Alphonso.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

St. Valentine's Day is the first day of Spring—to-day all the lovers make high day; yet sadness and sorrow it cannot but bring, for this year it falls on a ridaFy. To-day the [illegible] hearts burst forth into song, and flowers are the lasses adorning—and yet we feel somehow that something is wrong this Valentine's Day in the morning. The roses may blush and the lilies may bloom, but, Vally, we care not for the day. The vi'lets in vain all the flower-shops perfume whenever it falls on a Friday. We know that to thousands of maids in the land Dan Cupid on this day goes speeding; with all the resources he has at command, his cause he'll be earnestly pleading. Although he is busy each day in the year, to-day is his heaviest sigh-day; though not superstitious it causes us fear each time that this day comes on Friday. All o'er the Dominion this day of his feast fond hearts sweet oblations are sending; in every direction—northwest to southeast — they flow in a volume unending. To-day man and maid, as their pledges they plight, will talk of some sweet bye-and-bye day; with dreams of the future their thoughts will be bright—yet Valentine's Day is on Friday! And so though the roses may bloom in the shops, so fragrant, with mem'ries so tender; though now come the pick of the violet crops, yet nothing to-day will we send her. This may be St. Valentine's Day in the morn, yet each of us says, "'Tis not my day. I'm not superstitious, but sure as you're born I wouldn't take chances on Friday.'

OLD PROBS.

The Weather Man now heads the clan of wizards and astrologers; he takes the prize for looking wise while telling huge sockdologers. We all rely (we know not why) upon his daily platitudes; in faith and hope we read his dope about our long-and-latitudes. Yet when we're told the frost will hold, in words which spell sincerity, and then it rains and floods our drains, we feel a slight asperity. Oft when the day looms dull and gray, and clouds hang wet and vapory, we have some doubt ere we start out as to our outside drapery. Then someone scans the Weather Man's best bet, which states J. Pluvius will cut the sluice and let floods loose to drown out Mount Vesuvius. In waterproofs and rubber roofs the home folk forthwith bundle us; it starts to pour, and through the door they have hard work to trundle us. As hot an damp to work we tramp, umbrellafied and rubberous, the sun breaks through, and then we stey all day till nearly blubberous. We should present to Parliament a plea that this nonenity we call Old Probs, should cease these jobs and tell us his identity; and if he makes the old mistakes or uses words ambigious when he forecasts the storms and blasts for here and parts contiguous, we must insist that he's dismissed as showing rank insanity—by all his jokes on us poor blokes he menaces humanity.

THEIR MOVE.

From Europe's coasts our dads in hosts in days of old migrated; for some new home across the foam their household goods they crated. Bespent and fagged, they slowly dragged huge wardrobes to the landing, with chests and crocks and eight-foot clocks, and there they left them standing—for in those days the breeze had ways of blowing wrong or failing; no line would state the time and date on which their ships went sailing. At last a brig all taut and trig, a frigate or a schooner could make the pier when winds would veer, in say a month or sooner. The captain held down in the hold our grand-dads' goods would tumble—their tables, chairs and household wares, in one topheavy jumble. Then o'er the wave the strong and brave would soon be swiftly bowling, while down below, dashed to and fro their furniture was rolling. Arrived in port, their stuff they'd sort, and for some far-off clearing, with ox and cart away they'd start, down rude roads disappearing. The carts would bump o'er rock and stump, and make the contents shiver; through cold and damp these folks would tramp, through swamp and creek and river. But safe at last, their moving past, they hung their pots and kettles; they placed their chairs and got upstairs their four-post beds and settles; and, all unharmed, while grandpa farmed these things for years did duty; they Time defied, and kept beside their lines of grace and beauty. To move two blocks at present knocks our modern outfits silly, so he who seeks those Queen Ann-tiques may be a wise old Willie.

WAYS AND MEANS.

When of regular fiction we tire, we turn to the 'Popular Lyre'; we carefully read what there is decreed till full of ambition and fire. On one page the editors speak on 'Rising from Nothing a Week'—we centre our gaze on methods and ways which make us feel humble and meek. To add to our income we note they tell us to purchase a goat, a duck and a hen, a calf now and then, a good honey-bee and a shote. We should have a zeal most intense for saving our run-away cents—on cheap kinds of grist we ought to subsist, and cut out each needless expense. By living on sawdust and chaff our rations would cost us just half; the oats and the bran, to follow this plan, should go to the goat and the calf. When saving to buy us a home but one thought should enter our dome—to save every cent, and when one is spent to storm till the teapot's afoam. We look at that item and guess we cannot spend much upon dress—across, up and down we must tramp over town to save half a nickel or less. We see we can't give to the church; the hungry we leave in the lurch; we never must lend to neighbor or friend, or cast any bread to the perch. We fear if success we achieved 'twould make our good neighbors feel peeved; while gaining our cash some things might go smash, for which, we'd feel sorry and grieved. And somehow we feel more content to think of the money we've spent—for should we thus scrimp our lives we might crimp till sordid and ugly and bent.

PUTTING BEGGARS TO WORK.

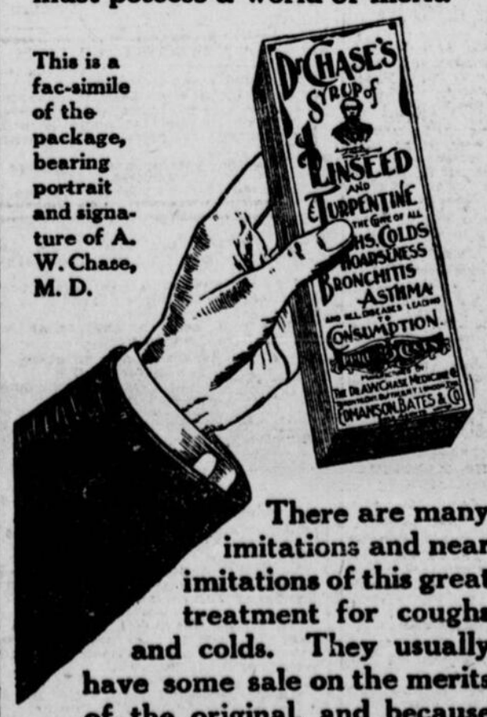
(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

A hotelkeeper in the suburbs of Paris, having been much troubled with mendicants, put a wheel near the entrance to the building, and above it was placed a sign reading: 'Charity degrades both him who gives and him who takes. Turn this wheel 100 times and get a half franc.' Numerous beggars applied for leave to turn the wheel, until the discovery was made that the force employed was utilized to draw water from a well which served a practical purpose in a nearby orchard and hostelry. Then, according to the story, no beggars were seen in the vicinity.

It is Flattering To the Original

But Imitations Only Disappoint

If the old saying is true about imitation being the most sincere form of flattery, then Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine must possess a world of merit.



This is a fac-simile of the package, bearing portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D.

appeal to some people, who lose sight of the fact that the imitations are like the genuine in name only.

From a small beginning the sales of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine have grown and grown until to-day they are enormous. The constant increase is undoubtedly due to the genuine merit of the medicine itself, for nothing else could place it at the front as the greatest seller of any similar medicine in the country.

We have told you something of the effectiveness of this medicine in the cure of coughs, colds and sore throat, of how it lightens every mother's heart by curing croup and bronchitis, of the relief it affords to the sufferers from asthma or consumption.

It remains for you to insist on getting the genuine article. There need be no doubt if you insist on seeing the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the bottle you buy. There can be no better recommendation for any medicine. 25 cents a bottle; family size, 60 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

There are many imitations and near imitations of this great treatment for coughs and colds. They usually have some sale on the merits of the original, and because they are sold at a lower price

Dr. Chases *Syrup of* Linseed *and* Turpentine

TICKLING A TAHITI SHARK

(New York 'Sun.')

You may not believe it. Nobody ever does at first; but there is no romance connected with the tale, and you can verify every statement in it when next you visit Taiti. The tall light brown native whom you will meet in the shade of a mango tree will tickle twenty sharks for you at the small cost of a dollar Chile (about 40 cents) per head or tail. Terms are strictly payment in advance, for in shark tickling there is a risk.

'I have three wives, O friend, and a family of fourteen children,' the tall light brown native will tell you. 'The thought of accident makes me quiver like a palm in the breeze. Two dollars, your honorable most noble excellency!' Fancy! 'Excellency' for 40 cents, to say nothing of a shark hunt.

The Island of Tahiti is considered one of the most beautiful spots on earth. Papeete, the principal town, peeps out in white patches between the waving cocoanut fronds and green groves of bananas. It is a comic opera town, boasting a jail, a public washing pool, an obsolete gunboat and a 'nature man.'

The shark suffers from chronic hunger. Be he never so gorged, there is a little something away down in a corner of his gray body that urges him on to partake of more food, and eat, and eat, and eat. He scours around the ocean, and be it a jam tin, a newspaper or a feeding bottle, each is swallowed with relish. It's his life worry, this eating habit, and nothing comes amiss to the promptings of his appetite.

Now the shark of the eastern Pacific exists amid an abundance of food. He is a well fed fellow and finds a little spare time to enjoy a nap during the heat of the day when the sun is brassy in the sky and the waters of the lagoon are warm and limpid. Far down in the coral reef are many cool groves and sandy bottomed patches which serve as ideal spots for a midday siesta. The shark, like a great gray shadow, swims slowly down to one of these grottoes, gets his head and part of his lithe body well inside and goes to sleep, mayhap to dream of a sea of young squid, most dainty of his food supplies.

Far above on the blue surface a native canoe skims along, its great leg o' mutton sail drawing to the light breeze. Close up to the reef it sails and continues a course parallel to the breaking surf on the outer edge, sixty feet away. To the stranger in the canoe this solid green wall of water with its intermittent thunderous crashes brings thoughts of home—and his overdue insurance premium; he would argue that the wash of the wave must overwhelm the frail boat. The native in the bow inspires confidence, for he is the most unconcerned person imaginable. He's out for business and the attendant dollars, and the only object that he has eyes for is the shark's tail sticking out of the reef.

Presently he sights one, signals to the steersman and the canoe is luffed. The outrigger takes the water, the great sail is lashed to the mast, and the catamaran lies like a pair of logs on the calm blue surface. Peering into the clear water where one sees with ease to a depth of four or five fathoms, far down below amid the sea ferns and coral cups one catches a glimpse of the long, lithe tail of a sharp and a huge pectoral fin that sways continually with a sideways motion and sends up tiny circling ripples to the surface.

The native diver picks up a coil of cocoanut fibre rope with a noose of the slipknot order already tied, places a knife in his teeth and quietly slips into the water. There is no diving, no splash, for the least disturbance would alarm the sharks and the tickling performance be postponed indefinitely.

It is a wonderful feat in the art of aquatics that you are watching. The native keeps close to the reef and pulls himself gently down through the water by means of the sea growths until he is right over the waving tail. Up in the canoe the white man holds his breath.

Slowly a black hand is stretched out and, starting from behind the great pectoral fin, commences to stroke the sea tiger. There is just the faintest movement of the body and the tail sways a little more rapidly.

Again he is stroked, and during the operation the slip knot of the rope is left hanging loosely near the spread of the tail. Then quietly the native comes to the surface and you breathe freely again. The great sail is set. The steersman takes his place on the outrigger, and the diver in the bow, with a yell of 'hula,' pulls hard on the rope.

The shark has been tickled and caught; it is only a matter of towing him to the beach and telling the tale to your pals in the club at home, and adding a rider that shark tickling in the Pacific is a pretty tame business after all. So thought I, and the match was half way to my cigarette when straight out in front of the bow a great gray blue thing broke water. He splashed about and in a mad frenzy for a moment or two, then sank and settled down to a tour of the lagoon. Twice he circled about and the canoe ploughed along in grand style, with the water bubbling and frothing at the blunt bow, where the alert eyed native watched intently the tightened rope. Then suddenly it slackened and the diver, like a flash, went over the side with a knife in his hand. Two minutes later the surface was a brilliant red and the native was scrambling into the canoe again. We towed the shark to the beach and measured him. Sixteen feet of man-eater is good sport for one afternoon.

SUN POWER IN EGYPT.

(From the 'Scientific American.')

At Meadi, a suburb of Cairo, is a sun-power plant of unusual interest. It consists of five reflectors, each 204 feet long, whose cross section is in the form of a parabola, with the generator units at the focus. The last named are of zinc, built of rectangular sections 14 inches wide.

To render them efficient they are painted with a black paint of high heat absorbing capacity. The water is introduced at the lower end and the generator at its upper end is provided with a steam connection four inches in diameter. The reflectors are lined with silvered glass mirrors. The plant works best at a pressure slightly below the atmosphere.

FAST GROWING TREES.

(From 'Popular Magazine.')

Hard, fine grained, durable wood usually grows slowly. A most remarkable exception is the eucalyptus, and this it is that gives the tree its great value as a means of reforestation. It is said that the eucalyptus grows five times as rapidly as any other tree.

Seedlings have been observed to make an average growth of six inches in height a day, and one tree in California attained a height of 125 feet and a diameter of thirty-six inches in nine years. The eucalyptus will not thrive where there are frosts.

WHY THE SEA HAS DIFFERENT COLORS

('Pall Mall Gazette,')

'The deep blue sea!' sings the poet. 'Tommyrot!' exclaims the traveller, 'it's as green as an emerald. I've seen it.'

'So have I,' hotly declares the poet. 'It is blue.'

The poet and the traveller are about in the same position as the blind men and the elephant. One felt the trunk, the other the tail, and they quarrelled about it, although both were right—as far as they went.

The sea is both green and blue. In some places it is nearly always blue, in others it is nearly always green. Scientists declare that the quantity of salt in the water has a great deal to do with this. They point out that the more rapid the evaporation of the water from the heat of the sun, the greater amount of salt there is in the water, and that the water that is extremely salt is always blue, while the water that does not contain such a large quantity of salt is green.

This, then, would make the color of the sea a matter of geography, or temperature, which is the same, as temperature is a matter of geography. One proof of this claim is held to be the great Gulf Stream, which flows like a river out of the hot Caribbean Sea and up through the Atlantic to the north-west.

This stream of warm water is as blue as the sky on a fair day, while as it proceeds northward the waters of the Atlantic on either side are quite green. The temperature of the Gulf Stream is about 74 degrees, Fahrenheit, while the Atlantic through which it flows is about 50 degrees.

As this stream flows north-west it widens, and at the same time grows shallower. From a width of about forty miles off Florida, it stretches out to a width of about eighty miles off Cape Hatteras. But it retains its blue tints. Up off Newfoundland this stream becomes so thin that the cold water breaks through in patches, and here can be seen great patches of the cold water, green in color, in the midst of the stretch of blue water.

Away up in the Arctic regions and in the antarctic also, the water is always green. Around the equator where the heat is terrific, the water is always blue. The Mediterranean Sea is blue because its waters are warm, because it is penned up and gets constant evaporization and because very few streams of great size flow into it.

Only a few years ago a great stream of yellow water was observed near the Gulf Stream. For a month or more it was seen then it disappeared, and it is believed to have been muddy water caused by some volcanic upheavel beneath the water.

EX CATHEDRA.

BY WILLIAM Q. PHILLIPS.

Sarnia, Ont.

In a Synod, better nameless,
Sits a layman, who has been
Twenty years or more a member,
From the parish of Saint Lynne.

He's a terror to the clergy,
Never fails to speak his mind,
Yet he has a sense of humor
And a manner not unkind.

Also, a vocabulary—
Words sonorous and of length;
His remarks are always noted
Both for piquancy and strength.

Had old Chaucer known this layman
We should have another tale,
Quaintly hitting at the parsons,
Spiced, perchance, with cakes and ale.

Spoke a parson, in the synod,
To a motion duly made,
On a straight financial question—
From the subject far he strayed.

Quoted Scripture and the Fathers,
Wished he could the Saints invoke,
Reeled off so much Greek and Latin
That the Synod wished he'd choke!

Said he never would agree to
Any rupture with the past,
And in metaphoric mixture
Nailed his colors to the mast.

Ended with a weak amendment
Hastily composed and lame,
Trusted that he'd done his duty
Hoped his friends would do the same.

Then rose up this awful layman,
As he caught the Bishop's eye,
Said: 'M'lord, this vain proposal,
Scarcely merits a reply.

'Most unpractical and foolish,
Like old bottles for new wine,
And, indeed, I must describe it
As ecclesiasinine!'

(Cheers and laughter). But a Canon,
Somewhat smarter than the rest
Rising to a point of order,
Said: 'M'lord, I must protest.

'At that word unprecedented,
Wretched hybrid! Half is Greek—
Half is Latin. Shall this Synod
Tolerate a verbal freak?'

(Great applause). The cautious Bishop
Very slowly shook his head,
Smiled, and raised his hand for silence,
Got it presently, and said:

'I have heard the point of order
On "Ecclesiasinine!"
Yes, it is unprecedented,
But the point is rather fine.

'For I am not here to settle
Points of Etymology
Nor to go beyond the question:
Is it parliamentary.

'So to rule it out of order
Is a matter that I may
Fully and with care consider,
In the meantime I will say:

'That the layman must remember
How this word to us appears,
And he must not drag it into
His orations—BY THE EARS!'

JUSTICE'S DAUGHTER HIS ASSISTANT.

(From the 'Melbourne Age.')

Miss Isaacs, a daughter of Justice Isaacs, is the first woman to appear in an official capacity in a court in Australia. Recently Miss Isaacs took her seat in the high court of Australia as her father's assistant.

She received many favorable comments from the newspapers on the quiet dignity with which she empanelled the jury. She is said to be an unusually brilliant speaker and to have stood at the head of her class both in the law school and at college.

WALKING IN THE SAND TO CURE FATIGUE.

(From 'Harper's Weekly.')

One of the most efficacious cures for fatigue from overwork consists in walking barefoot in sand. The nerves of the sole and heel are slightly irritated by coming in contact with the grains and accelerate the circulation of the blood in all parts of the body.

The effect produced is highly invigorating. Besides this the monotony of an ample extent of yellow sand exercises a soporific effect on the brain which induces sleep.

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SUFFRAGETTES SENT TO JAIL

Hard Labor for Miss Pankhurst and Miss Emerson, of United States.

London, Feb. 18.—Zelie Emerson, the militant suffragette, of Jackson, Mich., who is carrying on a campaign of window smashing in the East End of London in company with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was again arrested to-day. She was immediately taken before the Police Magistrate and sentenced to a term of two months' hard labor.

Zelie Emerson and her companions broke all the windows of the Liberal Association at Bow last night.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was also sentenced by the same magistrate to two months' hard labor.

Zelie Emerson had been already sentenced to jail for six weeks on February 14, in default of paying a fine of $15 inflicted for a similar charge, but her fine on that occasion was paid by a friend and she was released.

WINNIPEG TO HAVE NEXT FORESTRY CONVENTION.

Ottawa, Feb. 18. — Winnipeg was selected as the next place for holding the next Dominion Forestry Convention at the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association here, and the time chosen was the latter part of July. It is expected to make it a great rallying time for the discussion of forest problems of central Canada and the prairie country.

The meeting at Ottawa was a most successful one, and though devoted entirely to business and the planning of the campaign for the coming year was largely attended. The reports presented showed the most vigorous year's work in the history of the Association. It was also shown that the Dominion and Provincial Governments and private corporations were doing more than ever before, but that Canada was not spending the fiftieth part on its forests that old countries were with profit, hence the need for prompt action to develop the cut-over and burned-over areas before the virgin forests gave out.

The officers elected were: Patron, H.R.H. the Governor-General; hon. president, Right Hon. R. L. Borden; hon. past president, the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier; president, the Hon. W. A. Charlton, M.P., Toronto; vice-president, Mr. Wm. Power, M.P., Quebec.

Territorial vice-presidents: Ontario, the Hon. W. H. Hearst; Quebec, the Hon. Jules Allard; New Brunswick, the Hon. J. K. Flemming; Nova Scotia, the Hon. O. T. Daniels; Manitoba, the Hon. R. P. Roblin; Prince Edward Island, the Hon. J. A. Matheson; Saskatchewan, His Honor G. W. Brown; Alberta, the Hon. A. L. Sifton; British Columbia, the Hon. W. R. Ross; Yukon, Mr. Geo. Black, Commissioner; Mackenzie, Mr. F. D. Wilson; Keewatin, His Honor D. C. Cameron; Ungava, His Grace Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal; and a strong board of directors representing all the provinces.

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COFFEE SPECIALISTS, GLASGOW

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

A Budget for Two Beginners.

Editor Home-Makers' Page,
Montreal Daily 'Witness':
Dear Madam,—

I am very much interested in the letters re home-moving expenses in your paper. Being a young housekeeper, many things have had to be learnt by experience, sometimes costly experience. Therefore, the following budget should be a safe one for beginners.

This applies to a family of two with absolutely no other means of income but that of salary, and no garden, as we live in a flat.

Rent (including heating)....	$156.00
Housekeeping, with water tax, ice, lighting, cooking, fuel, etc.	316.00
Wife's personal expenses . .	104.00
Man's personal expenses . . .	208.00
	$784.00

We have never lived out of the Province of Quebec. At present, living in a town, rent and meat are cheaper than in the city. When in the city the first item was $200 and the housekeeping $340, making a total of $852.

Each personal expense account includes amusements, church and charity, subscriptions, and clothes. Also car fares when in the city.

Doctor's bills, etc., have been an unknown quantity in this household for twenty years, but, as the income is $1,200 per year, there would be plenty of funds to meet them or any other incidentals. One dollar every week, or $52 a year, is spent out of the housekeeping item for household repairs and refurnishing.

So much for how the income is spent, or, in other words, what the books show, but I would like to offer a suggestion in regard to the bookkeeping itself. To write down every purchase seemed to me a waste of time, and time is money. Therefore, I take an exercise book or scribbler (anything will do as long as you have leaves of uniform size, which you can cut or remove from their binding), and on one page paste each grocery bill, on another, each butcher's bill, etc., as I receive them. If I buy something and do not receive a bill with it, I write that item in, but most storekeepers give you a bill of goods with each purchase.

At the end of the month add up these separate pages and insert the total amounts in your account book, which also must have a statement of money received. Then remove the pasted-up sheets to a file, where you can look them up later if you need to, and start in with a fresh lot.

Yours truly,
E. I. D.

The moral of this budget seems to be that the 'One Without Experience' will be wise if he goes to live in one of the smaller towns rather than in Montreal, but it is not always easy to earn the necessary salary in a country town. A budget giving a more itemized account of cost of clothing, etc., would be more helpful perhaps to a young man who wants to understand where the expense lies heaviest. —Ed. Home Page.

'A SLAVE TO COOK.'

Dear Home Editor:

It is all very well for the 'Old Fashioned Lady' (and I'm sure she's a dear, and good to those wonderful servants of hers) to write about how easy they are to train and manage; but I suspect she is just as much a slave to them as my mother is.

Just fancy any one being so sure she could train a cook! Why my mother is a wonderful housekeeper, and our servants . st stay on until they are grey headed, but mother never pretends to teach them. My eldest brother, who likes good things to eat, brought home a whole lot of recipes from Norway and Finland, and he had taken o end of trouble to get them all translated so mother co.. read them, and she did read them ,and said they sounded delicious, but we never had any of the new dishes.

Jim got quite cross about it, and said he 'thought mother might give us a change sometimes, especially when he had brought her the recipes!' But mother just said, 'Cook' would never make things like that.' She'd been so long with us the whole house would be upset if she gave notice. She cooked very well, good plain food, and it wasn't to be expected she would tolerate a lot of 'new fangled notions.'

Jim flung out of the room, and told me afterwards that when he had a house of his own, I'd better just believe his wife 'wouldn't be a slave to his cook.' I knew better though, for I know just how scared his 'dearly beloved' is when her mother leaves her to give the orders to their cook.

So you see I'm not so sure that the 'Old-fashioned Lady' rules the kitchen so firmly as she thinks, and I imagine that if they all learn to make mayonnaise so easily, it's just because they happen to know how already, or want to learn it, and not just because they do as she tells them. Don't you think so, too, Madam Home Editor?

Yours very truly,
'ONE OF THE HOME PAGE GIRLS.'

Perhaps it is partly because the 'Old Fashioned Lady' has the knack of managing people and does not realize that everyone has not her courage and power of making them do what she wants them to do. I must acknowledge that I think most of even the best of maids are difficult to teach new ways. It is very few people who have that knack of making them want to do things.—Ed. Home Page.

NEW IN AFTERNOON TEAS.

The young mistress of a kitchenette apartment is in the habit of giving a small weekly afternoon tea. Recently at one of them her friends exclaimed in surprise at the sight of the tea table. In place of the copper kettle and Japanese teapot there stood, solemn, but not ungainly, two tall thermos bottles. Their bases were wreathed in flowers.

'Yes,' said the hostess, in answer to her guests' inquiring looks. 'There is tea without tea leaves of course in one and hot boiling water in the other. It seemed to me that I always had to put in more alcohol in the lamp at the very moment when I was listening to the most interesting bit of gossip.

'Then you remember how that careless Carrie, gesticulating as she always does when she tells a story, sent a blue flickering flame from the alcohol lamp almost close to a lace frill. These bottles receive the tea and water at the required temperature and keep them warm. I have learned to pour the contents out quite skilfully.' —N. Y. 'Sun.'

Home Cookery

WHAT TO EAT IN COLD WEATHER

A great deal of the discomfort of cold weather could easily be avoided, one physician is quoted as saying, if people would vary their food strictly with the thermometer.

Very few persons consciously do this, but cling to the same routine diet, hot weather and cold, except in so far as the seasonal supply compels a change.

It is a very old general direction to eat fats in winter. But not everyone knows how to apply the rule to the breakfast and dinner menus.

As a matter of fact, the diet of well-to-do people is lamentably short of fat in winter. And no doubt the neurasthenia of professional and business men is in great part due to their deficiency.

Fat not only strengthens us to bear cold, but it has a most wholesome effect on the nervous system, both fortifying and soothing, so that the man who eats abundance of fat easily bears up against the worries of life. Also, it has been established that fat aids the digestion of other foods.

Breakfast seldom supplies enough fat, certainly not enough in cold weather. Most of the choicer kinds of fish contain scarcely any fat. Chicken and all varieties of game are almost fatless foods. Veal and mutton cutlets contain some, but not enough. Potted meats are often made from very lean constituents, although sometimes fatty. 'Bacon and eggs' alone among breakfast foods have an abundant content of fat for cold weather.

What to avoid in winter may, therefore, be enumerated roughly as sole, whiting, plaice, smelts, and haddock, chicken, game, very lean ham, veal cutlets, and any of the numerous dishes made from very lean meat.

These need not be altogether discarded, but they must be assisted by those things suitable to cold weather —namely, salmon, sardines, mackerel, herrings, lake trout, eels, and halibut, some of them not so delicate as sole, etc., but very much better when the aim is to keep warm.

In meats we have sausages, which must be of first-class quality, for otherwise they consist largely of bread, rice, and meat of a kind that should not be eaten, fat mutton chops, loin of pork chops, fat ham, bacon (not cooked so much that most of the fat is lost), eggs, and cold rib of beef. The yolk of egg is a splendid food for supplying fat, and most valuable to growing children.

What one should eat plenty of is well-buttered toast, and for children bread fried in bacon-fat or dripping is a good resource. Oatmeal has a good supply of fat, and if eaten with cream and sugar forms a splendid breakfast food in winter.

Plenty of butter should be taken; and for beverage cocoa or chocolate made with rich milk is better than tea. An ideal winter breakfast drink is, coffee made as follows: Half fill the cup with strong coffee, then fill it with good cream and sweeten it well. Sugar is less valuable than fat, but still very valuable, and we should accustom ourselves to taking things as sweet as possible in winter.

Luncheon and dinner should be arranged on the same principle. Lean beef, game, chicken, and white fish are for the milder days or for summer.

The vegetables and fruits, which will be most useful are beans, lentils, corn, peas, mushrooms, tomatoes, parsnips, onions, raisins, dates, grapes, apricots, bananas, apples, figs and peas.

The vegetarian should know that neither vegetables nor fruits at their best are a sufficiently fat food in winter. He must, therefore, partake very largely of butter, cream, cheese, eggs, and nuts.

All nuts, except chestnuts and one or two other kinds, contain an immense quantity of fat, ranging from 26 percent in the coco-nut and 27 percent in the walnut to 31 percent in filberts and almonds and 34 percent in Brazil nuts.

Of cereals, the best is oatmeal, the worst rice.

Butter is the most valuable of all ordinary foods in winter, containing 85 percent of fat. Cheddar cheese has 37, cream cheese 34, good cream 19, eggs 9 1-2, and whole milk, 'the perfect-food,' 4 percent.

Skim milk has only 1-3 of 1 percent, and should not be used in winter with porridge or for cakes, puddings, etc.

It may be said, 'Oh, but I cannot digest those fatty winter foods.' In exceptional cases this may be so, but the average digestive apparatus will do its work better when supplied with food appropriate to the season. And, if one is to eat for comfort in winter and not to gratify the palate he must take planty of fat.

This winter when the changes in weather are so many and violent, the housekeeper must use her wise judgment in this as in so many things and vary the diet. Suppose there is to be cold meat for dinner and the weather turns cold suddenly, if possible let a hot thick soup precede the meat and serve as an accompaniment to the meat, potatoes mashedd with plenty of dripping or some other fat and some milk. A large proportion of fat can be given in potatoes without detection. Then a suet pudding might follow; fresh breadcrumbs, instead of flour, make a pudding of this description much lighter. But if any member of the family wishes to take violent exercise directly after the meal, suet puddings should be avoided, but a milk pudding with cheese might be substituted. On milder days the soup should be clear, potatoes plainly boiled, and stewed fruit or a mould might take the place of the suet pudding.

A substantial heat-producing breakfast will ward off many a cold and chill, and on a sharp morning fat should certainly be introduced in some form, either as cream or milk with porridge; cocoa made with milk, bacon, pickled pork, brawn, herrings, are all sources of fat, but one does not need all of them. For example, if breakfast begins with porridge and milk, and then herrings, tea would accompany them But if haddock follows the porridge, milk-cocoa would be the best beverage to use.

A FEW COLD-WEATHER RECIPES

Fresh herring stuffed and baked. — Clean, wash, and split six fresh herrings and remove the back bone. Mix two tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of finely chopped suet, one teaspoon of chopped parsley, and quarter of a teaspoonful of grated lemon-rind to make a forcemeat; season each herring with salt and pepper, spread on a thin layer of the forcemeat and roll up tightly beginning with the neck. Pack closely in a greased pie dish, cover with greased paper and bake from one to one and a quarter hours in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

Loin of Pork Stuffed. — Score the skin in narrow lines, make an opening for the stuffing by separating the meat from the bone on the inner side. Cut two pounds of onions into slices, put them into cold water, bring to a boil, cook five minutes, then strain and drain well. Melt two ounces of butter in a stewpan and fry the onions in it, for about fifteen minutes without browning them. Add half a pint of freshly made breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of powdered sage, pepper and salt. Mix well and pack into the opening in the loin. Secure the opening wrap the loin is greased paper and roast in a moderately hot oven for two hours, baste frequently and half an hour before it is done remove the paper and allow the crackling to brown. Serve the gravy and apple sauce separately. The sage and onion stuffing may be cooked separately or instead of stuffing a savory pudding may be served with the pork.

Savory Pudding. — Soak half a pound of stale bread in hot water for half an hour, then drain away all unabsorbed liquid and beat out all lumps with a fork. Boil two large onions in salt and water for half an hour, then chop them coarsely. Add these to the bread and add half a pound of fine oatmeal, half a pound of finely chopped suet, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, half a teaspoonful of powdered sage, and quarter of a teasypoonful of powdered mixed herbs. Mix all well together; add two eggs well beaten last. Melt as much dripping in a roasting pan as will form a very thin layer, put in the mixture, spread it smooth with a knife and bake one hour in a moderate oven. When done cut in squares and serve with gravy. This is served in Yorkshire with pork, duck or goose.

Cheese Pudding. — Beat two eggs slightly, add to them four ounces of grated cheese, salt, pepper, and made mustard to taste. Boil half a pint of milk, add to it one ounce of breadcrumbs and the other ingredients, pour into a buttered baking dish in which it may be served and bake for twenty minutes in a brisk oven. If preferred, the mixture may be baked in small china or paper souffle-cases, in which case only half the time should be allowed.

Marrow Toast. — Soak the marrow from two beef bones in tepid water for about two hours. About fifteen minutes before the dish is wanted, cut the marrow into inch lengths, place in cold water, bring rapidly to the boiling point, and drain well. Have ready squares of very hot, well-buttered toast, put the marrow on them, breaking it up and spreading it with a fork and season it with salt and pepper. Place the toast before the fire or in the oven until the marrow is thoroughly melted, then serve as hot as possible. When Savory marrow is preferred sprinkle with chopped olives, parsley, and lemon juice just before serving—or pour over a sauce made of 2 tablespoons of good white sauce to which has been added one tablespoonful of cream, one teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley, a few drops of lemon juice and Krona pepper.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers on Practical Cooking.

Dear Madam,— Being away from home all summer, I was not able to put up my usual supply of preserves. Can you give me any suggestion as to what to use in their place? My family have a strong objection to what they call 'bucket' jam, or tinned fruit, and we cannot afford to buy the fine fruit in glass jars.

MRS. J. H. A.

Dried fruit is especially useful when home made jams are running short, but it is disliked by many because they have tasted it only when carelessly prepared. Try washing dried fruit thoroughly, and then soaking it for twenty-four hours in water sufficient to let it swell to its full size. See that the fruit is not stuck together, and add water until you are sure it will not absorb any more. Two pounds of fruit will absorb about three and a half pints of water, making about six pounds of pulp.

A delicious jam may be made from the often despised apricots. After soaking the fruit, strain all the liquid off it into a preserving pan, add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar for each pound of fruit and liquid, and stir until the sugar is melted, and the mixture nearly boiling. Now put in the fruit, stirring frequently, careful stirring will help keep the fruit whole, and a better color. Let it boil briskly at least three-quarters of an hour, and if it does not jelly, boil it a little longer. Remove all remaining scum and stir in the juice of one large lemon, and one ounce of bitter almonds, which have been blanched and split. These take the place of the kernels, and the lemon counteracts the sickly sweetness of the apricots.

Jam may be made of dried peaches and prunes in the same way.

Fig preserves are better if the figs are washed and shreded, covered with water and left stand over night. Then add the strained juice of one lemon for each pound of dried figs, and a little more water if necessary. Weigh all together and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of pulp. Put all together in the preserving pan, and boil thoroughly. It should set in a nice clear brown jelly, but that depends on the boiling, and may people prefer to add a little cochineal for coloring.

You can also make marmalade, varying it for those who are tired of that made of oranges, by using lemons or grapefruit or a combination of all three.

Cranberry Jam, or Saratoga Jam, as it is sometimes called, is also good.

Required: Five pounds of cranberries; 5 pounds granulated sugar, 1 pound seedless raisins chopped fine, four oranges, juice and grated rind. Put all ingredients into a preserving kettle, cook them for about forty minutes, or until like marmalade. Put into jelly glasses. Cover with paraffin when cold. This can be made all winter and is delicious with poultry and meats.

Dear Madam,— Will you, through the columns of the 'Witness,' give me a good recipe for the brown bread served with baked beans in Boston.

A READER.

To make Boston Brown Bread you must mix and sift together one cup of rye meal, one cup granulated corn meal ,one cup of Graham flour, three-quarters of a table spoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of salt. Then add three quarters of a cup of molasses and two cups of sour milk, or one and three quarter cups of sweet milk or water. Stir all until well mixed, turn into a well buttered mould and steam three and one half hours. Fill your mould only three quarters full, using baking powder tins, or a five pound lard pail if you have not a mould. Be sure and butter the cover and tie it down. Set the mould on a trivet, or iron stand in a kettle with boiling water enough to come half way up the mould. Cover closely and steam. Add boiling water if needed. A few raisins added to this recipe will make it greatly relished by the children, and add to its food value. Cut in slices toasted and buttered, it will make a good breakfast, even without the beans.

Dear Madam,—Would you please let me know some time in your Home Department the best way to make lime water. Will it keep long after it is made?

MRS. D. W. McK.

To make lime water pour two quarts of boiling water over one square inch of unslacked lime; stir thoroughly and let stand over night. Next morning pour off the clear liquid and bottle for use. Keep it in a cool place.

Dear Madam,—Will you kindly tell me, through your correspondence column, in the Home Page, how to make the tomato jelly that is used as a salad.

MISS M. McD.

Take a can of red ripe tomatoes and stew them gently for ten minutes with a slice of onion, six cloves, a seasoning of salt and pepper and a piece of parsley and bay leaf. Rub through a sieve and stand on the back of the stove and stir in half a box of granulated gelatin dissolved in a small half-cupful of boiling water. Strain through a piece of cheesecloth into glasses wet with cold water and set away to harden. There should be three half pints in this jelly. It may be chilled in small fancy molds or in a brick mold and cut into slices like ice cream, each slice placed on a leaf of lettuce and a teaspoonful of mayonnaise placed on top.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was'nt "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month' free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it.

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me personally, K. R. Morris, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

The Garden

NOTES BY A PRACTICAL MAN

GETTING READY FOR THE SPRING.

At this season there is so much to be done towards getting ready for the season when it opens that you must sow everything you can find room for in your greenhouse, hot-bed, or whatever place you have in which to raise your seedlings.

Always be on the look-out for extremes of temperature, either from the heat of a hot-bed or the sudden change in the weather outside. A temperature around fifty-five to sixty is a nice heat for most things, allowing a little lower temperature at night, about 50.

If you have not saved any soil for seeds, two spades of garden soil to a spade of rotten manure and a spade of sand to keep it open will be found about right. The manure must be old, so that it can pass the riddle easily. A good plan is to get the soil well mixed and then pass it through a half inch riddle, and use the rough in the bottom of your boxes. Make the soil firm and do not allow it to get dry or give too much water.

The boxes or pots for fine seeds had better be prepared and well watered before sowing the seed. The seed when sown should be pressed into the soil, and a very little fine soil sprinkled on it, and glass put over it to retain the moisture.

Vegetable seed to be sown at once:

Lettuce — May King is a very good variety, followed with Big Boston, a little later. This takes longer to come in than May King.

Cauliflowers — Early Erfurt and Queen of the Danes are both very good, and can be sown any time from now on according to your requirements. Don't let these get past the rough leaf before pricking out or you may lose some of them. The earlier you can pick them out the better in reason.

Cabbage may be sown and treated the same way as cauliflower. But sow only the early varieties now. Paris Market is a good early sort.

Celery can also be sown now, both Golden Self Branching and White Plume are good early varieties.

Tomatoes for early work may be sown. A good selection of Earliana will pay to grow.

Egg plants and peppers may also be sown at once, but these will require a hot-bed or greenhouse to bring them along.

If you have not already done so make a planting plan of your garden at once and you will find it very useful in calculating the number of plants you need to provide and the variety to be grown.

Leeks and onions, if not already in, should be sown at once.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

For your border of herbaceous perennials you will want to plant coreopsis, dianthus, delphinum, gallardias, gypsophila lychnis, penstemons, etc. These should be sown in shallow boxes or pans or pots as desired, and good loamy soil with leaf mould and sand is the best if you have it or can obtain it. All these seeds will require careful watering and shading if in the sun. Keep the earth moist until the seedlings appear. All these young plants will require transplanting when large enough, and will well repay all the special attention you can give them. Most of these can be sown from now till the end of March, but the sooner the better.

Among the flower seeds that need to b esown now are salvias, verbenas, petunias, antirhinnums, ageratum, early asters, hollyhocks, Marguerite carnation, lobelia, stocks.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS FOR BEDDING PLANTS.

Tuberous begonias will require to be started now for bedding plants, but great care must be taken with these, which are always so difficult to handle. Fill a shallow box three-quarters full with a mixture of sand and leaf mould, set the bulbs thickly in this and fill in round them with more of the sand and loam. Leave the crowns exposed and well above the soil, for they must on no account have water poured over them. The loam should be kept damp, but the safest way to water is to set the box or pot into a pan with a couple of inches of water in it. The loam will in this way absorb all the water needed without any danger of damping off or rotting the crowns of the bulbs.

SPRING BLOSSOMS FOR WINTER DAYS.

During the dull days which are inevitable at this time of the year there are few things more heartening than the sight of fresh flowers in the house. Of course, a supply of these can always be obtained from the florist's, but there is a method of producing the most delightful spring blossoms, a plan so simple that any one can engage in it with good hopes of success, and in addition there is no outlay of money required.

Of course, when the leaves of autumn fluttered to the ground in last October, the buds, which were left behind on the twigs were in a very complete state. If we should open any of them we shall discover the new shoot, on a very small scale, it is true, but all ready for the start in the spring. Now when the glad season does come, the chief event is that the sap starts to force its way through all the branches and simply makes the folded shoots expand. Now it is quite possible to imitate this natural happening, and induce the leaves and the flowers in the buds to open some months before their natural time.

Such sorts as the ornamental plums, the cherries, flowering currant, the Japanese quince and the almond are all good subjects for this treatment. Many wild bushes are also worth considering such as the wild plum, cherry, 'palm' (the willow), and anything which yields attractive flowers or foliage.

In gathering the branches it is important to be able to distinguish between the buds which will produce flowers and those from which leaves only are to be expected. The buds which would contain blossom are always of a much larger size than those which simply have leaves within their folds. Moreover generally speaking, the growth which bears them is of a short twiggy nature. The most satisfactory results are secured when the branches are gathered from now onwards. The subsequent development of the shoots is more rapid when the buds have had a touch of frost.

When the branches have been gathered the bark should be cut away from the lower portion to the length of three or four inches. The best manner of doing this is to pare the skin away in strips, so that on going round the stem there is alternately a bare and a covered portion. By this means there will be a very free absorption of moisture, when the branches are presently stood in water.

A number of deep pots and jars must be secured, and these should be filled with water. This water should be changed very frequently during the whole of the treatment. For the first three days it is a good plan to place the branches in a dark cupboard. Afterwards a light position in a warm room is the most suitable situation. A good deal depends upon the temperature of the apartment, but if this is fairly high, the buds will begin to burst in a few days. After a week or so the boughs will be in full beauty laden with a wealth of spring blossom or delicate green leafage.

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Apple Trees, 60 var.	25c	$20
Cherry Trees. All sorts....	20	18
Pear Trees	35c	20
Plum Trees	35c	20
Choice one year Apple Trees. —		13
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Currant Bushes	10c	3
Gooseberry Bushes	10c	6
Grape Vines (Concord) others equally reasonable	5c	2

	Per 100	Per 1000
Strawberry Plants	60c	$4
Blackberry Plants	$1.25	$10
Raspberry Plants	$1.00	$7
6, 2-year, Ass't'd Flow. Shrubs, for		$1
5 2-year-old Ass't'd Climbers, for		$1
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OUR PRICE LIST FREE, is a revelation of what can be done by cutting out the middleman, and buying direct.

SMITH'S NURSERIES, Drawer S.W., Woodstock, P.O., Ont.

The Blessed Telephone

(By Harriet Lummis Smith.)

The telephone was a surprise. Amanda had thought of it as she had thought of going down to Sunday dinner, or even of getting well — as a vague, delicious impossibility, where one's fancies might play truant and no harm done. The telephone cost $50 a year, and what with the nurse and the doctor's bills and a girl in the kitchen who ran up such extraordinary accounts at the grocer's Amanda had come to look upon herself as costing more than she was worth.

With Jane's assistance her husband carried her into the front room one morning before he went down town to his work. Jane had issued an edict that the bedroom must be thoroughly cleansed, and Thomas had seconded her with a heartiness surprising in a man, for men as a rule look on all house-cleaning as indicative of the weaknesses of the feminine temperament. There was an unusual elation in his face as he stooped to kiss Amanda good-bye, and she wondered at it.

'Now just you shut your eyes and lie quiet,' Jane said, tucking her up and talking fast. 'And don't you worry if you hear noises. That room's going to have a cleaning that is a cleaning.'

Jane was not a trained nurse in the conventional sense, which is to say that her training had been gained in sick-rooms rather than in hospitals, and supplemented a native good sense with tact which no diploma assures to the possessor.

There were strange noises in the sick-room that morning. Amanda, closing her eyes obediently, found her sense of hearing preternaturally sharpened. She heard heavy footsteps and the deep-toned voices of men, mingled with the sound of a hammer. 'Jane must be having the carpet taken up,' she reflected. The thought of so much effort near, wearied her, and she fell asleep finally with a sense of utter exhaustion.

When she awoke the house was restored to its customary quiet and Jane was going about with her dusting cap awry, singing war songs under her breath.

When they took her back into her room at night and laid her on the bed, Amanda's eyes turned appreciatively from one spotless corner to another. Then they rested on a glittering something which stood on the low stand beside the bed. She gave a cry and covered her face with her hands.

'It's a little surprise for you, Amanda,' Thomas said, patting her hair. 'I thought it wouldn't be quite so lonely for you if you had a telephone. It's portable, you see. You can lie there and talk to anybody you know in town. Like it, don't you, Amanda?

Like it! She felt like a creature let out of prison into the glorious daylight. She had not known how lonely she was before. She caught her husband's hand and held it against her wet cheek, her eyes mistily bright, like stars in a fog.

'I shan't dare to do anything out of the way,' Thomas went on jocosely. 'You can call up the office any time, and if I'm not on duty you'll know it. I expect you'll look after me pretty sharp, eh, dear?'

His wife smiled at him with happy confidence, and then her eyes turned to the symbol of her deliverance and rested there. She could hardly sleep that night for joy.

When Thomas came home the next evening Amanda told him that she had had a delicious day. There was a faint color in her cheeks.

'I've talked to so many people,' she said, 'and told them all my number. You see, it wont' be in the book for several weeks yet.'

Having thus introduced herself to her friends as the possessod of a telephone, Amanda lay back on her pillows and waited for the bell to ring. The sight of the little nickel-plated instrument gave her a sense of communion with her kind. After her accident had become an old story she had been prolific in excuses for her friends. It was so far for Betty Norcross; when you had to come clear across the city and transfer twice, it took the whole afternoon to make a half-hour call. And Alice Hemlock had to be so careful when the weather was bad. And what could one expect of Susan Decker with her flock of children around her? But now without exposure, without loss of time, without neglect of any home duties, each of these dear friends and others less intimate could give her a little of the companionship which her soul craved.

The first ringing of the telephone bell was an epoch. The red blood dyed Amanda's white face. Her hand shook as she took down the receiver. Her voice trembled on the conventional 'Hello!'

'Hello, Amanda. This is Thomas. I shan't be home till late to-night, dear. Clinton is in town and wants me to dine with him at the hotel. Now don't lie awake watching for me, will you?'

'Of course not, you foolish man. And you must have a good time and not worry.'

She spoke with the cheerfulness which she tried to make habitual, but as she hung up the receiver her face looked wan and gray. She did not grudge her husband his little festivity. From the bottom of her unselfish heart she was glad of it. But it did seem hard that the first message on her new telephone should be of this nature.

It was twenty-four hours before the bell rang again. This time a man's deep voice reached Amanda's ears.

'Is this the Klein Hardware Company?'

'What?' she gasped, and a dreadful smothering disappointment seemed to take her breath.

'Is this the Klein Hardware Company?' roared the impatient voice.

'No, this is the residence of Mr. Thomas Harvey.'

There was an irritable grunt at the other end of the line. Amanda hung up the receiver and turned her face to the wall.

The next three weeks were trying ones, with sleepless nights and anxious days. Jane went about the house, her firm lips set in grim lines. Thomas left home morning after morning looking anxious, and called up several times during the day to know how Amanda felt. 'Tell him a little easier,' Amanda would reply. The doctor telephoned, too, in addition to his daily calls, but that was all. Amana no longer flushed a burning red when the bell rang.

One morning at the grocer's Jane was accosted by a pretty girl. 'Mrs. Harvey has had a telephone put in, hasn't she?'

'Yes,' replied Jane. The monosyllable was as uncompromising as the click of a mouse trap.

'Doesn't she find it very disturbing?'

'Disturbing!' exclaimed Jane. 'Why?'

She wheeled on the other with the air of one who has reached the limit of her endurance.

The pretty, yellow-haired girl looked surprised. She raised her candid blue eyes, to encounter a glance which would have frightened her if her conscience had not been clear.

'I should think that jingling bell would be dreadful if a person were sick,' she said.

Jane's bosom heaved. 'That depends If a jingling bell means that folks are thinking about you, and that you're not altogether shut out of living because you're shut into the house, you have to be pretty sick to mind it. But if the bell's right there and doesn't ring, because nobody cares whether you're alive or not, you have to be brave to keep from wanting to die.'

The girl's pretty pink color deepened. 'Do you mean'—

'I mean this,' Jane's voice rose sharply. 'She's one of the kind that loves people, that loves life. She's interested in everything, from the color they're painting the church down to the last new baby. She's been sick so long now that folks have got tired of coming. That's the truth, but she'd never believe it. There was always something wrong with the weather or the street cars. Now the telephone's there and nobody uses it, and she understands at last, poor soul.'

The paper of eggs went through Jane's trembling hans and smashed at her feet. She looked down blankly, then stared across at the wide blue eyes which faced her without flinching.

'Broken,' exclaimed Jane. 'But then, they're only eggs. It isn't as bad as if they were the heart of the gentlest creature that ever suffered from neglect and forgetfulness.'

The next morning the telephone bell rany early.

'I guess some one has got the wrong number again,' Amanda said to Jane. It was the first bitter speech of all those weary years.

Jane went to the telephone, her face twitching. Then she held the receiver toward her patient. 'It's somebody to speak to you,' she said, briefly.

It was a girl's voice that came over the wire.

'Good morning, Mrs. Harvey. Isn't this a lovely morning? No, this is Helena Weston. I called you up to know if you had heard the latest engagement?'

'Engagement? No!' A suden eagerness crept into Amanda's voice. Thomas never knew about the engagements. He had the curious masculine density toward anything less decisive than weddings, and he sometimes forgot those.

'Who is it?' Amanda asked, her voice tremulous.

'Why, Richard Craft and Agnes Waring. Doesn't it seem queer they've never thought of it before, they're such an ideal couple? They are to be married in January and they will live on 40th street. I believe his uncle left him a house there, the pretty one with the ivy.'

Half an hour later the bell rang again. This time Amanda reached for the receiver herself.

'Good-morning, Amanda Harvey. Yes this is Susan. You may have read the morning paper, but I don't believe you heard the most important news.'

'What is it? The engagement?'

'What engagement?' One who has not been an invalid of years' standing, shut out of the current of life like a chip flung on the bank of a stream, can hardly imagine the delicious thrill Amanda felt as she imparted the bit of news which had just reached her.

Susan Decker was suitable impressed. 'They have my blessing, I'm sure. It seems to me an ideal match. But I sha'n't admit that your news is any more important than mine. The baby has a tooth!'

'The dear little thing!' The tenderness in Amanda's voice made itself felt over the intervening miles. The face of the mother at the other end of the wire softened beautifully. 'I wish you could see him, Amanda. I'm going to bring him over next spring, when the weather gets warm and settled. He's the best of all my children.

'The last one always is,' laughed Amanda. Then she called Thomas up at the office to tell him about the engagement and the baby's new tooth, and Thomas recognized something in her voice which had not been there in the morning and went back to his work with a sense of relief.

A little later the minister's wife called up to know what Amanda thought of a new plan they were considering in regard to the work in the mission bands. And then Mrs. Percival excused herself for her errand, but could Mrs. Harvey give here the recipe for her delicious salmon salad. Mrs. Harvey's cooking days were over, but her favorite recipes were at her tongue's end. She was listening to Betty Norcross's description of a concert she had attended the evening before when Jane slipped out on an errand. And on the corner she met the yellow-haired girl who the day before had wondered if the telpehone did not disturb Mrs. Harvey.

Jane stopped and caught her hands. 'How did you manage it?'

The girl laughed. 'Why, it was easy enough. I have a telephone, and most people have hearts. The trouble is they get buried under an avalanche of thoughtlessness. If you find us forgetting again, stir us up, will you? We don't mean it, only this is such a busy world that lots of things get crowded out.'

'I guess I talked kind of rough yesterday,' said Jane, with compunction. 'But you wouldn't blame me if you'd seen her. To-day she's like another woman.' Jane blinked fiercely. 'The wind is blowing dirt into my eyes,' she said with an air of challenging any one to prove a different reason for their moisture. 'I must be going along, and if you never did any good in your life before, and never do again, there's one thing that will be set down to your credit the last day.'

When Thomas Harvey came up to his wife's room that night he halted on the threshold, almost awe-struck. As she lay there her face wore a look of tranquil contentment beyond his understanding. She turned her eyes as he stood waiting, and a smile flashed to meet him.

'Oh, is it you, dear?' said Amanda. 'Come in, I want to tell you about my beautiful day.'—'The Interior.'

WORLD'S WELFARE

How China's Religions Fail

(By the late Mrs. James Cochran, in the 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Coming home from China, I fell into conversation with a woman on board the steamer.

'And so,' she said to me, 'you are a real missionary? I always wanted to meet one. I have lived in Burma for six months, and I have studied Buddhism and been in the Buddhist temples; I have seen those magnificent Buddhas sitting there and the people who come to worship at the temples; I think they are all magnificent. I think you missionaries are doing a very foolish thing to come out to a land like Burma, or China, where people have such great and magnificent religions which are useful to them in every way, and try to thrust upon them a religion like Christianity, which is absolutely different and not at all appropriate to them in any way whatever.'

That woman had lived in Burma for six months in a good hotel, had eaten her own food, and had worn her own clothes. I have lived in the interior of China for thirteen years, in native houses, worn the native dress, and eaten the native food. That woman did not speak a word of the Burmese language, while for every word of Chinese I have learned, a new vista of their lives and thoughts has opened up to me. I knew that woman was totally wrong, and I tried to tell her so. She listened impatiently for a moment and then said:

'Of course, you have your point of view and I have mine. We can not argue it.'

Though I may have failed with that woman, I would like to convince open-minded critics that she was wrong. I want friends at home to know the facts and to be able to tell how these great and magnificent religions work in the lives of the Chinese.

Once when one of those terrible famines, which sweep over our part of China, had set in, my husband and one of his helpers were planning how they could obtain food for the sufferers. Mr. Cochran discovered a bean cake, made by grinding pods of beans and molded into small cakes. He asked if the Chinese ever ate it.

'Oh, yes,' was the reply: 'when the years are hard we always eat some. My wife grinds it up and flavors it with spice, so that it tastes very good.'

Then my husband said: 'Why should we send to America for flour or south for rice when here are quantities of that bean-cake right here? It is much less expensive. Let us buy quantities of bean cake.'

But our native helper shook his head. 'We could not do that,' he said. 'They eat it, and like it. It makes them feel satisfied, but it does not nourish them. They starve on it.'

Do not those great magnificent religions of old China act like that bean cake? People satisfy themselves with them; they feed upon them; but all the time their poor souls are starving and they do not know it at all.

We always hear of Confucianism as the great religion of the family because it teaches ancestor worship. But one of the principal things which it does teach is that men shall not love their wives. The edict puts it rather quaintly, when it says that a man should always love his brother, but not his wife, because, if he loses his brother, where will he get another? But if he loses his wife, it will be easy to get another. That makes a Confucianist home a place where there is a great, strong, absolute tyrant, the father and husband, with a half-rebellious, half-sullen slave, the wife. They never eat together, and their children never eat with them. The children, for a little while, are loved and petted by the mother, but soon they learn to grow impudent to her and to despise her.

Confucianism wants no little girls, for they are of no use. A girl can not worship the ancestors. It is very nice to have one or two, but in the part of China from which I come, it is absolutely a custom, if there are more than two or three, to murder the others in some horrible way. One night one of my pupils came to my class very soberly. At first she whispered to the women about her and then they began to whisper to each other. Finally I inquired the reason. One of the women replied,

'She is feeling badly because they are killing a little baby down at her house.'

'Killing a little baby!'

'Yes,' the girl replied; 'they have three little girls and another has just come. I feel so badly because she is a dear fat little baby. I did not want to see her die, but my sister is determined to kill her.'

'Oh,' I said, 'you go and bring that baby to me. I can take care of her.'

So she went, but before she arrived the baby had been murdered in a way too horrible to tell.

Then there is Buddhism! I think we are inclined to think of Buddhism as a religion of ideals. As a religion of ideals Buddhism absolutely fails. I call it the religion of no ideals, for it is utterly selfish. Every Buddhist thinks of but one thing, and that is himself. He must save himself at all costs. Everything he does is to gain a little extra credit and bring himself a little higher. You can go along the street and see a Buddhist stop to pick a big stone out of the path, but he does not do it to make the way easier for other people, but because it will give him more credit toward his heaven.

Then another religion which we hear so much about is Taoism, founded by Lao-tse. We think of that as the great spiritual religion of the East. It is wonderful to read the writing of Lao-tse, but there is nothing on earth less spiritual or more superstitious than Taoism. People live under the terrible fear of it all the time. They are afraid to be married, or to bury the dead, except with the assurance that the time is right. If the priest sets a date for a burial and it happens to be months or years hence, then there is no burial until that time, and in the meantime the dead person is kept in the house. Everything has to be done in that way.

There is nothing so absolutely despised in China as a Taoist priest. In China when you do not want a little girl, kill her; when you do not want a little boy, make a Taoist priest of him. The poor little Chinese girls are unloved, unwelcomed, and thrown away; but, in this one instance, they are luckier than their little brothers. Better any death than the life of a Taoist priest.

The Taoists also continually fear the devils everywhere around. Everything to them is a characteristic of some bad spirit that always possesses it. A little baby has a convulsion and they 'throw it away,' for the baby is but a little devil in human form.

On a houseboat trip, which, by the way, is the bane of our existence in China, I had a chance to see the depths of the awful superstition of Taoism as I had never seen it before. I was in the very back room of the boat and separated from the boatman's room by a wall paper partition. The people on the other side had poked holes in this partition so that they could see with a little more comfort what I was doing. Incidentally, I could see what was happening on the other side. The old boatman was taken very ill. I could not sleep for his moaning. Finally, after three or four nights, I was awakened by a very strange sound. It was the old woman out on the roof of the houseboat calling for his soul. These people think that sometimes the soul wanders away from the body and that it can be called back. This old boatwoman was calling:

'Soul of my nephew, come home!'

Then, lying there in my bed, I suddenly heard away out across the marshes the answering voice coming. Now I knew just as well as you do, that his soul was not wandering out in the marshes and waiting for her to call it back, but she called again and again, and the voice came nearer. Finally I heard the woman scramble along over the roof of the houseboat, stopping now and then to call again, until she dropped down into the old man's room to get his coat, which she used to attract the spirit. She put it right down over his body to keep his spirit there. Then I found that the voice was only that of her good-for-nothing son, who was out there helping the spirit back to the houseboat.

Finally one morning I heard the man say:

'I have eaten my great smoke.' The woman knew what he had done. He had eaten his morning opium pipe. Then she turned on him, and reviled him for more than an hour. I never heard a woman talk as she did to that poor old man. Finally for sheer lack of breath she stopped. His voice only replied:

'Please do not blame me.' It was a very drowsy voice. Then there was perfect silence. Have you ever known how a person dies of opium? It was a horrible thing. He breathed more and more slowly, perhaps ten times a minute, at first, then five times, then twice, until, finally, a long, long breath, then silence. How that old woman cried and wailed:

'My nephew has gone, my nephew has gone, my nephew has gone!'

After that we had all the horrors of a Taoist funeral. They tied up to the shore and after much haggling obtained an expensive coffin. Finally they put the man in his grave clothes, and obtained all the things appropriate for the Taoist funeral. There was a rooster to crow over the grave to scare the spirits away, and a lot of paper of which to make paper money when he came back. They did everything they could for the body of that old man, but the soul, that poor wandering soul which the old boatwoman had thought she could call back with her weak, human voice, what of that soul? Is that Chinese soul any concern of ours, as well as all the Chinese souls that are passing every day? Are they any concern of ours?

I was once invited to a beautiful feast in China. We all sat around for a time and drank tea and ate little cakes, and then partook of a tremendous feast. We began with twenty little side dishes of a kind of salad, followed by four preliminary courses. After that we commenced the real feast of sharks' fins, sea slugs, chicken, duck, and all sorts of things, until finally we had finished our sixteen courses. The conversation turned to the famine which was raging in the land at the time. Our host was an official of the prison and my husband said to him:

'How about the prisoners this hard year? Do they feel the famine?'

'Oh, it is dreadful! They are just starving to death by threes and fives every day.'

I had seen two long bundles which looked like bundles of rags outside the door, but I did not suspect what they were at the time. Yes; they were starving like that every day under that roof where we had eaten that tremendous meal. The worst part of it was that plenty of money had been given from Peking to feed these prisoners. The man grew prosperous and his wife gave tremendous feasts, but these prisoners were starving to death.

I started home as quickly as I could, I thought it so heathen. That is what it is to be heathen, to have something given you in trust for other starving people and then keep it for yourself. Suddenly it came over me, What am I doing? All around me here are starving souls, and I give them a meal sometimes, but not all of the time. And I could only think of myself and how I was failing. We must not keep back anything of our lives that God has given us in trust for those starving people. We must search our lives and find out what we have that is meant for those in China, and bring it all to the Master, just as the little boy brought the loaves and fishes long ago. Then Jesus will take our portion and bless it and break it and it will be enough for China's millions.

THE SERMON.

INFIRMITIES IN PRAYER.

(By Dr. J. H. Jowett, in the 'Christian World,' London.)

I want to fix my thoughts upon some of the weaknesses which beset us when we commune with God in prayer. If we can clearly recognize our infirmities we may apprehend what is the promised ministry of the Holy Spirit. 'The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities.' I know I cannot go far along the road, for it soon passes into mystery and obscurity. But steadily to contemplate our weaknesses will surely reveal to us where the Holy Spirit will bring us needful strength. And in the enumeration of some of these infirmities I think I should first of all mention the weakness of appetite. We may realize this weakness if we contrast it with the strength of appetite revealed in other relationships. Take a man's appetite for business, with all its keenness of strenuousness and intensity. Or take a man's appetite for pleasure, which is often as burning as the thirst of the fever-stricken. Or contrast our appetite for a novel with our interest in the things of God. When we turn to pray there is frequently no effective driving taste in our fellowship. And the taste for a thing is always a mighty dynamic. When our taste for anything is weak we loiter along the road, and we are oppressed with our own weakness. So it is with our weakness of appetite in prayer. We are oppressed by comparative indifference, and in the sense of insipidity we play with the great concern.

And there is a second infirmity, which I will call our weakness of faith. We have no strong belief in business. Real faith is a fountain of boundless energy. At Tobermory, on the west of Scotland, a little handful of men have a strong faith that a sunken galleon from the Spanish Armada is the prison-house of great treasure, and their faith is productive of an energy which makes zealous quest. 'Faith is the assurance of things hoped for.' Faith acts mightily on the assumption that the thing hoped for is, and that the next step may bring us face to face with our goal. Have we this kind of faith? When we turn to God in prayer, do we turn to it with the quiet assurance that we are drawing near to a boundless treasury? Do we set about it as though our hands were upon mighty levers whose movement can effect a revolution? King George touched an electric button in London, and a gate swung open in Montreal. A lever was turned in London and a government house in Cape Town was flooded with light. When we pray to the Lord, does any analogous possibility thrill our souls? Have we faith that we can open closed doors, or that we can be the ministers of enlightenment even to souls that are far away? Surely one of our infirmities is our weakness of faith. We are not uplifted by the assurance that we are in touch with the possibilities of endless possessions.

Another infirmity which I will name is the weakness of spirituality. Even when we go to the treasury we frequently ask for the smallest things. We do not honor the great God by the greatness of our quests. 'We ask amiss.' Suppose that I were to be admitted into a great library, and I were to be taken around by the owner and reader of the books, and suppose he pointed out to me their wealth of glorious lore, and the wonders of music, of vision, and of dream which they enshrined, and suppose he were to say to me, 'Take whatever you like from my library,' and I were to choose a waste-paper basket! Would not my request disparage the owner, the trifle with the wealth of his provision? Or if in some great studio the artist himself should point out to me the riches of perception, and the glory of workmanship in line and color, and he were to offer me anything I pleased to choose, and suppose I were to carry away a picture frame! But occasions that would be incredible in human relationships are quite common in our relationships with God. We ask Him for things that matter least. We neglect the things that are all-important. We emphaize the temporal rather than the eternal. We choose the earthly instead of the heavenly. We emphasize goods more than goodness, and we are more concerned with bodily health than with spiritual robustness. And all the time the big things are waiting, 'above all that we can ask or think.'

And here is another of our infirmities with God, our weakness of sympathy. There is little range in our intercessions. The liners of the high seas can now be contrasted by the wealth of their wireless equipments. Some equipments can only carry correspondence over exceedingly limited areas, while the greatest liners throw their mystic arms over enormous seas. A man's sympathies may be regarded as his wireless equipment. Some are pathetically poor and have no range beyond the circle of their own family life. Others may be sensitive over the area of their own denomination. But powerful saints have an equipment which touches the joys and sorrows of the uttermost parts of the earth. Our prayers are determined in their range by the wealth or poverty of this equipment, and I think we may say that very commonly our sympathetic correspondences are dwarfed and scanty.

And the last infirmity that I will mention is the weakness of understanding. Frequently when I pray I am face to face with problems in which I can see no solution. We cannot see all round the thing, and we 'know not what to pray for as we ought.' I am writing these words in the critical hours of the alkan crisis. Jst precisely how shall I pray about it? What would be best for Europe? What redistribution of powers will redound most to the glory of God? Here my understanding may be limited and I pray without the requisite enlightenment. Well, in all these ways the spirit is encumbered by infirmity, and we are in great need of a mighty Helper. 'The Spirit also helpeth our infirmities,' and most assuredly He help us in the midst of all the weaknesses of an enemy. Wherever the soul stumbles in its frailties, the Holy Spirit, if we permit Him, will bring the needful help.

But more than all this I feel sure that the Holy Spirit strengthens the very prayers we make. For what weak things they are, even at the best! Perhaps my body is itself a hindrance. I have a hard day's work, and I am tired out, and I have scarcely the physical or mental vigor to fix my thoughts upon the Highest. My evening prayer is very weak, and has little promise of effectiveness. But surely just here the Holy Spirit will help my infirmities by adding strength to my petitions! Some signatures change weak appeals into conquests. If we can only secure the signature of a member of the Royal house, what urgency it gives to our plea! And perhaps in the mysterious depths of the soul our poor lame appeals receive the signature of the Holy Spirit, and He 'maketh intercessions for us with groanings that cannot be uttered.'

And, finally, I think the Holy Spirit corrects our prayers. We may pray in our short-sightedness, and we ask for things that bring no blessing. But the Holy Spirit, who knoweth the mind of God, puts aside our own petition and interests for what will bring us the gift of God's wonderful grace. The Apostle Paul prayed that he might be delivered from his 'thorn in the flesh,' but the Holy Spirit interceded for him, and while the thorn remained he received an all-sufficient endowment of the grace of God. And St. Monica, the mother of Augustine, prayed that her son might not be taken from her side. But the Holy Spirit interceded, and Augustine was taken to Italy, to Milan, to Ambrose, and to his life in Christ!

The Kingdom of God

I sought for God by all means, everywhere;
By creed of man, through Litany and prayer.

Through weary nights and days, by plea and cry,
Sought without finding, faithless, hopeless I.

Till, as a baffled bird with broken wing,
My soul returned from fruitless journeying.

When, at faith's ebb, a sudden message burned—
'Within and not without, God is discerned.

Look deep, within thyself. There find thy goal
For ever shrined— God within thy soul.'

—E. D. in the 'Daily Chronicle.'

IS BACK AT WORK IN THE WOODS

John McElroy's Heart Disease Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He Was Ill for a Year and Off Work All Summer But Found a Quick and Complete Cure.

Benton, Carlton Co., N.B., Feb. 21. — (Special). — After being laid up for an entire summer and feeling sure that he was to be another victim to heart disease, Mr. John McElroy, a well-known young man of this place, is a well man again. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

'I went to a doctor, who said I had palpitation,' said Mr. McElroy to a reporter. 'But his medicine did not seem to reach the spot.

'I suffered for over a year and all last summer I was not able to do a day's work. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I felt heavy and sleepy after meals, and I was always tired and nervous. I perspired freely with the least exertion.

'Reading what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for others, I made up my mind to try them. Before I had finished the first box I felt different, and by the time the second was half gone I was working in the woods and doing good work.'

Clogged kidneys mean clogged circulation. Clogged circulation means heart trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills make good circulation and cure heart trouble.

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Addresss all subscriptions for this work to Labrador Fund, care of John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating with the subscription the object toward which it is to be placed.

LIE DOWN AGAIN.

(I. Samuel iii., 5.)

When Age had slackened Eli's gait,
And Care his couch with pain had trod,
Samuel, the child, on him did wait
To do whatever he might bid.

One night ere sleep his eyes o'ercame,
In Shiloh's temple, olden, dim,
Three times he clearly heard his name,
But wist not that the Lord called him.

Thrice he sought Eli, who replied—
(Ah! now he saw the matter plain!)
'When it speaks say: "Thy will I bide,"
Return my boy; lie down again.'

Ah! in this world of feverishness,
When God His mind would fain reveal,
We cannot hear His voice unless
We, too, in haunts of silence kneel.

ALEXANDER LOUIS FRASER.

"I ATTRIBUTE MY CURE SOLELY

And Entirely To Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

Hull, Que., Dec. 24th, 1909.

"For the past twelve years, I had painful attacks of Dyspepsia. I could not digest my food and everything caused the most agonizing pain in my stomach. I also had a fearful attack of Constipation and at times, I had no movement of the bowels for two weeks.

Three doctors attended me for two years and gave me all kinds of medicine but did me no good. My weight came to only 80 pounds and everyone thought I was going to die. Finally, I had the good fortune to try "Fruit-a-tives," and as soon as I began to take them I felt better. I persisted in the treatment and to my great joy, I steadily improved.

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MRS. ANDREW STAFFORD.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM.

March 9, 1913.

LESSON.

(Genesis xix., 1-3, 12-29.)

Golden Text.—II. Corinthians vi., 17. 'Come ye out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch no unclean thing.'

THE STORY.

In the Biblical history the story of the destruction of Sodom is preceded by one of the most beautiful in all the story of Abraham. We have referred to it in a previous lesson as constituting the third stage in the making of the covenant between Jehovah and His servant. It is the story of the day of communion, in which Jehovah told Abraham his secret concerning Sodom, and Abraham interceded with him on behalf of righteous men within the city.

This story of the destruction of Sodom must be considered in relation to the earlier one of the separation between Abraham and Lot. As we then saw, Lot pitched his tent in the neighborhood of Sodom, while Abraham moved to Mamre, to abide, a worshipping pilgrim, by the tent and the altar.

During the interval Lot had entered the city, sojourned there, and been in every material sense prosperous. Indeed, in the present story he is seen occupying a place of conspicuous authority, as he sits in the gate and receives visitors.

Our lesson is principally concerned with his deliverance. We must, first of all, however, recognize the condition of the city itself. The omitted paragraph in the chapter from which the lesson is selected constitutes a startling revelation of the appalling corruption of its life, and is a sufficient vindication of the swift judgment of God which overtook it.

The story of Lot is full of solemnity. In the hour of communion with Jehovah, Abraham had found ultimate rest in the assurance which expressed itself in the question, 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?' Jehovah is seen discriminating between the good and the evil, and by the visitation of the angels delivering Lot from the place of peril. A most suggestive and arresting declaration is made that he seemed to his son-in-law as one that mocked. They had closely observed him during the years in which he had been amongst them, and his power to influence them for godliness had been completely destroyed. Under almost forcible constraint he was removed from the city, and from its judgment. He went out, having lost everything. The choice made long ago had borne fruit in material prosperity, but now all that was left. Far more tragic was the loss of influence, of wife and of children.

Moreover, the passion for things which were like the land of Egypt had so taken possession of him that even in the hour of his escape he besought that he might go to Zoar, even though it were but a little one among the cities of the Plain. His request was granted for the moment, but eventually he passed to the mountains.

THE TEACHING.

This account of the judgment of God on Sodom is that of one of H's necessary and beneficent acts. It was part of that larger programme of moral cleansing, to which the chosen people were to be called in after-time. It was undertaken in the interest of humanity at large. An utterly corrupt city is ever a centre of corrupting influence, and its destruction is a work of mercy toward humanity at large. Such destruction is the inevitable issue of all godless gain which results from the corruption of the peoples. Every materially successful enterprise which dooms and damns humanity is sooner or later surely destroyed by the judgment of God, and the men who share in the evil share in the judgment. God's fires are not always sudden, as in the case of Sodom, but they are always burning, and they destroy in order to purify. Every vested evil that proudly raises its head to-day, whether Mammon, or lust, or drink, is moving toward its own doom, within the government of that God whose purposes are those of the healing and redemption of humanity.

The lessons taught by the experience of Lot are self-evident. Perhaps the principal one is that of the destructive effect of compromise upon influence. The inspired language of the New Testament reveals the fact that Lot in the deepest of his desire was a righteous man, and that all the evil practices of Sodom vexed his soul. His influence, however, for God was nothing. No single person, not even of his own household, or of his immediate family, had been saved from corruption, or retained for the life of faith. He himself was saved so as by fire, and this of the abounding mercy of God, and may we not add?—in answer to the intercession of the man from whom in selfishness he had parted company.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text, taken from the writings of Paul, constitutes the appeal which the story of Lot makes to all the children of faith. It is a call to separation from godless people, and from all the things which in themselves are unclean. The reasons for such a call are personal and relative. It is a call in the first place to the loss which proves to be gain. Lot gained much when he pitched toward Sodom, but by that choice he lost the only things worth having, and ultimately lost also the things he gained. All that is unworthy in friendship or unclean in essence, which men lose because they live by faith, is as nothing compared to the infinite gain. It was this very conception which was in the mind of Paul when he declared of things not vulgar, but by comparison worthless, that he counted all things but loss that he might gain Christ.

The call is also one to the separation from evil men, which alone makes possible a saving contact with them. To make friends with the men of the world by the sacrifice of principle in any degree, is to make it entirely impossible to serve them in the highest way, or to save them from the forces which are destroying them.

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

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SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

(By Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

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March 9, 1913.

The Destruction of Sodom. (Temperance Lesson. Gen. xix., 1-3; 12-29.

Golden Text—Come ye out from among them and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch no unclean thing. II. Cor. vi., 17.

(1.) Verses 1-3—Were these two persons called angels actual spirits or human beings? Why?

(2.) What, if any, evidence is there that spirits to-day sometimes actually materialize and speak and look like human beings?

(3.) Is hospitality a virtue that we must exercise or one that is optional? Why?

(4.) Why did these angels at first refuse Lot's hospitality?

(5.) If these men or angels said no and at the same time meant to accept on being pressed a little more, how would you characterize their actions?

(6.) What is your opinion, and why, as to whether Christian people are as hospitable to strnagers to-day as they were in the past?

(7.) Is it a commendable custom or otherwise, and why, to have an extra spread or other than our usual meal when we entertain strangers?

(8.) If a person will not accept of our hospitality from a courteous invitation why should we or not press it upon him, as Lot did?

(9.) Verses 2-13—What should our warning be to those who are the associates of sinners?

(10.) What is the inevitable doom, physical and spiritual, of all who commit sins against virtue?

(11.) Verse 14—Why did Lot's sons-in-law treat with such contempt Lot's warning to escape for their lives?

(12.) In view of the admitted and the awful penalty attached to sin why do sinners continue in their sins and refuse the offer of Christ's salvation?

(13.) Verses 15-16—What would you say, and why, is the one thing which should have our immediate and urgent attention?

(14.) If God were to warn you that this place was to be destroyed in a few hours with earthquake, tornado or fire what would be the manner of your departure?

(15.) Verse 17—What sins entail the shortening or the loss of life as well as the other penalties attached to wrong-doing?

(16.) Why is intemperance a sin of such great magnitude and danger that we ought to urge men to fly for their lives from it?

(17.) How would you class the tobacco habit? Is it beneficial to health? Is it a help or a hindrance to spiritual life? Should we or not urge men to fly from it?

(18.) **What is the sure way to escape from wrong desires and impurity of thought, and what is the certain penalty if we do not escape? (This is one of the questions which may be an award in writing by members of the club.)**

(19.) Verses 1--20—When God either directly or indirectly tells us where to go or what to do for safety is it wise or otherwise to suggest some other place or plan, as Lot does in this story?

(20.) Verse 21—When God answers a prayer that had better never have been made, is it ever in our best interest?

(21.) Verses 22-23—What influence for good have the righteous upon an evil community in which they live?

(22.) Verses 24-25—What is the inevitable doom of every unrighteous nation?

(23.) Verse 26—What was the real sin of Lot's wife?

(24.) Verses 27-29 — What is the proof that God neevr forgets his own?

Lesson for Sunday, March 16, 1913. The Test of Abraham's Faith. Gen. xxii., 1-19.

The Greatness of Calcutta

(By the Rev. Robert E. Horton, in the 'Daily Chronicle.')

There is now taking place the United Missionary Conference of all India, in the beautiful rooms of the Asiatic Society, Park Street.

AN IMPERIALIST OF CHRISTIANITY.

The significance of this conference must be explained. During this winter John Mott, the chairman of the Edinburgh World's Missionary Conference of 1912, has been in India. He is, as all who know him recognize, one of the great men of our time. He is the Imperialist of Christianity, the general of a far-flung battle line which is bent on conquering the world. He has the endurance, the patience, the persistence, the foresight of a great commander. In eight centres—Colombo, Madras, Bombay, Jabalpore, Allahabad, Lahore, Calcutta, and Rangoon—he has summoned the representatives of all the missionary societies to three-day conferences. They have responded to the call in a remarkable way. At each centre from 50 to 70 missionary workers, delegated by the various churches and societies, have sat in council, and, under Dr. Mott's leadership, have faced the whole missionary problem of their respective presidencies and provinces. All that is done has been reviewed, all that needs to be done has been recorded.

And in each province a permanent council has been formed to give unity and direction to the united missionary forces. With a few negligible exceptions, the whole missionary army has entered into these councils — British, American, Continental, Australian. Side by side have sat Bishops of the Anglican Church, the Metropolitan of the Ancient Syrian Church, the Metropolitan of the Ancient Syrian Church, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist missionaries, who represent the earliest and the largest missionary force in India, Lutherans, Presbyterians, and all the other denominations of the Protestant world. The comity has been perfect; the desire for co-operation has been fanned to a bright flame. The missionary methods have been revised and improved; but, best of all, the missionary forces have realized their essential unity. A new day of missionary enterprise in India has dawned.

Each of these Indian conferences nominated five representative members to form an All-India Conference. And this carefully-prepared representative body is now sitting in Calcutta for three days, under Dr. Motts' unwearied leadership. All the 5,200 missionary workers, and the vast army of their Indian colleagues, are here representatively in council. They can deliberate and decide; their deliberations will be followed by the whole body, and their decisions largely accepted.

AN ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

The conception of thus reviewing, organizing, and co-ordinating the forces is that of the Edinburgh conference. To carry it out required a man of Dr. Mott's commanding gifts. It is almost incredible how he has borne the strain of the effort. And yet, in addition to the conferences, he has been addressing huge meetings of English-speaking Indian students in each city, and finding time to visit and encourage other works in places by the way. He stands to-day a massive personality, self-emptied, God-centred, drawing together all the Christian forces in India, to direct their energies and form their plans for the accomplishment of the heroic task which William Carey undertook in the closing decade of the eighteenth century. A strong faith has been generated during these weeks that the twentieth century, and perhaps the first half of this century, will see that task accomplished.

But there are many people, both at home and in India, who have no sympathy with this task. Christians themselves, at least in name, they see no necessity for seeking to make India Christian too. They think that Mohammedanism, Hindooism, and even the gross Animism of the 60 millions of outcasts, are suitable religions for their fellow-subjects in the East. These people for the most part neither have nor desire close contact with these interesting and intelligent races which are under the same flag. They do not wish to share with them their religion nor anything else. But there are not a few in England — theosophists, liberals in theology, or indifferent in religion—who have a sentimental admiration for the Eastern religions, as they are called — is not Christianity an Eastern religion?—and they consider it worse than useless, positively injurious, to disturb the convictions of these vast masses of human beings who are not only well content with their own religions, but passionately, and even fanatically, attached to it.

Let me confess to the reader that the religions of India have made upon me a far more favorable impression than I expected. Both Moslems and Hindoos are much more pious, and there is far more of genuine and inward religion among them than we at a distance are able to conceive. Looking at our own godless and irreligious people at home, who never worship, and have no vital creed, or even religious interest, I am very ready to admit that India is more religious than England.

OUR CHRISTIAN HERITAGE.

How superficial is this judgment What is wanted is not religion, but a good religion, a religion which builds character, lays the foundations of a true society, and makes a strong and progressive state possible. In these all-important respects the irreligion of England is better than the religion of India. Our worst people at home are at any rate personalities; centuries of Christian tradition have given them the sense of free-will and responsibility. They may be vicious and impure, but they do not mistake their vices for worship, and indulge in impurity as the highest act of religion. Only in leaving Christian soil and entering a heathen atmosphere does one realize how great is our Christian heritage even at the worst, even for those who make no personal effort to make it their own. The difference between Christian and non-Christian does not lie exclusively in the domain of personal religion, but rather in the moral suppositions of society, the basis or framework of the state. If only our people at home would grasp this fact, they would be nobly enthusiastic in giving Christianity to India.

I am going to speak very plainly, and I beg my readers to give me a hearing, even though I may annoy them by my freedom of speech.

In India there are three classes: (1) Hindoos, who in their innumerable castes form the vast majority of the population, from 180 to 190 millions of souls; (2) Mohammedans, who number about 60 millions, making King George the ruler of more Moslems than Sultan or Caliph ever ruled; (3) the outcasts, who number about another 50 millions.

The three millions of Christians, the Jews, Parsees, and the Somajists are an inconsiderable fraction of the 315,000,000 returned in the last census. Let me take the outcasts first. These millions of people are regarded with the utmost contempt by the Hindoos themselves. They may not on any pretext enter a temple. Uneducated, despised, neglected, they would have continued to live their lives on the lowest level that men can occupy—Animists in religion, little more than animals in life. Christianity has come to them, and made them men and women. It has given to them hopes, ideals, education. Hindoos see these pariahs and pulyars of their country becoming men equal to themselves. Stung into action by the example of Christianity, some Hindoo movements, like the Arya Somaj, are attempting to educate and elevate the outcasts.

Suppose we left Hindoos and Mohammedans alone; ordinary charity and humanity would impel the Christian Church to go out and save this lost, degraded, hopeless mass of humanity. How can we sit comfortably at home while 50 millions of our fellow-subjects are living as brutes, worshipping demons, outcasts from human society? I am convinced that if the millions of outcasts were brought before the imagination of Christian England, and if the mass movements among them in South India, in the Telega Country, and in the United Provinces and Assam could be realized, a noble enthusiasm would take possession of our people; there would be volunteers and funds, and we should go out in force to do the noblest and knightliest deed which lies before the modern Christian world. I wish I had space to record what I have seen of these degraded populations, and to communicate the hope which they imparted to me. About the Mohammedans I speak with respect and admiration. I saw the other evening in Chowringhee, the great European street of Calcutta, twenty or thirty of them facing the sunset in prayer, and in my heart I joined in their prayers, and asked that the light of God might shine into their hearts.

MOHAMMEDANS AND HINDOOS.

Here is the plain fact, as the Governor of he United Provinces was telling the authorities of Aligarh, the other day: the Moslem countries—Turkey, Persia, Morocco—are all going by the board. They cannot find the foundation of a stable society or of a just administration. The reason lies in the Koran itself. That inspired book is the limitation of the Moslem mind, and it does not contain the principles on which an enlightened and progressive community can be formed. Women remain in a status of permanent inferiority. Immorality is not illicit. Sin is venial, for Allah is merciful. Everything is determined by Kismet. An ingrained fatalism keeps a Moslem population from the effort which is necessary for progress, and reconciles it to the abuses and disabilities which condemn a race to inferiority. Christianity surely has this duty; to make known to Moslems the secret of inward purity and of political justice.

What is the duty of Christians to Hindooism, to the vast majority of the population of this fascinating country? Hindooism is a philosophy, a social system, a religion. As a philosophy, essentially and always pantheistic, it makes the very idea of personality meaningless. Moral development is impossible and unintelligible. The mental and moral nature loses outline, distinctness, and purpose. The object is not to gain personality, but to lose it. The heaven of Hindooism is to cease to be. As a social system it divides men into castes, which may not even eat together. It destroys individuality. A man is a member of a caste, not a living, independent, moral person. Whatever the caste system did once for the good of the race, every thoughtful Indian reformer now recognizes it as the fatal enemy to reform, progress, and genuine nationality.

NEW CENTRE FOR THE McALL MISSION.

The fortieth anniversary of the McAll Mission in Paris was celebrated by the dedication of a fine building on the Rue Pierre Levé, just off the Avenue de la République, the great thoroughfare of Eastern Paris, which has been provided by American contributors at an expense of $100,000. In the building are two lecture halls, one seating 500, and the other 200, room for boys' and girls' guilds, class rooms, roof garden, gymnasium, evangelist's apartments, etc. The president of the meeting, M. Bach, remarked that, in giving this building, America had done far more for Paris than in presenting the statues of Washington, Lafayette and Franklin. These recalled a glorious past. The new building will contribute to a better future.

THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By *PAUL LELAND HAWORTH*

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Currin, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians. In a massacre inflicted against the British by Reparti Barnaby's family are taken prisoners. Randolph, who is a captain in the army, and Barnaby, a lieutenant, set out and liberate the captives, but they are unable to find Barnaby's little boy. In a battle with the French Randolph is wounded and taken prisoner by Captain Reparti. After his recovery he is conducted to Quebec where he again meets Alfrede. Randolph is accused of planning to set fire to Quebec and is imprisoned, and later sentenced to death. Alfrede and her friends visit him, and Randolph declares his love for the girl. Capt. Reparti, the supposed perpetrator of the plot, promises to secure a reprieve for the prisoner on the condition that Alfrede consents to marry him, and she promises. But Jacob Van Braam, Randolph's loyal friend, challenges Reparti to a duel, an dthe Frenchman is seriously wounded. The Marquis de Montcalm interferes to prevent Randolph's execution, and the Englishman remains in prison for several months. Alfrede and her friends plan to effect his escape. On the even of the attempt his escape, which is accomplished with the connivance of the Marquis, but Randolph is forced to remain in hiding. The French rally the Indian tribes to assist them in the war.

CHAPTER XXIX—Continued.

Each day was but a replica of the day before. Each day the warrior saw before him the same tawny shoulders, the same tangled hair, the same sinewy arms plying unceasingly the dripping paddle. Avoiding a labyrinth of lakes and chenails, where the stranger might wander aimlessly for weeks, they kept on up the north channel of the river through passages half closed by bare cyclopean blocks, portaged round the Grand Récollet, where the river, dividing into three streams, pours itself with unceasing roar into a foamy caldron, then fared onward to the Five Mile Rapids and still onward, till at length before them spread out the broad expanse of demon-infested Lake Nipissing, where from lodges half hidden in the woods they gathered new recruits. Past craggy shores and verdant isles they glided once again, till they came to the head of a portage track, worn smooth by untold generations of moccasined feet following the great aboriginal route between East and West. Then for forty miles down tributary waters they floated, until they reached the broad and welcome Ottawa. Through or around rapids innumerable, the Deux Rivieres, the Rocher Capitaine, the Caribou, the Joachims—down a narrow gorge, where the hurrying stream looks neither to the right nor to the left, over the two lakes of the Allumettes, around the sixteen cataracts of the Chats, and down a stretch of water where rapid followed rapid until the river was a mass of milky foam—thus, day by day they fared until they passed the lake of Chaudiere and heard ahead a hoarse roar as if of some raging demon.

It was the cataracts of the Chaudiere, where the river, shaking off all restraint, goes foaming and plunging into unfathomed chasms. Here on the brink of the rocky basin, out of which sprang puffs of spray like smoke from the cannon's mouth, gathered all the wild crew. On a wooden platter they placed the last of their tobacco. Solemn dances and speeches followed, after which, with loud invocations, the offering was thrown into the falls to conciliate the spirit that lurked there.

This ceremony accomplished, they glided on down the foam-flecked river. They passed the rapids of the Long Sault and of Carillon, crossed the Lake of Two Mountains, and one fair day floated on the bosom of the St. Lawrence. Pausing at Montreal for ceremonious welcome, to sell their pelts, and to indulge in "ild carouse, they then paddled on again down the great river, and one sunny afternoon in middle June rounded the great promontory and beheld their goal. Firing their guns and shrieking like the demons that they were, they drew toward the wharf to be greeted there with salutes of cannon and by the governor himself.

Thus did the Children of the Wilderness gather for the last time to help their father Onontio against the English.

Throughout all that wild voyage of three hundred leagues one canoe had ever been foremost. In its stern sat a short and fat warrior, whose face was disfigured with horrible scars, whose words were heeded by even the most refractory of that savage crew. He was Le Chat, the Ottawa.

In that same canoe sat yet another and slighter form on whom also our eyes have already rested. His dress was that of the savage; his hair was gathered into a miniature scalp-lock. His face and hands were browned by wind and sun until they were as dark as those of the warriors about him, but underneath his fringed clothing the skin shone white. On shore he helped to build the fire of sticks or rear the lodge of bark, or wandered seemingly at will—yet some beady eye was ever on him. In the canoe he plied a paddle with the others, but now and anon, his strength worn out, he paused in his labor; and at such times his blue eyes seemed to gaze at other forms and other scenes. He was a boy of ten years, whose name the reader has already guessed. He was young Barnaby Currin, the captive of the Shenandoah.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE MEETING ON THE PLATEAU.

For weeks Captain Randolph lay immured in the little hidden chamber, cut off from the green fields and enticing forests which he viewed longingly from his lattice window. During a long interval he saw no more of Toinette and Alfrede, for the two conspirators had returned to the city, and rightly judged that visits to the manor house might arouse suspicion. The inaction wore upon him almost as much as actual imprisonment had done, and he welcomed the news that Jeanne brought him with his meals. What she had to tell was most unimportant, mere gossip often; but one day in mid-June she had a tale that aroused his keenest interest.

"'T is said, monsieur le capitaine, that an English fleet is coming up the river,' she remarked carelessly, for, with all her interest in the prisoner, she was a stanch patriot. 'I do not believe it. I think they would not dare.'

For ten days there were rumors and counter rumors. Then one morning the old bonne came to his room in a state of great excitement.

"Helas!" she cried, 'there is no doubt. The fleet has really come. Some habitants have just returned from Quebec who have seen it. It lies anchored off the Isle of Orleans. They say its masts are as numerous as the trees in the forest. Mon Dieu, I know not what will become of us!"

The news that so distressed the good dame aroused Randolph to the highest pitch of satisfaction. His prophecy had come true. A blow was about to be struck at the vitals of New France. He could scarce repress a cheer.

At the first rumor of the fleet's approach he had formed a resolution. It was not for him to lie in quiet when great events were in the air; he would join the fleet. Even his plan was ready. He would try to reach the St. Lawrence somewhere above the city, find a boat, and float down past the defences before daybreak. And he would make the venture that very night.

But once again ill fortune pursued him. For a day or two he had been feeling unwell; and as the hours passed his indisposition developed into a headache so violent that, as it was evident that he should need all of his physical powers for the attempt, he toward evening reluctantly decided that he must postpone the venture. Morning found him worse instead of better, and so weak that he was forced to keep to his bed. Days, in fact, passed without any improvement; and in addition to the pains of illness, he was forced to suffer from the realization that now, when he would have given all for strength, he must lie sick and hidden in that little room, while his countrymen played out the game in which he so much longed to participate.

As he tossed haggard and fever-stricken on his bed, Jeanne, who nursed him, brought vague accounts of the military situation. The English fleet, it appeared, controlled the river below the town, and troops had landed on the Isle of Orleans and Point Levis, on the latter of which, as Van Braam had prophesied, batteries were being erected with which to bombard the city. There had been skirmishes on land, and on the water an attempt to burn the British fleet; but Randolph gathered that as yet neither party had won any decided advantage. On the night of the twelfth of July the roar of artillery which came to the chateau at intervals increased in violence, and he judged that the English batteries had at last opened upon the city.

The next day brought the baron and his household to the chateau. Soon the sick man's heart was gladdened by a visit from the two girls.

"Why did you leave the city?" he asked weakly, after he had replied to their questions about his condition.

"We were driven hither by the bombardment,' Toinette explained. 'Your countrymen are most inconsiderate, monsieur le capitaine. One of their shells has already overwhelmed a chimney of our house, and in time I doubt not the whole will be destroyed.

"'T is a pity that it should be so,' said Randolph regretfully. 'I should much prefer that the possession of the city might have been settled by a pitched battle, in which none but actual combatants could suffer.'

"N'importe,' said Toinette confidently. Quebec is still ours. Monsieur Wolffe shall never step inside, except it be as a prisoner!'

"Is General Wolffe then at the head of the besiegers?" asked Randolph, with interest. "'T is said that he distinguished himself greatly at Louisburg, and Captain Van Braam saw him fight gallantly at Dettingen.'

"'Tis Wolffe, beyond a doubt,' answered Alfrede. 'I have seen a proclamation signed with his name. He has landed troops on the island and on Point Levis, from whence his batteries have just opened on the town.

"What has happened? I have had only rumors and conjectures.'

'Montcalm's army occupies lines stretching from the city to the falls of the Montmorency,' said Alfrede. 'The fords of that river have been fortified and are carefully guarded. The water front of the city is defended by many land and floating batteries. The general thinks that he is safe from direct attack. What he fears is that the governor may spoil his dispositions, or that General Amherst, who is advancing with a large army by way of Lakes St. Sacrament and Champlain, may drive back the weak French force under Bourlamaque, and unite his army with that before the city.'

'Have there been conflicts of importance?'

'The afternoon the fleet arrived a storm caused great confusion among the vessels, drove some of the smaller ones ashore and sank others, but subsided too quickly to inflict irreparable damage.'

'The winds and waves have ever been the friends, not the enemies, of Britain,' said Randolph, under his breath.

'That night,' the girl continued, 'Vaudreuil attempted to destroy the fleet by fire. He sent down seven fireships, bought of the intendant at an exorbitant price; but Delouche, the boastful coxcomb who had the affair in charge, fired the vessels too soon, and those that did not blow up or run ashore were towed by the English sailors where they would do no harm. Toinette and I witnessed the attempt from Montcalm's headquarters at Beauport. The fireworks were magnificent. The explosions lit up the river with an infernal glare. But the only gainer by the fiasco was Bigot.'

Of Randolph's life during that terrible summer but little need be told here. He was now kept better informed of the events of the campaign, and with Alfrede's coming to the chateau some of his ardor for departure disappeared. Even had it not been so, his illness, which was a sort of slow fever that clung to him with the persistency of the old man of the sea, would have prevented his making any attempt to reach the besieging army. Weeks passed before he was out of danger, and ambition began to rise in his veins once more.

'Thanks to my kind friends I am better and am once more able to write,' he confided on the twenty-fifth of July to a 'Journal' he had begun during his imprisonment. 'Much has happened in these weeks. The Lower Town, the Cathedral, and many mansions in the Upper Town, including, alas! the La Vallière Home, have been reduced to ruins by the relentless fire of the British batteries. General Wolfe has employed every strategem to draw the Marquis de Montcalm down from his inaccessible heights; but, as was to be expected in so able a soldier, the Marquis has resolutely refused to be enticed. My countrymen have seized the heights below the River Montmorency, and have made a reconnaissance in force up that river, and New England ranger and British redcoat have again met savage and Canadian in the game of forest warfare—all to no purpose, for everywhere the few fords were rendered impassable by French fortifications. Brigadier Townshend (t'is said) has formed an intrenched camp on the heights thus seized and is bombarding the French lines. He is but wasting time, I fear. Alfrede says that the French are confident. "No doubt you will demolish the town," a French officer who went out under a flag recently said to the English commander, "but you shall never get inside it." "I will have Quebec if I stay till the end of November," was Wolfe's spirited answer. Knowing the city as I do, I am convinced that it will never be taken from below. The attack should be made from above. What I hope may be intended as a beginning in this direction has been made. Some vessels have run up the river in the night past the batteries of the town, and a fleet of boats have been dragged across Point Lévis and launched again.

'A few days since a detachment of troops, embarked in these boats, made a descent upon a French post at Pointe-aux-Trembles, some distance up the river, where after a brisk skirmish with a band of Indians, they captured a few papers, some stores, and about a hundred non-combatant refugees, mostly women, including la belle avanturière, Madame Cadet. The ladies were entertained by Wolfe at dinner on board one of the vessels and were then sent to the French lines under the protection of a flag. Toinette, who has seen some of the refugees, reports that all were treated with great kindness and consideration. For this I am thankful.'

'August 1st.—I continue slowly to improve, but am in low spirits. Yesterday my countrymen made the most serious attack they have yet ventured. The account I have received is confused, but of the unhappy result there can be no doubt. It seems that General Wolfe, disappointed in his hope of enticing his wily opponent down from the heights, resolved to make a desperate effort to storm the French entrenched camp. The point selected for the enterprise was just above the River Montmorency. Here, as I know from a visit made last autumn to the falls, the heights rise up from an expanse of mud flats exposed at low tide. Late in the afternoon, when the tide was out, troops from Point Lévis and the Isle of Orleans landed from boats upon these flats, while a column from Townshend's camp forded the Montmorency below the falls and hastened to join their comrades. But the first regiment to land attacked too precipitately, and, though they captured a redoubt at the foot of the heights, were driven back with great slaughter when they attempted to climb the slope. A heavy thunderstorm burst at that juncture, with the result that the slope became so slippery that Wolfe gave over the attempt and retired. The French are much elated over their success. Alfrede says many officers think the campaign as good as ended. Vaudreuil has publicly declared that he has no more anxiety for Quebec. He will doubtless write a long letter to France setting forth in great detail how the victory was won through his skilful dispositions. I do not begrudge Montcalm his laurels; but I own it galls me to think of the rejoicing of such rascals as Bigot, Vaudreuil, and Reparti. If General Wolfe is the officer I trust he is, he will not so easily be turned from his purpose. Never, however, has a soldier had to attack a stronger position, or to face a stouter antagonist. Our continued ill success causes me to have dark forebodings.'

'August 30th.—Thanks be to God and my kind Nurses, I am almost recovered; but this has been a trying period. I have not had the heart to write. The news which reaches my retreat is scanty, but from what I hear I judge that the military situation remains much the same. Sir William Johnson has captured Fort Niagara, and Amherst has forced Bourlamaque to evacuate Ticonderoga and Crown Point. But the French hold a strong position at the foot of Lake Champlain, and their armed vessels control the lake. I fear that General Wolfe will get no help from Amherst, though the Chevalier de Lévis, with five hundred men, has been detached from the Army defending Quebec and sent up the St. Lawrence. Baron La Vallière, who, despite his age and ancient wounds, has been in active service since the fleet appeared, has gone with him.

'Deserters report that one-tenth of the English Army have been killed or wounded, and that many more have died of distempers or are in the hospitals; while the whole army is depressed by lack of success. Nor are the French in much better case. Our fleet controls the river for twenty or thirty miles above Quebec, thus making the transportataion of supplies difficult. Alfrede says that bread costs three francs a pound; that hospital accommodation and appliances are poor; that medicine is lacking.

'To crown the English misfortunes, General Wolfe is ill. I doubt not that a pall of gloom has settled down upon his army. What will be the outcome I know not. Winter will soon come, and the fleet must sail. The time for victory is short. The French wax more confident. What of my hopes for peace? Of finding little Barnaby, whose father must be with Amherst? For my own escape? The outlook is gloomy.'

Sept. 10th.—Nothing decisive has been accomplished in a military way. The English remain before the town, and General Wolfe is said to be again among his troops, who receive him joyfully. He seems to be feeling his way toward another plan. The Montmorency Camp has been abandoned, and many more ships have run up the river past the defenses. I trust that he means to establish himself above the city. If he does so, the Marquis de Montcalm must either abandon the place or fight him upon his own terms, for the English army will be between Montcalm and his provisions and betwixt him and the French army opposing General Amherst. But the time for action is short and the difficulties in the way of a landing are many. A few more days must decide the issue. Already a number of rainy days have caused the loss of precious time.

'In this great crisis I must not be idle. For a week I have been well enough to make a venture, though lack of exercise has prevented me from recovering my full strength. But when I was ready to make the trial, a detachment of militia, which encamped about the Chateau, rendered the attempt too hazardous. This morning they withdrew, and I have set to-night for the venture. The prospect for success is not too bright, but I must not remain here another winter. Already my place of refuge has more than once narrowly escaped discovery. Besides, duty calls me.'

His preparations for the venture were already made. After finishing the entry in his 'Journal,' he wrote a long letter to Alfrede, from whom he had kept the secret of his intention, and left it with Jeanne, to be delivered in case he should not return. Then he made his way down the stairs, and, finding the door of the lower room open, looked in. Jeanne was sitting by the fire, her head resting on her hand, and tears were streaming down her face.

"Jeanne," he said softly, 'you must not weep. I am going to make my escape, and I shall return with the fleet. Then you will be free to go back to your own people.'

"Ah, monsieur le capitaine," she sobbed, 'I am not weeping for myself, but for you. You will be killed, and I shall never see you again.'

"Nonsense, Jeanne,' he said cheerfully. 'I shall be back in a few days, and you will be glad to see me. Now, I have a letter here for Mademoiselle Alfrede, which I wish you to keep for me. If I do not return, you will give it to her, will you not?'

"Yes, monsieur le capitaine,' she answered, rising and taking the letter. 'But you will return, and I shall not have to give it to her.'

"Now, Jeanne,' he said, 'I have a little money here, which I wish you to take. You have been very kind to me, and I am grateful. Take it, please, and buy yourself a present.'

"Non, monsieur le capitaine,' she said, refusing the money. 'I do not want it. I have been glad to do what I could for you, and I do not wish to be paid.'

"Very well, Jeanne,' he said, 'I shall not insist. Now, I must go. Adieu, and do not weep.'

"Adieu, monsieur le capitaine,' she said, and, as he turned away, she fell to weeping afresh.

Randolph found Le Chat awaiting him at the foot of the stairs. The Indian had been his faithful attendant throughout his illness, and had shown a dog-like devotion to his master. Randolph had given him a pistol, a knife, and a hatchet, and the Indian had hidden them under his blanket coat. Randolph had also armed himself with a pistol and a knife, and had a small bag of provisions slung over his shoulder. Thus equipped, they left the house and made their way down the hill toward the river.

It was now nearing midnight. There was no moon. He was obliged to feel his way forward, and more than once fell over protruding roots or the trunks of fallen trees. Had it not been for his forest training, he would soon have been hopelessly lost. But he managed to keep his direction, though his progress was distressingly slow, both because of the darkness and because in his weakened physical condition his strength was beginning to ebb. He kept doggedly on, however, and presently arrived at the foot of the plateau beyond which lay the Foulon. He climbed the slope, and reaching the top, hurried across cornfields, patches of meadow, and through thickets, toward his destination.

Thus far all had gone prosperously, but as he plunged incautiously through a clump of bushes he came suddenly upon the crouching figure of a man. The man carried a gun, but strangely made no effort to use it. Randolph had no time to draw his own weapon before the fellow was upon him. The Virginian met his onrush with determination, and they grappled with each other. To Randolph's surprise, his antogonist did not call for assistance, but seemed determined to effect his capture by his own unaided efforts. For some minutes they wrestled in total silence, except for their heavy breathing and the crackling of dead branches beneath them. With liberty and perhaps life as the stake at issue, Randolph rallied his weakened forces and fought vigorously. If he could only come out victorious, all might yet go well. But his assailant was a man of unusual strength and agility, and only by almost superhuman efforts could Randolph foil the attempts made to throw him. His strength soon began rapidly to fail him, and as a last resort he bethought himself of a trick which as a boy he had often practised in the old days at Eastover. It was a trick which admitted of but one defense; but this, if known by the man against whom it was attempted, could be used with resistless effect against the aggressor. Slowly Randolph forced his antagonist backward across his thigh and knee. But at the moment when victory seemed assured, his enemy suddenly kicked Randolph's feet from under him, and twisting in his grasp, fell heavily upon him.

Exhausted and half stunned, Randolph lay thus, thinking helplessly of the months of labor lost. Again he was to be a prisoner to his enemies. He had failed.

His conqueror now spoke for the first time. 'Lie still, ye varmint,' he said menacingly, 'while I tie an' gag ye!'

Something in the voice roused a memory in Randolph's benumbed brain.

'Who are you?' he asked weakly.

'Holy mither of Moses!' exclaimed his captor, rising nimbly to his feet. 'Who are ye?'

Randolph likewise staggered to his feet, and mechanically the two moved out of the shadow where the fight had taken place into a pitch of starlight.

And there Captain Randolph, as if in a dream, found himself gazing into the astonished but joyful visage of Lieutenant Barnaby Currin.

CHAPTER XXXI.

'In the name of God, Barnaby, how did you get here?' cried Randolph.

'By the same token I might ask how you come to be trapesin' about in these thickets when most honest folks are abed?' Barnaby retorted grimly. Then he throw his arm around his friend and said somewhat anxiously: 'I hope I haven't hurted you none, Charlie dear.'

'Not at all, except that you knocked most of the breath out of me. I've been ill, else you wouldn't have thrown me so easily.'

'I don't care to tackle any rougher a customer,' chuckled Barnaby. 'You were as hard to handle as a catamount, and all the time I was wonderin' why in thunder you didn't holler for help. 'T wasn' till you tried that trick that I knowed I had you.'

'But how do you come here?' Randolph repeated.

'I brought dispatches from General Amherst to General Wolfe. Charles, have you any news for me?'

'Very little,' said Randolph regretfully, realizing how much his words would blight his friend's hopes. 'While I was in Quebec I made many inquiries. But I could learn little except that Le Chat was said to be in the region of the Upper Lakes. Yesterday Mademoiselle de Saint-Pierre heard a rumor that the sachem is now with the savages in Montcalm's army, but it may not be true.'

Barnaby gave a great gulp of disappointment. 'All the while we was comin' from Amherst,' he said, 'I was hopin'. But God's will be done! We had a turrible time on the way, Charles—thirty-four days on the road. We started five strong, but a band of Abenakis waylaid us an' killed one man an' took another. The rest of us got away only by the skin of our teeth. We knowed they'd watch all usual ways, so we made a long detour to the northeast up the Kennebec an' down the Chaudiere through the worst wilderness I ever set foot in. Once we'd have starved if I hadn't been lucky enough to shoot a moose. But how did you git away?'

Randolph sat down on a prostrate tree trunk, and in a low voice and in as few words as possible told the story of his adventures in Quebec and of his escape. Then he again insisted upon knowing how Barnaby came to be upon the plateau.

'I'm reconnoiterin',' said the Irishman, after some hesitation. 'You see it was this way: When I gave Amherst's letter to General Wolfe, the general said rather stern like that he thought we'd ben a long time comin'. told him the trouble we'd had on the way an' then he kinder changed his tune and seemed real sorry for what he'd said. He was disappointed in the letter, for he sai dit didn't do nothin' but confirm the rumors he'd already had of the capture of Niagara, Old Ti, an' Crown Point. Then he asked me right out in meetin' when I thought he could expect help from Amherst.

"'General Wolfe,'" says I, 'no doubt you're after wantin' a plain answer without any evasions. I'll give it. General Amherst 's a prime general when he gits ready to strike, but the trouble is he's a long time gittin' ready. When we left him at Crown Point, the Frenchers had four armed vessels on the lake an' our troops was tryin' to build vessels to fight 'em. That takes time—always more than you count on. They was some who said the French vessels could be took from open boats, an' I know one man who would've helped man the boats; but Amherst said to build ships, so that's what they're doin'. It's my opinion that if General Amherst ever sees Quebec, it'll not be earlier than next summer."

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LION AND THE UNICORN.

The Lion and the Unicorn are very great friends. You never see a unicorn without seeing a lion standing near him, and they both look as merry as merry can be. But they used to be very far from friendly.

Now, the people of the country where they lived got so tired of hearing them quarrel that they tried to persuade the King to drive the animals away. But the King did not like to do that, for both had been connected with the Royal family as far back as he could remember. So he put on his thinking-cap, and after a while he hit on a plan to place the lion and the unicorn where they could not annoy his subjects.

Now, at one of the entrances to the King's Palace, at the corner of a park, there was a big gate which gleamed like gold. On each side of the gate was a huge marble pillar, and the King ordered the lion to be put on the top of one pillar, and the unicorn to be placed on the top of the other. The poor animals did not like it at all, but in their dismay they forgot to quarrel, and, of course, all the people were delighted at that result. Now, you will wonder how they became merry.

Well, one day two little boys were playing near this big gate. They played away, shouting and laughing and enjoying themselves, when suddenly up came a little dog, looking as if he wanted to be friendly. Jack and Jim coaxed it to come to them, and soon the dog was joining in their games, and all three were having fine fun. After a while the boys sat down to rest, while Tim, the dog, lay on the grass panting and watching his new friends.

'I'll take Tim home, and get father to make him a nice kennel,' said Jack.

'No, you won't,' cried Jim, 'for we've got a kennel at home that would just do nicely for him.'

'But I will,' cried Jack, 'and you shan't stop me.'

'I saw him first,' said Jim, angrily 'and I'm going to keep him, and I don't care what you say.'

With that, both of them rushed at the dog, who thought this was a new kind of game, and frisked about them, barking furiously. Try as they liked they couldn't catch active little Tim, who was now so excited with the chase that he wouldn't be coaxed to come near either of the boys, but kept bounding hither and thither, barking all the while.

'This is great fun, isn't it?' said the lion to the unicorn.

'Rather,' said he. 'Who do you think will get the dog?'

'How can I tell?' said the lion. 'They're both about the same size, arn't they?'

So they kept on watching the struggle.

Just as Jack and Jim were beginning to feel hot and tired and as angry as could be, a long shrill whistle was heard. Tim pricked up his ears and stood stock still. In a moment the sound was repeated, and Tim flew off in the direction from which it came.

You never saw two boys look so foolish as Jack and Jim looked then. For a minute or two they were too astounded to speak, or even to look at each other, but soon their eyes met, and the boys burst out laughing and ran off home to tea, as good friends as ever.

But the lion and the unicorn had been roaring with laughter from the moment Tim had bolted, and they are laughing yet, and have quite forgotten all about their old quarrels.—'Regent Square Mag.'

Biliousness

is certainly one of the most disagreeable ailments which flesh is heir to. Coated tongue—bitter taste in the mouth—nausea—dizziness—these combine to make life a burden. The cause is a disordered liver—the cure Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They go straight to the root of the trouble, put the liver right, cleanse the stomach and bowels, clear the tongue and take away the bitter taste from the mouth. At the first sign of biliousness take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline

Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lights everywhere. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil (kerosene.) No odor or noise, simple, clean. Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil burning lights show this gives over *twice as much light as* any of the other round wick lamps and uses less than half as much oil. Thousands of satisfied users endorse it as the best light in the world. To introduce this modern white light quickly, we will let you

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We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for agents wholesale prices and special introductory offer, which entitles you to **One FREE.**

MANTLE LAMP CO.

711 Aladdin Building, Montreal and Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED Experience unnecessary. Make Money evenings or spare time. Write quick.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

STRIFE'S JOINED HANDS WITH SORROW.

Women, smile away your frowns,
Strife's joined hands with sorrow,
Rock your cradles, sew and sing,
You will vote to-morrow.

Softly sing your sweetest songs,
Sing of Christ, His Glory,
Oft, beside your cradle beds,
Tell the old, old story.

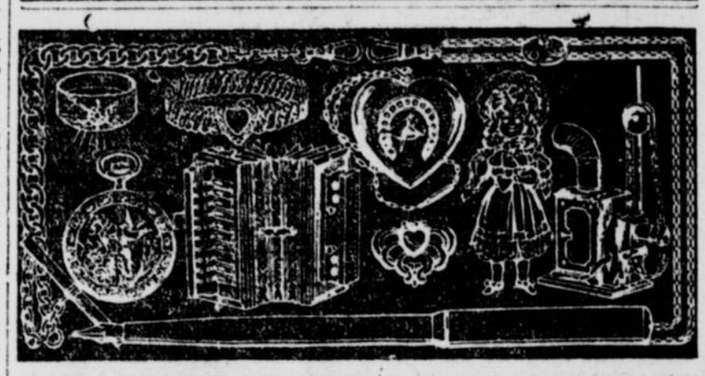
Then, by proxy, when you vote,
Evil will not tarry,
All that makes for might with right,
Everywhere will carry.

Women, you've no time to frown,
You must now be sowing,
Where you've scattered grain, in love,
Golden grain is growing.

Smile your sweetest, rock and sing,
Never trouble borrow,
Those who rock the cradles now,
Rule the world to-morrow.

Just a little while to come,
Then, you will be ruling,
Those who soon will make the world,
Sisters, you are schooling.

ELIZABETH A. FREEMAN.



FREE TO YOU. The best premiums and biggest values ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem-set Rings and Brooches, laughter-producing **Moving Picture Machines**, finely-decorated **Tea Sets, Silverware, Accordians, Lovely Dressed Dolls** and many other beautiful premiums given **FREE** for selling our high class **Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards** at 6 for 10c. Our cards are the very latest designs in Floral, Birthday, Views, Comics, also **Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter** in season, of such artistic colors and **superior quality** that you will have no trouble selling them. You can win any of these Splendid Premiums by selling $3.00 worth and upwards, and to those who are prompt in answering this advertisement and selling the cards we will give an Extra Present of a Beautiful Electric Diamond Scarf Pin which flashes and scintilates with all the colors of the rainbow. Alfred Pineau writes, "I was offered $1.50 for my scarf pin, but refused to sell." Send us your name and address, plainly written, and we will forward you a package of cards and our big premium list. We get a great many repeat orders from our customers. Why? Because Our Premiums are the Best. **COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept 118 Toronto, Ont.**

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Messenger Stories and illustrations have delighted more people during the last two generations than any other papers designed for Sabbath Reading. Its Sunday School lessons and temperance talks are features that make it invaluable for Church or Sunday School distribution, as such it is the most widely circulated family paper in Canada. **Subscription price 40c. a year.**

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A FREE TRIAL AT OUR EXPENSE IN ANY SCHOOL.

ASK FOR SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SCHOOLS IN THE WEST.

JOHN DOUGALL AND SON, ... 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION 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 upon the homestead or pre-emption 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 enter for 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.

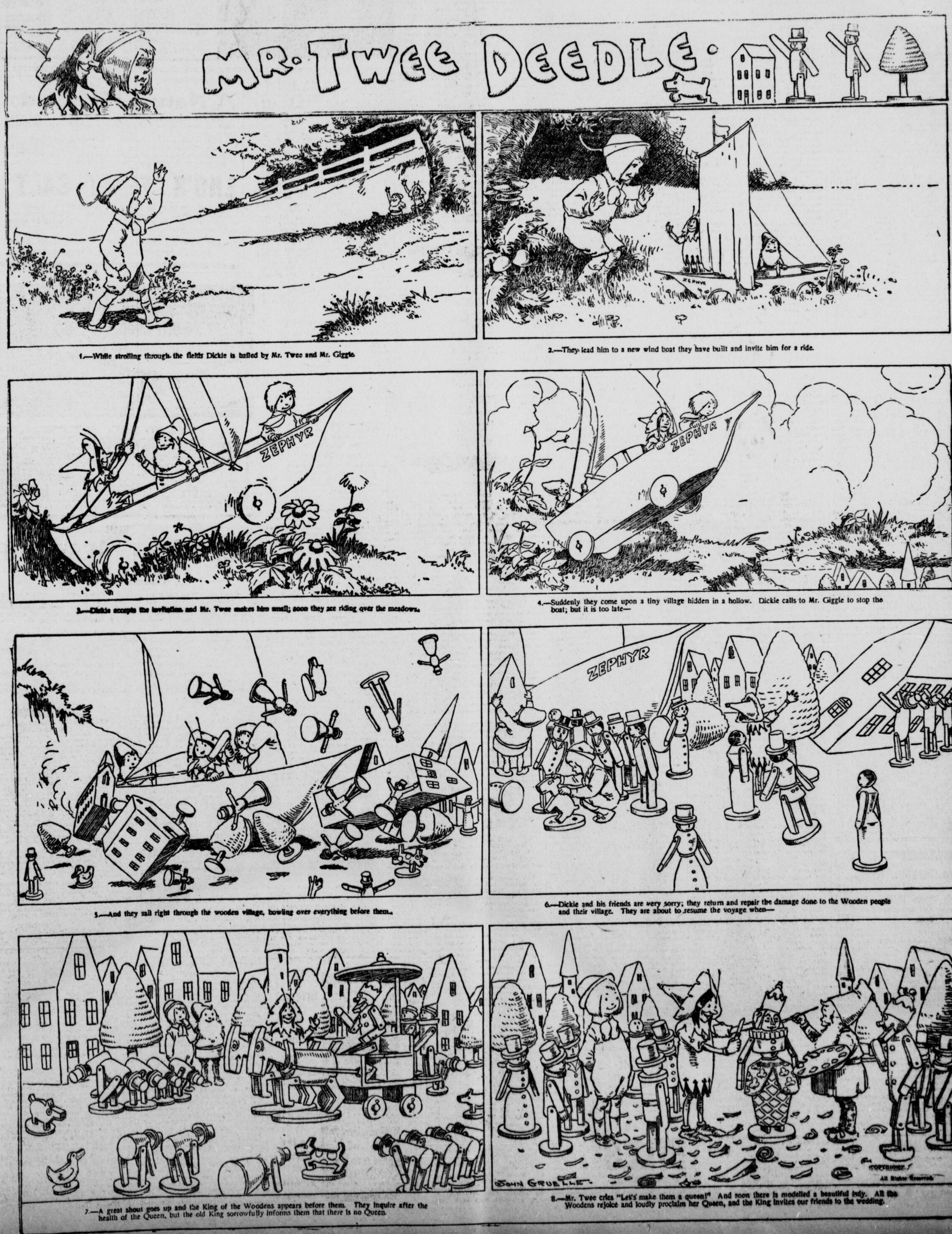
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment

OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES



1.—While strolling through the fields Dickie is hailed by Mr. Twee and Mr. Giggle.

2.—They lead him to a new wind boat they have built and invite him for a ride.

3.—Dickie accepts the invitation and Mr. Twee makes him small; soon they are riding over the meadows.

4.—Suddenly they come upon a tiny village hidden in a hollow. Dickie calls to Mr. Giggle to stop the boat; but it is too late—

5.—And they sail right through the wooden village, bowling over everything before them.

6.—Dickie and his friends are very sorry; they return and repair the damage done to the Wooden people and their village. They are about to resume the voyage when—

7.—A great shout goes up and the King of the Woodens appears before them. They inquire after the health of the Queen, but the old King sorrowfully informs them that there is no Queen.

8.—Mr. Twee cries "Let's make them a queen!" And soon there is modelled a beautiful lady. All the Woodens rejoice and loudly proclaim her Queen, and the King invites our friends to the wedding.

LETTERS FROM READERS

MINISTERS COMING WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Let me say to the ministers coming from Ontario not to bring too much furniture. The houses in the West are small and the manses are smaller. One minister brought five bedroom suites and could not get them into the manse, and so placed them in the basement of the church. This man did not stay very long in this place.

The conveners of Home Missions seem to act in an arbitrary way in their conduct of ministers, but they are very much tried by the kind of material that offers itself for the Presbyterian pulpit. Let it be remembered that we expect sober ministers in the West; some of our people may indulge, but the minister should be above suspicion. Those who offend are Old Country people from Scotland and Ireland, generally. Then it would be well if the minister did not smoke. There is a great prejudice against a smoking minister by mothers of families. Sometimes a 'call' is made to depend upon whether the minister will renounce his pipe.

We need good preaching in the West, fresh, new, up-to-date sermons, not a rehash of former efforts. The brightest of the East have settled in the West.

The minister should understand how to take care of and drive a horse.

The great work in the West is 'the science of getting there,' so many appointments, so many long drives on rough and snowy ads. Then the minister should have good teeth, so many Old Country ministers come with no teeth to speak of. Better leave the last year in the college course and get a good set of teeth. The young people of the Canadian Northwest are bright and critical, but they cannot stand a minister who has no teeth.

Sometimes the money promised for preaching is not forthcoming. The people of the West except in the cities do not like to pay for preaching. I could tell many stories, but this is sufficient.

MINISTER.

THE NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

Our Navy and Nickel.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The papers tell us that battleship building must stop if Canada does not sell the nickel required to make the nickel-steel used in them. It would be cheaper and far better for us to buy and store that steel for its producers than to pay over $25,000,000 for a navy. Also, Great Britain, in case of a war, needs soldiers which we could furnish worse than she does ships. Again, a sudden stroke from a Canadian enemy could not be met by other units of an imperial fleet, so no navy at all is as good as one much weaker than a possible foe. Are these premises wrong?

W. B. HULL.

Ambles, Sask.

Consult the People.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Are the people of Canada to have no voice in the most momentous question that ever faced the country—the Naval Bill—before it becomes law? Surely this would be a great outrage as well as a blot upon responsible government. They (the people) must find the money, pay the cost, assume the responsibility for all time, and yet they are not even asked their opinion about the matter! Is there anything savoring of justice in such a course? So far as the electorate are concerned the Borden bill especially is an entirely new one, which was never even mentioned before them, yet a few parliamentarians have the assurance to squander $35,000,000 of the country's money upon it (with indefinite subsequent millions) at their own sweet will without as much as 'by your leave.' Sir, the people of Canada, believing in the 'Witness' love of righteousness, are looking to you to denounce this preposterous course of conduct and insist upon a plebiscite, a referendum, or some other method of bringing the whole matter before them for approval, disapproval, or instruction. They are not a nation of children or fools.

ONE OF THEM.

Note—This question is large enough and new enough to demand a reference of it to the people who have to pay. It is probable that in a plebiscite any particular naval bill would be defeated. That of the last government would have had all the no navy vote against it as well as all the direct contribution vote, and probably almost all the Conservative vote. This one would in like measure have a combination of contradictory views against it, with practically the whole weight of the Liberal party vote. In this manner, supposing a majority of the people to favor some form of contribution to the general defence, they could not get it. Under parliamentary rule, questions can only be submitted to the people by having an election. The people then have the chance, or are supposed to have the chance, to elect men who fairly represent them in the questions which happen to be before the people, but who are assumed to be better able to give study to those questions than the electors can. At the present time another election is due as it is our usage to redistribute the Parliamentary seats after every census.

For Croupy Children Keep 'Nerviline' Handy

It Positively Brings Children Out of Danger and Relieves at Once.

A MOTHER TELLS HER EXPERIENCE

Bringing up young children has its responsibilities under the best of circumstances,' writes Mrs E. G. Fagan, of Holmes' Corners, 'but croupy colds add considerable to the worry. My little family of four all went through the croupy era, but I always had Nerviline or hand and never felt nervous. I just followed the directions, and I can tell you that nothing I know of is surer to cure croupy colds than Nerviline.

'In our home we use Nerviline frequently. For cold in the chest, pleurisy, hoarseness, etc., it is simply wonderful. My husband uses it for rheumatism, and I often employ it for neuralgia and sick headache. Nerviline has so many uses that no mother can afford to be without it.'

The large family size bottle, which sells at 50c., is the most economical; trial size, 25c. Your storekeeper or druggist sells Nerviline, which is prepared by The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

THE WITHROW EUROPEAN TOUR

so well and favorably known in all parts of Canada, will sail June 27, on the palatial steamer 'Empress of Ireland.' The route covers the best of Europe, and is rich in scenic beauty and historic interest. Write for booklet. Florence Withrow Tour, care Allan Line, Toronto, Canada.

UNIVERSITIES AS CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—In reading the distribution of grants to charities of this city in your issue of February 18, I noticed Laval and McGill Universities each received a grant of $10,000. I was not aware that these were charitable institutions and would like enlightenment as to how the Controllers saw fit to make these grants from a fund set aside by the city for charity.

CURIOUS.

Note.—Though universities may possibly not relish being classed as charities, and, as our correspondent's letter shows, they are not popularly so classed. Yet if the word charity, as used in this case, means institutions created by public beneficence for the benefit of those in need, it would be hard to question the right of our universities to come under that title. The service they render is enormously beyond what the students can pay for. They are created and maintained for the benefit of the community and to give opportunities of knowledge and advancement to those able to seek these. Whatever be the merit of the classification, the city certainly do s well to recognize and aid its seats of learning. It is a good policy from even a business point of view, as millions of money are spent in the city as the result of the presence of these needy institutions.

POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIALISM.

The Middleman.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Agriculturist,' in his letter in your issue of the 18th ultimo, touches the very root of nearly all our social conditions in his statement: 'It is not the producer who is making money, but the men between the producer and the consumer,' and, I would add, under the present system, or methods of political economy, it is impossible to check the middleman—he cannot be touched without heavier pressure falling upon the producer and consumer. The middleman is the root whence spring the trouble of inequitable taxation, the non-employed, and poverty. There can be no solution to those problems so long as individual members of the State occupy the place of the middleman in commerce. The only true solution will b found in the government of the State undertaking the duties of middleman. Then, indeed, shall swords be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks.

From the sovereign to the least of his subjects, all derive their sustenance from the soil; without the tiller of the soil, the upper grades of society could not be; they all depend upon them who till the soil and bring forth its wealth. The supremely important question, then, to which statesmen ought to give their attention—bend all the energies of mind and brain—to arrive at a satisfactory answer is this one: How shall we control the commercial distribution of the products of the earth, so that producers may receive full compensation for their labor; consumers equal fairness; and after the needs of all are fully met the surplus of wealth to flow into the coffers of the State, and not into the pockets of individual members of the State?

The poor ought not to be pitted against the rich; nor ought the poor to be oppressed by the rich. A rich man ought not to be envied for the abundance of his riches; but the way or the methods by which men accumulate riches should be closely scrutinized. The more enriched the producer, the more he deserves—but no man nor body of men should be allowed by the State to become rich at the cost or suffering of the producer and consumer. The producer and consumer need the protection of the State from the power of the middleman, and such protection can come only through the Government becoming the middleman in commerce.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Jamaica, Feb. 6, 1913.

Socialism and Robbery.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness,')

Sir,—Mr Martin Luther appears to entertain the idea that the writer of this letter does not know what he is writing about when discussing the above subject. So he has undertaken the task of giving me a lesson on Socialism and its objects. Mr. Luther must belong to the old school, as he does not use the phonic system. He has started with A B C. There was no necessity for doing so as Mr. Smith has already taught us the whole alphabet of socialism, and when it is put into words means robbery pure and simple. Mr. Luther has a strange way of giving instruction. He puts a lot of questions and answers them himself. Any schoolboy could go through gymnastics of that sort.. The most important question he has left out altogether. The object of the socialist appears to be to get possession of everything on earth. Flying machines are not mentioned. They may require them also. Now the question is how are they going to get possession? Is it by purchase or by confiscation? To purchase would be an impossibility, as they have such an abhorrence of capitalists, and consequently could have no dealings with them. Then the only course left for them to pursue is the one proposed by Mr. Smith. That was to take possession. After that they may erect a monument to that wicked woman Jezebel. If an attempt was made in that direction, a state of things would be produced tenfold worse than what is going on in Mexico at present. Mr. Luther says the railroads, steamships, docks, warehouses, etc., rob the working class of over three-fourths of all the wealth it produces. Such a ridiculous statement as that must have been concocted in a saloon. Again he says you can't say that a capitalist has made an honest living. Dishonest men as a rule do not accumulate capital because most people prefer to deal with honest men. What about the honesty of the laboring class? Will Mr. Luther say that they are all honest. For proof to the contrary it is only necessary to refer to those dynamite conspirators in the United States who were sent to the penitentiary for conspiring to destroy both lives and property. Those men were representatives of the working class.

Woe be to this dominion if ever such men get control.

WALTER M'OUAT.

Lachute, Feb. 17, 1913.

THE DOCTRINE OF NON-RESISTANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You give expression to a rather peculiar sentiment in your editorial in a recent issue of the 'Witness,' on the navy, when you say. 'If a man has made up his mind as a Christian, never to strike anyone for his own defence, or for that of others, trusting in God to be his keeper, and to protect those committed to his care, his position is a noble one.' If mankind had gone on this principle in the early stages of his existence, where would he have been to-day? He would simply have been annihilated. What about the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest? It was only by continued striking in his own defence that he developed into a being capable of entering into his inheritance. And to refuse to strike in defence of those committed to his care is either unnatural or cowardly. A man or a nation who will submit to an injustice without a struggle, is weak and unworthy of respect. And according to nature's law they will very quickly go to the wall. The Christian religion at its best is not a religion of submission. It is a religion of warfare. Righteousness against iniquity is its prevailing thought, and the moment it gives up fighting the end will be in sight.

I am not writing in defence of the increase in armaments, or of our proposed contribution of thirty-five million to the British Navy. This is apparently an absolute waste of money, that is urgently needed for developing our own country. We are in no way threatened by any nation of the earth and would be extremely unlikely to be so threatened had we kept clear of such things as the presenting of battleships to Britain when she is already over-burdened maintaining those she now has. Canada is able to defend herself from any dangers that may develop in the future, and that should be her share in the contributions to the solidarity of the Empire. Great Britain has nurtured us long enough and it is time we be an to show some measure of self-reliance and independence.

But at the same time, though I am opposed to war, except in the event of the failure of arbitration, I cannot help seeing that in the nature of things it is occasionally inevitable, and then, morally defensible. It cannot be right to let iniquity go unpunished, or to prevent it in the first place, if the circumstances give us ground for interfering, and also, self-presveration being nature's first law, man must 'strike for his own defence, and for the protection of those committed to his care.'

J. E. McINTOSH.

Breadalbane, Ont., Feb. 13, 1913.

NOTHING FURTHER BEYOND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is some six years since the Macmillan Company published Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch's noteworthy book, 'Christianity and the Social Crisis.' When the book appeared I read it with great interest, for experience had led me to convictions similar to those expressed by the author. One of these convictions to which I gave expression recently in a letter to the 'Witness,' has been taken exception to by several of your correspondents. In view of these protests I would like to be permitted to quote Dr. Rauschenbusch's testimony regarding an identical conviction, which, if Dr. Rauschenbusch is not in error, was reached at a date considerably prior to the publication of his own—or mine.

On page four of his book, Dr. Rauschenbusch says: 'The fundamenal conviction of the prophets . . . . was the conviction that God demands righteousness and demands nothing but righteousness.' This, sir, is the exact equivalent of my own statement. I used the word 'morality,' in place of the word righteousness,' but, as I have just said, these words are equivalent. Some two years prior to the appearance of the book I have referred to, Lyman Abbott had said in the 'Outlook,' 'Morality should never mean aught less to us than it meant to Jesus under its Hebrew name of righteousness.' Dr. Rauschenbusch would be quite in sympathy with this view, for he says, again, 'The prophets were heralds of the fundamental truth that religion and ethics are inseparable, and that ethical conduct is the supreme and sufficient religious act.' And he adds, 'If that principle had been fully adopted in our religious life, it would have turned the full forces of the religious impulse into the creation of right moral conduct.' Yes, indeed! And moral manhood would not have been such a scarce commodity as it is both inside and outside of our churches. Nor would church people be guilty of using such expressions as 'mere morality.' Why, sir, one might as well talk of 'mere' sunlight, or 'mere' goodness—or 'mere' God. Think also of one familiar with the New Testament being betrayed into saying: 'There is no cross in morality! Why, it was morality that gave us the cross of Christ! His crucifixion was the reply of the religious authorities to the criticism which His utterly moral life and words made upon their own conduct—and this reply of theirs was made with all their own scriptural instruction staring them in the face.

As for the Crucified One himself, he was there not because he 'desired' to be, but because he 'ought,' for

"'Tis man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die.'

I recall that Thomas Hughes, in his 'Manliness of Christ,' refers to Emerson's hero as the man who taking both reputation and life in his hand, will with perfect urbanity dare the gibbet and the mob, by the absolute truth of his speech and rectitude of his behavior. In comment upon these words Hughes said, 'Even in our peaceful and prosperous England, absolute truth of speech and rectitude of behavior will not fail to bring their fiery trials.' And it is my own impression that even in this fair Canada of ours the individual who exemplifies in himself utter morality of speech and behavior will meet with crucifixion about as readily at the hands of the religious and civil authorities as it was meted out to the Nazarene in the opening years of our era. Conventional goodness can be borne, but dynamic goodne - would appear to be unendurable.

Concluding this letter, I desire to say that Mr. Heron's letter does but confirm my impression that our people have been misled by their teachers, who, in their turn, have been misled by their predecessors. It is time we had a redistribution of emphasis.

FRANK HOLMAN.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Why I Want to Vote.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The article given below was written in competition for a prize offered by the publishers of a magazine in Texas. It did not win the prize, and was not published. I now offer it as a humble contribution to the desultory discussion of woman suffrage that is going on in the 'Witness.

M. R. C.

Lunenburg, N.S.

The following are some of the principal reasons why I want to vote:

BECAUSE SHE
IS A PERSON.

1. I want to vote because I am a person. I am conscious of ability to form opinions and judgments and, when my opinions concern political matters, I wish to give them the most effective expression. The most expedient way of doing this is by voting.

Webster defines politics as: "The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, the defence of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals.'

In all of these matters I, in common with other women, am interested and in the management of them I decidedly wish to be counted. I resent being ignored as an insult.

BECAUSE SHE
IS A MOTHER.

2. I want to vote because I am a mother and am interested in the moral and physical welfare of the children of other people as well as in that of my own child, and I consider that the safety of the home demands that those who are the special guardians of it should have their due share of influence in controlling the conditions that surround it.

The rearing of children is not the only business in which women are engaged, but it is the most important and there can be no wall built around any home high enough to shut out the poison of surrounding moral or material impurity. The 'business interests,' therefore, of mothers require that they should have a share in politics.

Mrs. Helen T. Grenfel, who served three terms as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, where women vote, and who was later made a member of the State Board of Control of Penal Institutions, says of the laws relating to children in that State:

'Delegates of the Inter-parliamentary Union who visited different parts of the United States for the purpose of studying American institutions declare concerning our group of laws relating to child life, in its various aspects of education, home and labor, that they are the sanest, most humane, most progressive, most scientific laws relating to children to be found on any statute books.'

INTERESTED IN
REFORMS.

3. I want to vote because I am interested in various reforms and I am convinced that all of them would be greatly advanced if I, in common with other women, possessed the ballot.

Criminal statistics show an incomparably small number of women criminals in proportion to men. Church statistics show a small number of male members in proportion to women. Emerson once said: 'If the wants, the passions, the vices, are allowed a full vote, through the hands of a half brutal, intemperate population, I think it but fair that the virtues, the aspirations, should be allowed a full voice, as an offset.' I believe it would strongly tend to the promotion of that 'righteousness which exalteth a nation' to give full representation to the sex which is generally conceded to be the most law-abiding and the most religious. Society greatly needs a fuller expression through the ballot box of those virtues in which women excel—purity, conscientiousness, unselfishness, love.

A DANGER
TO SOCIETY.

4. I want to vote and to see other women voting because I consider it dangerous and detrimental to society that any reputable class should be excluded from representation. The tendency and effect of limited suffrage is to make the governing class tyrannical and the unrepresented class either servile or rebellious. Abraham Lincoln said a good many years ago that no man was good enough to govern another without his consent. All history records the social degradation of women, but we need not go back to former centuries when but a limited number of men anywhere possessed voting power for evidence of this fact. Existing laws and current events prove only too plainly that men of today—even those of Anglo-Saxon countries—are not 'good enough' to govern women 'without their consent.' But a few days since I read in an English woman's paper the following instances of the manner in which justice is administered in the case of crimes against women: 'A man convicted of procuring a child of fifteen for immoral purposes and of having committed a criminal assault upon her after having kept her locked up for a week, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor.'

'Two men, convicted of importing young girls to England for immoral purposes, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor,' sentence equal to that of suffragists who have only broken windows!

In another case a magistrate considered one year's imprisonment sufficient sentence for a man who, after having been deported as a criminal, returned to live upon a woman's immoral earnings, and after having illused her for months, finally attempted to stab her.'

And what shall we say of the divorce laws of Great Britain or of the laws relating to the 'age of consent' in almost every state of the Union as well as in the Dominion of Canada? Do not the existence of enactments which place girls from ten to sixteen years of age at the mercy of men old in vice prove the truth of what Mr. Gladstone said years ago that 'Men have shown themselves most unfaithful guardians of woman's right to moral and social equality'?

It was, however, incongruous and misleading for Mr. Gladstone or any other to speak of social equality where there is political inequality; practically such a condition cannot exist. The ballot is not only the symbol of freedom; it is the essence and instrument of it. It is

The weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a free man's will
As lightnings do the will of God.

Those who do not possess it are simply not free. How then can anyone speak of their social equality with the enfranchised?

HAS FAITH
IN BALLOT'S POWER.

5. Another reason why I want to vote is because I have strong faith in the power of the ballot. It is true it has been degraded and made to appear of little value, having been prematurely conferred upon ignorant, immoral and purchasable men, nevertheless it remains the constitutional means of conserving rights and redressing wrongs. In all matters brought before parliaments and legislatures the interests of an unrepresented, unenfranchised class are the last to receive attention; the claims of constituents demand and receive the first consideration and like the impotent man at the pool of healing, the unenfranchised always must give place to those who can 'step in before.' All classes, farmers, fishermen, manufacturers know something of the power of the ballot; they realize the advantage of belonging to a represented class. Would any of these classes submit to a proposal to disfranchise them, or what politician would dare make such a proposal?

Women, too, are engaged in businesses of many kinds—the majority of them in a business far more important than any that can be named—the business of rearing and training future citizens. Where is the injustice, the expediency, the wisdom, the statesmenship of denying representation to those engaged in so important a vocation.

THE FORCES AGAINST
WOMEN'S VOTE.

6. I want to vote and to have other women do so because I have noted that always and everywhere the most strenuous opposition to woman's enfranchisement comes from the forces of evil. Virtuous conservative men and pious conservative women may contend that evil and only evil will result from the admission of women to politics; that the home will go to destruction and women themselves will lose their womanliness, but you can never convince the saloonkeeper, the gambler, the profligate, that this will be the case (though they may profess to think so.) They are 'wiser in their generation' than some of 'the children of light.' The spectre that they see looming up in this movement is the restriction of their evil business. Hence their opposition.

In regard to the referendum taken on this question in Ohio on Sept. 3, Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the State Suffrage Association, says: 'We lost because all the great forces for evil combined and spent tens of thousands of dollars in the circulation of literature containing absolute falsehoods. This literature was anonymous, was over a fake union label, and could not be traced to any printer. It was sent under a two-cent stamp into every city. This was the most apparent method used against us, and it was our undoing.'

It is a maxim in war always to do that to which the enemy is particularly opposed.

The settled and determined opposition of the agencies of evil and oppression to women suffrage should be a lesson full of instruction to all who wish to see justice and virtue prevail.

WHITE SLAVE
TRAFFIC.

7. If there was no other consideration, there are four words fraught with such evil significance that they constitute a full and sufficient and unanswerable argument for the enfranchisement of women. No woman, however conservative or prejudiced, who is worthy of the name of woman, should dare to say 'I have all the rights I want,' until she has the right to say, with authority, of the monstrous iniquity known as 'the White Slave Traffic,' 'This unspeakable evil shall cease.'

The Hon. Edwin W. Sims, United States District Attorney, thus wrote of this horrible traffic, as a warning cry to parents, in the 'Woman's World' of Sept., 1908: 'The recent examination of more than two hundred white slaves by the office of the United States District Attorney at Chicago has brought to light the fact that literally thousands of innocent girls from the country districts are every year entrapped into a life of hopeless slavery and degradation. . . .

'The white slave traders have brought the art of ruining young girls to a national and international system. . . . It is only necessary to say that the legal evidence obtained establishes with complete moral certainty these awful facts: that the white slave traffic is a system—a syndicate which has its ramifications from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean, with "clearing houses" or "distributing centres" in nearly all of the larger cities. . . . . The evidence obtained from questioning 250 girls taken within the last four weeks in Chicago houses of ill-repute leads me to believe that not fewer than fifteen thousand girls have been imported into the country within the last year as white slaves. Then we must remember that the girls imported are certainly but a mere fraction of the number recruited for the army of prostitution from home fields, the cities, towns and villages of our own country.' The average life of a victim of this traffic we are told, is five years. A man convicted of ordinary murder gets the death penalty, or at least life-long imprisonment, but because the victims of this traffic are ignorant, innocent, unprotected girls—'only girls'—they may be outraged, degraded, done to death by slow torture by the thousands, and the traffic itself allowed to develop into 'a national and international system,' managed by a 'syndicate' importing thousands of slaves into this 'land of the free' in addition to those decoyed from native homes. Could any stronger proof be furnished of man's unfaithfulness and unfitness as woman's guardian, or any clearer evidence be given of woman's need of the ballot as a means of protecting the young and helpless of her own sex from cruel degradation and death?

Mrs. John Stuart Mill once said to her daughter when she shrank from painful revelations of this kind: 'What other women are compelled to endure you must not shrink from knowing about.'

None too soon are the women of the new world and the old awakening to a knowledge of the fiendish cruelties perpetrated upon the defenceless of their sex, and to a sense of their own helplessness to right these hideous wrongs, but they are awakening everywhere, and let us hope that, before many decades, this last remaining remnant of the old-time degradation of women—their political disfranchisement—will, on this continent at least, be among the errors that have passed the woman's judgment and the mother's love become a force in legislation.

Note.—It is more theoretic than practical under our present system to hold that any one is much injured in his liberties by not having a vote. Take the first five old men you meet, who have had the vote all their lives, and ask them how often they have voted for a man they really wanted. In most cases one's choice is between two men, chosen one does not know exactly by whom, neither of whom he wants, because neither represents him at all. There will be more in that particular part of the argument when we have a system by which one-half of the votes will not be thrown to the scrap heap and the other half mostly misplaced as judged by the liking of the voters. This will largely be gained by the system of proportional voting, by which every one will probably have some one to vote for who fairly represents him.

BONNIE SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Enclosed I send a poem which I believe would interest your Scottish readers if printed in your paper. It is the property of a Scotch lady who has been a subscriber to your paper for some thirty years, and was composed by her husband and sent by him to her from Canada to Bonnie Scotland in the early days whilst he was here alone trying to carve his way to a home for the girl he loved.

J. TAYLER.

2023 St. Urbain St., Montreal.

OOR AIN COUNTREE.

It's only noo I've seen
That I'm far frae ma hame,
An' far frae them I lo'e.
But thare dear tae me the same
I save the day o' partin',
The saut tear dimmed their e'e,
When I took ma last fareweel
O' ma ain countree.

O gin it be His wull
Tae entice me hame again,
I ne'er wid sigh nor mourn,
For the crossin' o' the main.
Wi' little I'd be contended
If ma Father favors me,
Tae reach a' them I lo'e
In ma ain countree.

I prize nae goud nor lan'
Nor a' this warl's geer;
Nor yet a princess han'
Wi. thousens aa the year.
But wife sae true an' little anes,
The apple o' ma e'e,
O coud I len wi' them abide
In my ain countree.

For nae city hae we here,
But we're seekin yin tae came,
An' the promise that He left
Is only kent tae some.
O'or Faither in His guidness
Has said tae you an' me,
That some day He'll tak' us hame
Tae oor ain countree.

But I take it for His wull,
It was Him wha sent me here,
He bids me trust His word,
An' never, never fear.
And since I've Him tae guide me,
Contented still I'll be,
For I ken He's lookin' on
Fra His ain countree.

Oh, may He keep oor hearts,
In these lost and evil days,
Until we meet again,
An' tae Him be a' the praise,
But shoud it ne'er be granted
My loved anes mair tae see
I ken we'll meet again
In oor ain countree.

A. I. MEARNS.

BIRTHDAYS.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-THIRD.

HIS HONOR JUDGE McDONALD, of Leeds and Grenville, reaches his seventy-first birthday to-day. He has been on the Bench since 1873, becoming senior judge of the counties in 1878. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in 1892, and has been prominently identified with the Orange Order. He is also interested officially in education, charity and hospital work and is a most public-spirited man.

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MR. H. L. ADOLPH, prominent citizen of Brandon, and recently its mayor, is fifty-one to-day. Born in Ontario, he went west as a young man and took up school teaching at Souris. Then he became a barrister and began to practice at Brandon, where he has since resided. He is also president of a large lumber company in British Columbia.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-FOURTH.

To-day the HON. SIR R. W. SCOTT, the veteran statesman, celebrates his eighty-eighth birthday. Though born in Prescott, he has long been a resident of the Capital, where he has enjoyed a highly successful career. He was called to the Bar in 1848, and first entered parliament in 1857. Since then he has constantly figured in the political life of the country. For a time he was Commissioner of Crown Lands in Ontario, then he became Secretary of State in the Mackenzie Ministry, holding same office under Sir Wilfrid Laurier from 1896 to 1908. He has sat in the Senate since 1874.

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The HON. H. E. YOUNG, Minister of Education for British Columbia, is forty-six to-day. He is a graduate in Arts of Queen's University and in Medicine of McGill's University. He first practised in St. Louis, but went to Atlin, B.C., in 1901. He has represented Atlin in the Legislature since 1903, and has been in charge of the Education Department since 1907. He is also Provincial Secretary.

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The REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, headmaster of St. Andrew's College, the big boys' school at Toronto, also celebrates his birthday to-day. He was born in Toronto forty-one years ago. He studied at the University of Toronto, Knox College and the New Theological College, Edinburgh. He became principal of St. Andrew's College in 1900. He is much interested in athletics.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-FIFTH.

The RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT BOND, Premier of Newfoundland from 1900 to 1909, is fifty-six years of age to-day. He is a native of the Island and has had a purely political career. He entered the Legislature in 1882 and became Speaker in 1884. He later became Colonial Secretary and was interested in numerous negotiations with the United States, culminating in the Bond-Blaine Treaty. He became a member of the Legislative Council in 1895. His government was defeated in the election of 1909 by Sir Edmund Morris.

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The REV. DR. JOHN SOMERVILLE treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was born on this date in the year 1846. He taught school as a young man and then entered the ministry, serving for many years as pastor of the church in Owen Sound. In 1906 he received his present appointment, in addition to which he is clerk of the General Assembly and convener of the Home Mission Committee.

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DR. NATHANIEL C. JAMES, provost and president of Western University, London, also claims this as his natal day, having been born on Feb. 26, 1860, at Clayton, Ont. He is a graduate in Arts of the University of Toronto, and holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Berlin. Returning to Canada, he was for seven years a teacher in Halifax Academy, going to Western University as professor of moderns in 1896.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SIXTH.

This is the fifty-third birthday of MR. F. C. WADE, prominent citizen of Vancouver, who was previously identified with the Yukon. Born in Ontario, he went on graduation to Manitoba, where he practised law in Winnipeg for ten years. Then he was sent as Crown Prosecutor to the Yukon, where he became in addition actting land agent and legal adviser to the Commissioner. Since 1907 he has resided in Vancouver, where he has taken an interest in numerous public movements. He is at present raising money for a monument to General Wolfe.

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This is also the birthday of MR. ARTHUR STRINGER, the Canadian author, who was born on Feb. 26, 1874 at London. He studied at the University of Toronto and at Oxford, and went into journalism on the Montreal 'Herald' in 1898. From there he drifted to New York, where he has succeeded in making a name for himself as a writer of poetry and fiction.

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HIS HONOR C. W. COLTER, Judge of the County of Elgin since March, 1904, was born on Feb. 26, 1846, in New Brunswick. For many years he practised his profession in Haldimand County, becoming Crown Attorney in 1893. He sat for some years as a Liberal in the House of Commons. Prior to taking up law he was for some years a school teacher, and he has also dabbled in journalism.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SEVENTH.

This is the sixty-third birthday of MR. HENRY VINCENT MEREDITH, general manager of the Bank of Montreal. He has been all his life in the service of the bank, of which he became general manager in December 1911. He was first stationed in Hamilton, became assistant inspector in 1879 and manager of the Montreal branch in 1889. He was then for some time assistant general manager, becoming a director in 1910.

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The HON. W. H. TUCK, Chief Justice of New Brunswick from 1896 to 1908, is eighty-two years of age to-day. He was born in St. ohn, and early took up the practice of law, becoming clerk of the crown and recorder in St. ohn. He was for many years an active politician on the Conservative side and aided Mr. Tilley and Mr. Mitchell materially in securing Confederation in New Brunswick. He was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court in 1885.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-EIGHT.

DR. WILFRED GRENFELL, of Labrador fame, was born on Feb. 28. His native place was Parkgate, Cheshire, England, and the year of his birth was 1865. He graduated in Medicine at Oxford in 1889, and the following year accepted the office of superintendent of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen. In 1892 he first sailed for Labrador, and his work on that coast has since become familiar to all men. He has received many honors and has written numerous books on his experiences.

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The HON. W. C. SEMMONS, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta since 1910, was born at Tara, Ont., on Feb. 28, 1865. He is an honor graduate of the University of Toronto, following which he became principal of the Lethbridge schools. He took up the study of law and was called to the Bar in 1900, since when he has practised his profession in Lethbridge. He has sat in the Provincial Legislature, but was defeated in an attempt to enter the House of Commons.

SATURDAY, MARCH FIRST.

The HON. J. P. B. CASGRAIN, Senator of the Dominion of Ctnada, reaches his forty-eighth birthday to-day. Born at Quebec, he became a civil engineer and was for several years chief engineer of the Montreal and Pacific Railway. He has always been interested in transportation problems, and is the author of a book on 'The Transportation Problems of Canada.' He was called to the Senate in 1900 and was chairman of the Railway Committee of that body.

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HIS HONOR H. T. KELLY, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Ontario, was born on March 1, 1858, in Simcoe County, and after graduating at the University of Toronto, took up the practice of law, entering into partnership with the Hon. J. J. Foy. He has taken a deep interest in the work of the Toronto Public Library and was for several yeaas chairman of its board. He was elevated to the Bench in 1912.

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This is also the birthday of PROF. H. A. AIKENS, of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, a Canadian scholar who has won distinction in the United States. He was born in Toronto in 1867 and educated at the University of Toronto and at Yale University. He held numerous academic positions in American colleges prior to his appointment as Professor of Philosophy at Western Reserve.

Laughs With Joy! No More Indigestion

Montreal Man So Ill, Thought He Would Die of Stomach Trouble.

Found a Simple Remedy That Has Kept Him Well Ever Since.

The experience of Mr. Larose is one very common to-day:

'I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for five years. I suffered so much that I could hardly attend to my work. I was weak and lost all courage. I enjoyed no rest until I decided to follow your treatment. To my great surprise I immediately began to feel better. I am now using the second box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and I feel so well that I want to tell you that I owe this great change to your famous pills. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills to every person who is suffering from dyspepsia. Your grateful servant, D. R. Larose, 338 Joliette street, Montreal P.Q.

All who have weak stomachs, and those who suffer with indigestion headaches, biliousness, can be perfectly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c per box, at druggists and storekeepers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

Sentenced to Immediate Death

It happens every time you treat a corn with "Putnam's"—Corn dies—never returns. Nothing so certain and painless as Putnam's Corn Extractor—try it. Fifty years' success guarantees its merits. 25c. bottles at all dealers.

LITERARY REVIEW

INCREASING HOME EFFICIENCY.

The cover design on this book, three bees and a triangle of honey cells, is indicative of the viewpoint of the joint authors of this dispassionate study of the modern home. Its close connection with other homes and its intimate relation to all that concerns the movements and welfare of the social order is the aspect kept most constantly before the reader. 'Increasing Home Efficiency,' by Martha Bensley Bruere, and Robert W. Bruere (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, $1.50.)

'Let the dead past bury its dead,' is the essence of much of its wisdom, for the lack of efficiency in the home is held to be largely due to the habit of clinging to the traditions and outworn superstitions of the past. The modern home has not kept pace with modern progress. The home is no longer a manufactory of the necessaries of life, nor its fields and pastures their sources of supply. Our homes have not been reduced to scientific management. 'At the very foundation of the science of domestic administration lies the conservation of human energy.' More can be conserved by bunching the home units into larger groups and operating them on the wholesale plan; in short, by co-operative effort and making use of the public utilities.

THE FACTS

But before proceeding further, we must give the scope of this treatise, and the basis of fact on which the authors have worked. The middle class American home, supported and managed on an income varying from $1,000 to $5,000 is, broadly speaking, the social area covered, although the tables classify expenditures above and below these figures. The financial minimum for decent living has been taken from that worked out by Doctor R. C. Chapin, of New York City, who places the bare sufficiency mark for a family of four or five members, at between $900 and $1,000. For six years information was gathered by written and personal inquiry from many homes in many States of the Union; city homes, village homes, town homes, and farm homes. Their expenditures and working methods were carefully studied and tabulated, and conclusions drawn therefrom regarding their social efficiency.

THE TEST.

The greatest test of social efficiency is the furnishing of society with the best product in the way of citizens. The inmates of every home ought to have the best, but the home-maker is not possessed, and cannot be possessed, of the vast amount of scientific and technical knowledge needed to judge of the quality of the numerous and varied commodities used in the home. A short road to home efficiency would be have the products guaranteed at their source. It should likewise be possible to buy conveniently. The primitive way of trafficking must go, because with our growing specialization of labor, time has become too precious to select and dicker in the old way. The function of the home marketer should be 'to get the best thing for the least outlay of brains and muscle and money, and to get it not only for yourself, but for all the community.

THE TRUSTS

'A Housekeeper's Defence of the Trusts' is one of the raciest chapters in the book, but we can give but an inkling of its humorous wisdom. 'I certainly get beter dress goods at the big stores than at Miss Wade's Notion Bazaar. If it's the trusts that do this, why bust them?' 'I don't really see that it's to the advantage of anyone but the small business man himself to keep him going.' 'I say, 'let's keep the trusts; treat them as literal servants of the people. Don't just regulate them: put them on a maximum wage! And if that won't work, let's own them.' After which outburst the husband subsides. As conditions now are the consumer is at the mercy of the dealer. Some big New York companies realize from twenty-eight to a hundred and twenty percent on their investments, while the prohibitive prices of some of life's necessaries was bringing privation and death to thousands. To sum up with the criticism of this open-eyed, keen kitted housekeeper—'The great trouble today is that we have too much masculine paucity in business, and too little of it in the home, too much femininity in the home, and too little of the women' point of view in buiness. We've got to strke a new balance,—put business efficiency into the home and socialize business by charging it with the spirit of equal justice that women have learned in dealing with their children. The topics of training the housekeeper and training the consumer are dealt with on broad lines the welfare of the whole community being the standard by which methods are tested.

COST OF CHILDREN

The cost of children, a burning question of the present, is next taken up. It is a time when parents are demanding too best for their children. The time has gone by when there were not enough good things to go round, but there is enough now for each to have his rightful share. The appalling state of affairs found in tabulating statistics of these middle-class homes is that the average number of children to each is less than two, which means a rapidly diminishing race. The writers consider that probably the most serious unanswered question in the development of home efficiency is not whether people can afford to have children, but whether society can afford to have those people who are intelligent enough to count the cost, go without them.

THE CAREER

Some very pertinent remarks are made on choosing the child's career, and fitting him for it. That the waste of time, capacity and money in this process is not usually realized, makes it all the more imperative that it should be looked into. A child's career must not necessarily lie in the direction of its inclination. When men seek to gain a livelihood in an already overcrowded profession, the demoralization of society becomes acute. This is noticeably so in the case of communities overrun with lawyers, where the process of law is unduly lengthened and the temptation is great to create business. As with lawyers, so with doctors. The whole community suffers when each man becomes intent upon his own practice, public health and sanitation are neglected and professional standards lowered. The important questions are: 'How many workers do the industries of the State normally require? To how many can they give steady employment? and, how many do their fluctuating demands keep in the reserve army of casual workers?

'There is plenty. If we followed an intelligent plan of social housekeeping, we should find that there are three jobs for each man instead of three men for each job. A man's choice of profession is not his own business. It is a social question, and one that so far as the middle class is concerned, has hardly begun to be solved.

SAVING.

Prominent in the letters and budgets gathered by the authors is the item of saving. Seldom have the old-time virtues of economy and thrift been so boldly attacked. Such a sentence as this is rather staggering to the person inoculated with the serum of putting-by-for-a-rainy-day. 'This whole business of individual saving works around in a vicious circle.' It is a survival of the early fear of the helplessness of age. People with small incomes decrease their efficiency by saving what ought to be spent on increasing it. The remedy is a universal system of scientificaly administered insurance against sickness, unemployment and old age. No temporary expedient is suggested to bridge over the period between the passing of the saving habit and the incoming of old-age pensions.

CONCLUSION

Let us hear the author's conclusion of this whole matter. 'The middle-class mother must follow the spinning-wheel into the world; she must take up her share of the duties of citizenship. The health goes out of industry when it forgets that its only normal purpose, is to co-operate with the home, not as an equal, but as a servant, in the perpetuation of the race, and the nurture of god citizens So long as women do not do the work set for them to do, and men make business a gamble and a sport, our homes cannot be efficient. Business is woman's affair as much as man's. The home is man's affair as much as woman's. What we need most to-day is the domestication of business and the socialization of the nome.'

The writer's test of home efficiency is the production of efficient citizens, while they hold that generally speaking efficient citizens are not produced in homes whose incomes fall below the $1,000 or $1,200 mark. As the reader's thoughts travel over the long roll of the world's choicest and greatest, and he realizes the large proportion that have been the product of homes below the 'sufficiency' income of their day, he wonders if the line between efficiency, and inefficiency can be drawn on such a material basis.

FARMER SAGE OF JAPAN.

If he is a human benefactor, who helps widely separated peoples to know one another better, the author of this study of a remarkable Japanese ought to be placed in that category. Mr. Armstrong has performed a real service in introducing to the West such an interesting personality as this eastern sage, Ninomiya Sontoku. The book is divided into four parts—the introduction being an outline of early reforms, and ethical thought in Japan; the first part, the story of Ninomiya's life; the second, an exposition of his teachings; the third, an estimate of his work and teaching. Perhaps the question, 'Who was Ninomiya?' should be answered first. He is the most famous man Japan has given to the industrial world. Ninomiya Sontoku, known to every Japanese schoolboy as Kinjiro, was born in 1787, and died in 1856, after the second visit of Commodore Perry to Japan. Although born of well-to-do parents, Kinjiro was trained in the school of poverty, for when five years old his father lost everything, and died when he was but fourteen. He became the main support of the family, worked early and studied every moment he could spare. As a boy he was not only industrious, but extremely generous, unselfish and trustworthy. Livingstone used to study at his loom; Kinjiro, when walking around a huge wooden bowl pounding grain, used to place one of his Chinese classics on a stand and read a sentence each time he circled the bowl. He thus earned the nickname of 'Oururi Ippen,' 'once around.' He was also called 'Crazy Kinjiro,' because he was guilty of so many unusual, unconventional actions in his pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. On the death of his mother he was taken by an uncle. In this home he had even greater difficulty in pursuing his studies. Always he gave something, always he saved something out of his most meagre earnings. When old enough he left his uncle, returned to his father's home, put the old house in repair and married. For a long time the chief industry of Japan, agriculture, had been at a very low ebb. The large estates were impoverished, the common people in a state of starvation, the villages, centres of idleness, drunkenness and immorality. The owner of an estate, heavily burdened, was in desperate financial straits, and was advised to hire Ninomiya to finance his business. He undertook in five years to free the estate if he were given unconditional control of everything. He fulfilled his pledge, gave his master directions for keeping out of debt, distributed to the servants the reward he was given, and returned home richer only by the consciousness of having done his duty.

Okubo, the wise and clever lord of Odawara, was in similar straits, but on a much larger scale. Hearing what Ninomiya had done for his retainer after three years of persuasion, he induced him to undertake a similar task for him. The villagers spent their time in gambling, drinking and in the indulgence of other vices, and thus reformation was long and exceedingly difficult in accomplishment. But success at last crowned his efforts.

AN INDUSTRIAL REFORMER.

His ten years' work with the lord of Odowara brought him into notoriety and prominence as an industrial reformer, and in 1842 he became an official of the Tokugawa Government.

Lord Soma next requisitioned the services of Ninomiya, who refused to go to him. But the government, knowing the great need and importance of the work, gave him permission to undertake it. In time prosperity was restored. By this time other villages adopted the methods of the Farmer Sage. Of 101 villages in Soma province, during a period of 20 years, 35 became very prosperous, 46 were greatly improved, the income was increased, the number of houses greater by 1,135, the population by 21,715.

TEACHINGS STUDIED AFTER HIS DEATH.

After this Ninomiya began to gather disciples about him, to whom he taught his principles and methods. Many of his followers carried on his good work in needy places as earnestly, unselfishly and successfully as had their master. His last great task was the improvement of Nikko, in which great undertaking he had the help of his son. While engaged in this work he died at the age of seventy-one years, just before Japan opened her ports to western ships.

After his death his teachings and methods were widely studied, and today his followers are scattered all over. Space is not at our disposal to give more than a bare outline of the fundamentals of Ninomiya's teachings. His teachings, both on ethics and economy are based upon the central doctrine of making return to heaven, earth, and man for the benefit received from them.' He laid great stress on living within one's means. Each should save surplus money not for selfish ends, but to restore and develop deserted washes, saving homes and villages, in making all Japan prosperous. The best way of making return for blessings received is by good deeds. The present is not an illusion because the happiness of the future depends upon it. He used to say, 'If we could only develop the deserted washes in human minds, we could then let the deserted fields look after themselves.' The Hotuku Society is Ninomiya's real monument in Japan. He believed in the great benefit to be derived from the united efforts of good men. The twofold object of this society: is first, to develop morality; second, to promote industry and economy. Its plan is to lay aside a fund from which loans can be made to numbers struggling with debt. This fund can be used to improve neglected homes or villages, to start new industries or enterprises, or may be used for public works.

The comments of the sage on Buddhism, Confucianism and Shintoism, on human virtues and human destiny are most thoughtful, interesting and suggestive. We cannot quote from them, but hope that enough has been given to create a wish for more. The author of the book is a Canadian missionary, and the writer of the foreword, Dr. Burwash thinks it one of the most important coming from the field of Canadian missions. It will give us a better understanding of a people who, under the higher law and mission of commerce, must influence our future history. 'Just Before the Dawn,' by Robert Cornell Armstrong, M.A. (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, $1.50 net).

THE ART OF SKATING.

'The Art of Skating' is one of Spalding's 'Red Cover' series of athletic handbooks (American Sports Publishing Co., 21 Warren St., N.Y.) Paper cover, 25 cents, on fine paper, handsomely bound in cloth, $1.00; by mail, $1.10.) The author is Irving Brokow, champion of America, 1906. Mr. Brokow is a member of several skating associations, European, and American. He has travelled widely and observed closely in all parts of the world where skating is a sport. The handbook is a condensation of the mass of material collected during many years of the study and practice of figure skating in the United States, Canada and Europe. He makes grateful acknowledgement for assistance rendered by his skating friends all over the world. A very concise history of skating is given in the second chapter. Skates, shoes and costumes are next briefly discussed, followed by rules for correct form. The rest of the work is devoted to figure-skating illustrated copiously with photographs and diagrams. Skating is somewhat of a juvenile among sports. The first skating club was formed in 1844 and a Scottish city, Edinburgh holds this honor. The first American club was formed five years later in Philadelphia; the first Canadian rink was opened in Toronto in 1868. This handbook should prove both inspiring and helpful to young skaters, ambitious to become experts in this healthful, graceful sport.

FOR THE COLLECTOR OF OLD CHINA.

This book has been planned to enable each collector of old china to make his own systematic catalogue. Pages of heavy ruled paper are divided into columns for description, date, price, how acquired and remarks. Sections of varied sizes are headed with the names of the different kinds of china so that a collection of one kind may be kept by itself. Untabulated pages have been left for the entry of large dinner, tea and dessert services. A glossary of terms in general use precedes the tabulated pages, while at the end of the volume are reproduced the most important marks of the English, continental and Chinese makers. The Chinese marks cannot be vouched for as to age owing to modern reproductions being so closely imitated, though not with any intention to deceive. The Book of Old China by Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson. (G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., London.) Cash price in the United Kingdom 3s 6d. net.

MISS BROWNING'S POEMS.

These have been issued in the 'World's' Classic Series' (Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, London, E. C., Eng., 1s. net.). The book is a pocket edition bound in green cloth. The poems are not complete but contain those best known to readers. There is no preface or introduction.

Literary Notes

The February number of the 'British Review' contains much interesting matter. There are two articles on Near Eastern affairs. 'M. G.' writes of the 'Conference of St. James.' Mr. Francis McCullagh tells graphically and well the story of his own experiences as a prisoner in the hands of the Bulgarians.

Two other articles deal with Ireland. The first — 'Ulster's Resistance' — is a short and emphatic declaration by 'A Child of Ulster' that Ulster will fight if Home Rule is carried into law. The second, by Father Keating, is a plea for conference about Irish affairs, for government with more sympathy towards the Irish people, leading ultimately to Home Rule of one kind or another. The pugnacious tone of the 'Child of Ulster' is sufficiently rebuked by another article on 'The Ethics of Resistance to Law,' which pleads that nothing is to be gained and much harm may be done by defying and disobeying laws. 'Rebellion is a remedy which from the nature of the case will rarely be justified, especially in a democracy under the party system.'

An interesting article upon the conditions of life in modern Canada is that by Mr. S. L. Bensusan in the February number of the 'Pall Mall Magazine,' 'Canada at the Cross-Roads.' The writer has a good deal to say concerning the Reciprocity movement and the defeat of the Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. 'Liberalism,' says Mr. Bensusan, 'does not accept its defeat at the polls as final. Reciprocity is not dead, but slumbers.' The attitude of the farmers in the West is well known on the subject, and the writer bids his readers not overlook the fact that the Canadian Senate is Liberal. A contribution of a wholly different nature is that by Mr. Harold Begbie 'Do We Know?' This article has for its subtitle the present position of psychical inquiry concerning the immortality of the soul. Letters from Dr. Erwin Ash and Mr. Joseph McCabe, by way of reply to Mr. Begbie, are published at the end of the article.

'Heroes of Science,' by Charles R. Gibson (J. B. Lippincott Co., New York), Brief biographies of the great scientists of the world, among them Roger Bacon, Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, Franklin, Darwin, Kelvin and Maxwell, explaining the various conclusions to which the researches of each brought him, and giving many interesting anecdotes. A book for both students and general readers, generously illustrated from portraits.

'A Health to His Majesty,' by Justin McCarthy, (George H. Doran Co., New York). The principal character in this book is merry Charles II. of England, who, exiled when his father's head was removed, wins his way back again to the throne. Charles II. and a number of his cronies at the beginning of the story are in a bad state in Holland. The royalist, Jane Lane, and her brother, finally form a plot to get Charles back again on the throne and the 'Merry Monarch' comes into his own.

'The Missionary Bulletin (Toronto), a quarterly mazagine of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, contains a number of interesting letters and articles from missionaries and superintendents, giving much interesting information relating to their work, and its progress. The illustrations of missionaries and their native helpers add to the attractiveness of the issue. (Methodist Mission Rooms, Toronto).

'The Bible Magazine' (New York), for February, contains much timely and trenchant matter dealing with questions which are at present the themes of theological discussion. The 'Basis of Biblical Authority,' by Professor George H. Schodde, Ph.D., a sermon by Dr Jowett, and two articles on Bible study by Dr. Louis Matthews Sweet, and Wilber W. White, are each trenchant and concise. 'The Vision of Christ,' by Professor Giovanni Luzzi, D.D., of Florence, Italy, and 'Books of the Inner Life,' by James Mudge, D.D., complete the issue.

A GROWING FAILING.

(St. John, N.B., 'Telegraph.')

Perhaps the one item in which our schools fail to-day more completely is in teaching their pupils to speak and write their thoughts well and clearly. As a people we are growing wonderfully careless in this matter, so that the social conversation of a great many men and women is little more than careless chatter; this, because we have failed to realize that speech is living and vital and is always to a large extent an indicator of the life. We think that bombast and loudness are forced, while they are a confession of weakness. Now, to speak well cannot be learned from a schoolmaster or acquired from a book. Simplicity of speech depends on simplicity of life, and the only way to avoid vulgarity in speech is by being honest in thinking, and living.

TRIAL PRACTICES IN CHINA.

(From the Pekin 'Daily News.)

Although the practice of making plaintiff and defendant kneel down before the judge in the course of a lawsuit and the application of corporal punishment to extract confession from the suspected offender have been prohibited by law, still in some rural districts and cities the authorities of the court have not yet completely abandoned these practices. President Yuan, wishing the authorities to respect the rights of the people and thereby to show them the real significance of a republican form of government, has telegraphed instructions to the Tutuhs to investigate the practice of the local courts.

PEPPER TALKS.

By George Matthew Adams.

MANNERS.

It is inferred that Manners make the Man. No—the Man makes the Manners. For Manners are the Man. And they point the path of Interpretation to a Character as surely as does the weather-vane tell exactly the direction of the wind.

Be your Best Self always.

You enter a car, an office, a home, pace a street. People—your like and image—you meet everywhere. Your Manners in their presence mark your standing and your own enjoyment. Your smile, your graciousness, your courtesy, change the gruff attitude of a clerk or the cold reception of the one you face whether it be for your profit or his.

Be your Best Self always.

'Sir,' once said Dr. Johnson, 'a man has no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.' The man or woman of Manners is the person of consideration and tact. And nothing but the inbred quality of Manner is genuine. For money or social standing or quick achievement cannot give it.

Be your Best Self always.

Few are born without manners. A large number who have them hidden away somewhere use them not. To find them out and put them to use is an event much to be heralded. A better day than this to start could not be found. How about polishing them up at home? How about carrying them to your office? How about investing them as sure dividend bringers on your office helpers and day associates—from the humblest to the greatest? You can do so if you decide as a settled thing to—

Be your Best Self always.

HUMANISM.

Humanism is the art of just being Human.

Get back to being Human.

To be Human is to be Yourself, through and through. And anybody that tries to be Human usually tries a lot of things that turn out to be, in the eyes of others who never think of being Human, very silly and very blundering. But that is the delight of it all! The big, strong people are those who are unusually Human.

Get back to being Human.

The Man of Affairs that can see the feeling side of the fellow who puts his coat on; the Woman of Wealth and Society who is able to be Human in the presence of her kitchen girl—they are following out the teaching of Humanism.

Get back to being Human.

Evil Prosperity makes the Snob. Adversity and Catastrophe makes the Human.

Get back to being Human.

There are fewer Human beings in Business than there should be. Because men forget that their helpers are not machines, but Brain and Heart and Blood and Bone—and Feeling. If every man who reads this little talk would enter his office to-day determined to act like a Human being, think what Happiness would be added to this day! For to be Human is to be Kind, Considerate, Generous, Forgiving, Helpful, Inspiring, as well as to make Mistakes and Err.

Get back to being Human.

The most Human thing possible is to do your Best. And if you happen to do your Worst—just forget it, and start all over again. That's being very Human. And when you do win big and glory in Success—without fail—remember to help the nearest fellow to you toward winning. That's being mighty Human, too.

Get back to being Human.

BOOKS.

Find out what Books your friend reads and you'll know what manner of man or woman you have for a friend. Books are a sure indication of inner wealth or poverty of Character of their readers. Books contain the wisdom—as well as the foolishness of the ages. The greatest thoughts, the deepest experiences, the results of the most profound and prolonged experiments, are all embalmed in books.

Grow useful from Books.

The Character of a man is shown by the Books he selects. The Character of a Nation is largely determined by the Books that its men and women read. The wealth of the world is in its Books, not in its Gold and Silver and precious stones and structures and lands.

Grow useful from Books.

Good books are real. They are cross sections of life. They tell the truth and conceal nothing. You take or leave what such a book teaches. You know, without asking, its true value. You think, act, walk, work,—live with it. For the time you are of it—a part. You live over the thought that the writer lived. Though long years in his grave—again he breathes, and warmth is in his blood again. How marvellous is a Book!

Grow useful from Books.

Good Books make sympathy a world trait. Progress is but the accumulation of Book power. Books gone the world would rot away. Good Books will put Poetry and Music into your smallest tasks.

Grow useful from Books.

The world's greatest doers have been the world's greatest readers. 'Read again,' said Napoleon to an officer on board the ship that was taking him into exile forever, 'read again' the poets. Poets lift up the soul, and give to man a colossal greatness.

Grow useful from Books.

Read Good Books regularly and systematically. Do but this and you will be surprised at your growth and influence. Learn Books. Love Books. Live Books.

Grow useful from Books.

RESERVE.

Real Strength does not show its full force on all occasions. Often it only pokes its head out. Real Strength has Reserve power. The greatest of great building is under ground—in rock and steel and mortar—Where eyes cannot see.

Success Power is in the Reserve.

Reserve is the law of Nature and of Life. When the Reserve is gone, all is gone. The greatest battles are won with Reserve forces: Banks are kept steady and safe by their Reserve funds; Business goes on, healthy and vigorous because of its Reserve capital. The character of a man or woman—Your Character—is kept from being swept easily into oblivion, through the same Reserve that you lock securely away in the shape of stores of Honor, Courage, Faith, Choice, Backbone—all ready for emergencies.

Success Power is in the Reserve.

Reserve is what keeps the well from going dry. Reserve is what keeps the Smile from fading into the frown. Reserve is what makes possible the next trial after the last one failed.

Success Power is in the Reserve.

But work—use, of what you have in ability or money, is the only possible way to create a Reserve. The Athlete gets strength, grows quick and agile only through the most persistent toil in the using of the muscles he seeks to make responsive to his thought. So you in your humblest task can grow and lay aside power in Reserve only through the most painstaking care in study and work and usefulness.

Success Power is in the Reserve.

The failure begins by being too proud to work for six dollars a week. The Success is Anxious and glad of the chance to work for three dollars a week at the start. For Reserve is also the knowledge of sure future Success hidden from view — concealed from the general view, yet known to the individual.

Success Power is in the Reserve.

Do every detail of your day's work as though it was to be viewed by a Master eye. Make every job a great job. Put Dignity and Joy and Enthusiasm into every task, forgetting not for the shortest minute that—

Success Power is in the Reserve.

THANKS.

Get the Thank habit.

It is one of the best habits that you can form. Think for a moment. Did you ever regret a 'Thank you,' received from anybody? Did it ever make you feel mean, dissatisfied, out of sorts? Has it ever brought to you a feeling of remorse for service rendered? Well, then—

Get the Thank habit.

It is not necessary to express in mere words at all times your feeling of Thankfulness. Once get the habit thoroughly and you will Live it unconsciously. Thankful men and women show in their very eyes and attitude that they have the habit. It's the most 'showy' quality possible. It's contagious, too.

Get the Thank habit.

You meet a gruff, inhuman being. He shows some service as though he was a sort of mechanical device. You Thank him. He at once becomes Human! Thankfulness acts like a powerful stimulant both on yourself and upon other people. It transforms. All days are fine days, all people are square people, all happenings are for the best to the one who has thoroughly mastered the 'Thank Habit.'

Get the Thank habit.

Get it by always acknowledging a service with a Thank You. If your Clerk, or Waiter, or Secretary, or Partner, or Friend does a service—no matter how small—hand over the Thanks—freely, with a broad, healthy Smile. It's a great investment. The Dividends simply roll back to you.

Get the Thank habit.

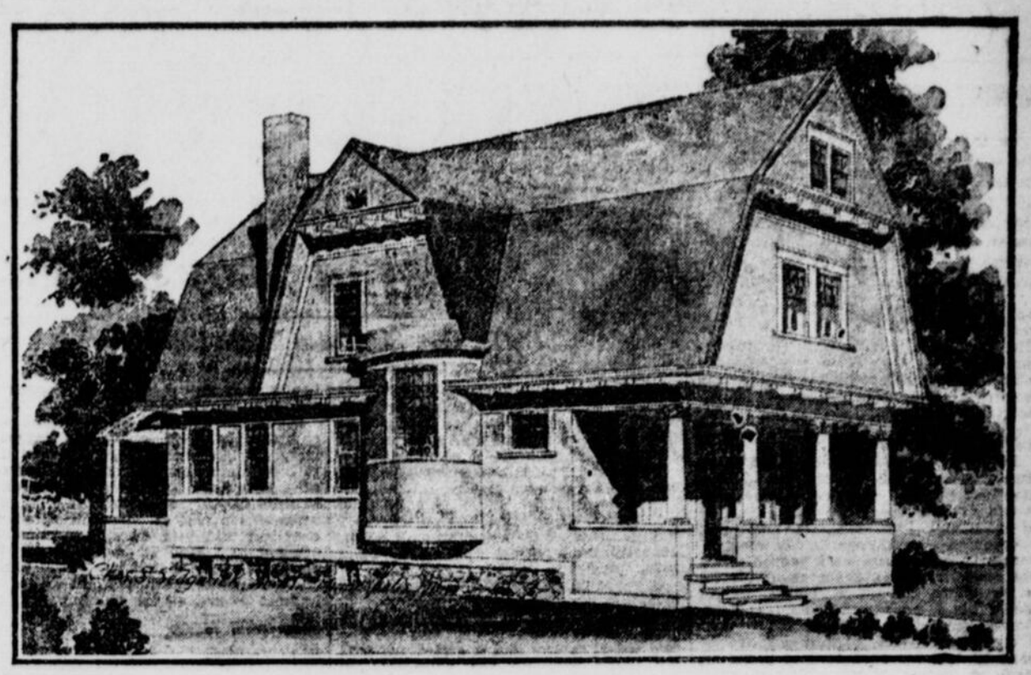
Thanks are the Diamonds in The Golden Rule. And to Thank is the most dignified habit among all the useful habits. Men have been known to lay down their lives for a Thank You—a sincere desire to repay through appreciation—in other words, by way of the Thank route.

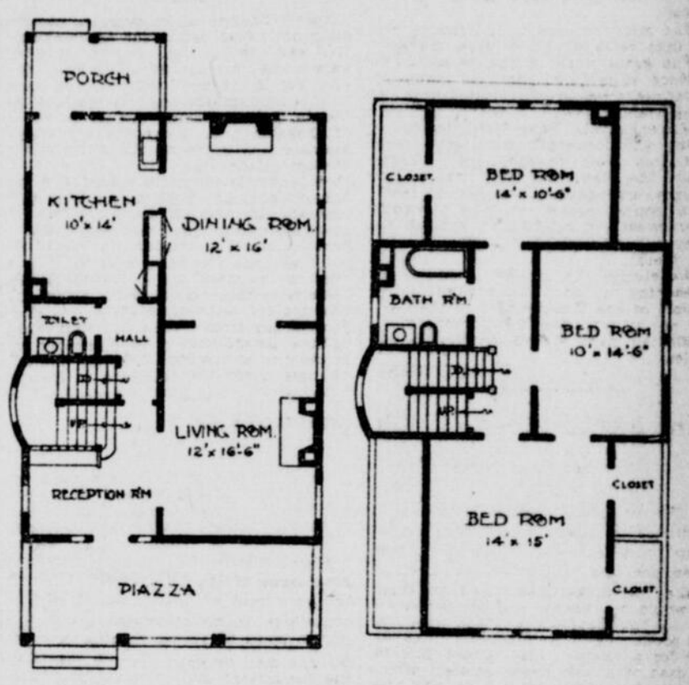
Get the Thank habit.

Get it To-day. You may not need it to-morrow. For there may be no to-morrow. The time to start to form a good habit is Now. And of all habits, the Thank habit is the easiest to form and to teach to others. And the satisfaction that it returns to you is a precious thing. Every minute that you put off forming this habit, you put off the culmination of joys that rightfully belong to you. Start now to—

Get the Thank habit.

A Seven Room Gambril Roof Cottage





This pretty cottage is 23 ft. 6 in. in width by 42 ft. in depth, including the front piazza, which is 8 ft. wide. The second story being carried forward over the piazza, giving space for three good rooms and a bath room on the second floor. It is frame construction and sided on the outside. This house is well adapted to a city lot. The entrance is on the left-hand side with Colonial doorway with side lights and small lights in the door opening into a small music or reception hall with stairway leading to the second floor, and at the right connecting into the main living room with wide arch. This room is 12 ft. in width by 16 ft. in depth, with a wide fireplace opposite the entrance and windows on either side. At the rear of the living room is a dining-room same size, with the fireplace at the rear. At the foot of the main stairs is a door opening into a small connecting hall that opens through into the kitchen and a small toilet room back of the main stairs. This is a very unique and pretty plan with no waste space, and in addition to the seven rooms, there are two small rooms provided in the space that are 10 ft. in width by 12 ft. in length and 7 ft. in height with a central space for storage. This house can be built for about $3,000. It is designed to be finished in plain Craftsman style with stained Washington fir for finish, natural oak floors. The second story may be enameled if desired. There is a good full basement under the house and the second story is well provided with closets, bath room, etc.

The BOY SCOUTS

The Brotherhood of Boy Scouts

By Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

People often ask me what Boy Scouts are doing when they go about, singly or in pairs, evidently very much in earnest and in a great hurry. It is difficult to say, since scouts have so many occupations; but I can suggest one good turn to somebody every day. Possibly these hurrying lads are for the moment knight errants on the quest for women or children in distress.

Only this morning, as I passed down the road, a smart little scout patrol leader came out of a house, patrol flag in hand, pushing his bicycle. Making the sign of the brotherhood, I questioned him. With suppressed excitement he told me that he was going on an important duty, of which he gave me only an outline. I afterward got confirmations of it.

THE CHIEF.

He and his comrade had found several boys torturing some frogs. He had gone off at once to the police station and asked if he might take his patrol and 'go for' those boys without being arrested for assault and breaking the peace. The police superintendent gravely gave permission. The patrol leader had then sent his corporal to collect the scouts from their homes, while he himself reflecting that he had as yet only five boys out of the seven allowed in his patrol, had gone off to enlist two recruits.

THE DAILY GOOD TURN.

That the idea of doing a good turn to some one every day should have appealed so strongly to the boys shows the inclination to good that is in every boy's soul.

I cite a few instances taken at random from the records of slum scouts. I preface them by saying that whenever I have asked boys, whether in London or Aberdeen, Dublin or Toronto, to tell me the good turns that they have done, there has always been a certain shyness about their answers.

'Well, sir, I've not been able to find any one in distress to-day, not as yet. I've done nothing. Well — I did take a banana skin off the pavement, for I thought some one might slip up on it, but you can't count that as a 'good turn,' can you, sir?"

In my own mind I did — because the intention was there.

'I saw three kids coming from the park. They were pretty tired. The two oldest, a boy and a girl, were taking turns carrying the youngest: so I asked where they lived, and I carried the kid home on my shoulder.'

Lord Charles Beresford, on meeting one of his scouts, — for he commands a fine troop of them,— asked what was his good turn the previous day. The boy replied, 'I could not get any chance of doing one all day, so when I got home, I just dressed myself up in my full uniform as a scout, and marched past my little brother. I thought it would please him.'

A story was told to me of two Boy Scouts coming out of church with their mother, and much impressed by the parable which they had just heard of the wise and the foolish virgins. One of them said, 'Mother, if those virgins had been brought up as Boy Scouts, the wise ones would have given half their oil to the foolish ones, and there would not have been all that fuss.' The boy had at any rate grasped the lesson of the scouts' training; namely, to apply his commonsense in helpfulness to others in however small a way.

SOME STORIES OF THE SCOUTS.

In Guildford, Surrey, an appeal was made to the town council for a grant to aid a crippled boy to go to school. The case attracted attention. A clergyman gave a Bath chair whereupon the local Boy Scouts volunteered to pull it daily to the school.

In a slum in London the school children, on their way to school, were continually being robbed of their dinners by a band of young 'hooligans.' The Boy Scouts have formed an escort for the children, and every day convey them safely through the dangerous quarter.

Many stories are told of good work done by Boy Scouts on the occasion of King Edward's funeral. There were hundreds of Boy Scout ambulance parties at work in the crowd. When they had a case to deal with, some of the patrol 'formed fence' to keep back the crowd, others rigged a shelter over the patient to keep off the sun, and one boy fanned the patient while the senior attended to his needs.

One patrol was particularly active. The patrol leader crawled about between the legs of the crowd to where a person was fainting, then sounding his whistle, he assembled his scouts in the same way, and set to work.

Instances of scouts going to the assistance of policemen struggling with violent prisoners have been numerous, and some of them very gallant. Stopping runaway horses has become a common feat of the scouts. They are taught to run alongside the horse, to catch hold of the shaft with the near hand and the reins with the other. But in one case a gallant little scout had to deal with a pair of horses harnessed to the van, with which they were galloping down the street. He ran to the back of the van, clambered in, and got to the driver's seat. When he got there, he found that the reins were broken and dangling about the horses' heads. So he climbed down to the violently rocking pole between the horses, and scrambled along it till he reached their heads; he then seized their bridles, and sitting on the pole, with his feet braced against the pole-chains, he pulled and jerked their heads together until he succeeded in stopping them.

Scout L. Rudd, 2d Leigh Troop, saw a little girl playing on the railway-track at Shoebury. He climbed the railway fence, crossed the line in front of a train, and just reached the child in time to pull her out of the way. He himself received a blow on the head that left him in a dazed condition for some time. Had it not been for his pluck, the child would have been killed. Rudd received the bronze medal — the highest award — for gallantry.

RESCUES FROM DROWNING.

The list of rescues from drowning is very long. I cite merely a few examples:

Scout Driver, of the training-ship 'Mercury' received the bronze medal for gallantry. A gale was blowing, a strong tide was running, and the ship was driving through the darkness of an early morning in December, 1910, when one of the crew fell overboard. Driver, clad though he was in heavy oilskins, dived to the rescue. The boat that put out from the ship failed to find him, although it picked up another scout who had done just the same thing. Driver got to the drowning boy and held him up, but both were carried far away by the tide. Weighed down by his clothes and by the heavy load of his senseless comrade, he began to drown, but was caught in the nick of time by a boat which had put out from the shore.

Patrol Leader Richard Anderson, fourteen years old, of the 1st Long Eaton Troop, was walking with another boy along the canal bank near Long Eaton when he saw a small boy fall into the deep, swirling water at the lock, a dangerous place. Diving in, Anderson swam to the boy, and succeeded in bringing him safely to the bank. For this act he was awarded the bronze medal for gallantry.

NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand, a small boy in a canoe got into danger. A gale was blowing and a big sea was running. He was being carried seaward, when Scout Alan Fisher, Christchurch Troop, saw him from the shore. Quickly he got three other boys together; they launched a boat and pushed out to the rescue.

They reached the canoe, got the boy into their own boat and brought him ashore, but only after a heroic fight with sea and storm that lasted for more than two hours. Brave as they all were, the honor goes to the scout who led them, for he was a cripple; he faced the dangers of the sea with the knowledge that if the boat was swamped the others might swim, but for him there was no chance of rescue. He was another to whom the medal was given.

Scout Douglas Smith, aged fourteen, of the 4th Ealing Troop, was undressing to bathe in the Grand Junction Canal, near Brentford, when a small boy, who was already bathing, got beyond his depth, and was being carried away by the current. Scout Smith, although a poor swimmer, said to his companion, 'I'll try to get him,' and dashing into the water, did his best to save the lad, but was himself carried down by the stream. Both boys were drowned. But Scout Smith's attempt will stand as a noble example to his brother scouts of heroism and self-sacrifice. The bronze cross for gallantry, which would have been given to him had he lived, was awarded to him though dead, and is now in the possession of his father.

These few examples are picked at random from a record of over three hundred cases of life-saving, and of some millions of 'good turns' done during the past three years.—'B. P.', in the 'Youth's Companion.'

GREETINGS FROM THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

I want to return the good wishes that have been expressed by Scouts and Scoutmasters since taking up my new duties at the beginning of this week. It does one good to feel that he is in a Movement which is strong and united, the members of which are ready to work hard and to work together.

Our Movement has grown so rapidly during the past year that it is in danger of developing 'growing pains,' like some of our Scouts have had when their bones grew too fast for their muscles. It is so big now that it seems to me we should put our efforts during the coming year, not so much on increasing the number of Scouts but rather on seeing that every Scout in every Troop we have is putting all he can into the Movement. Please notice that I didn't say 'getting all he can out of the Movement.' Fellows who are in it for that purpose had far better be out of it. What we want is every fellow putting all he can of his time and energy into making his Troop a better Troop. As a matter of fact, the only way a Troop can become a better Troop is by being formed of better Scouts, so it really works out that when a fellow puts all he can into the Movement he's getting all he can out of it, because he's becoming a much better Scout himself. But when any one joins the Scouts just to see how much fun he can get out of it—well, he won't find himself made a Patrol Leader until he changes his tactics.

Let's form the habit of looking at all Scouting from the point of view of what we can give, not what we can get. When you go in for your Badges, let it be to get them for the honor of your Troop, not just to make a flower-garden of your sleeves. This will mean that you'll often miss taking a Badge yourself to help another Scout prepare for one which is more important to the Troop than the one you miss would be. As you think of the Scout Law and are man enough to live up to it, let it be for the sake of being better able to serve your Troop and your country. Don't let us forget that the all-round manliness that our Troop and our country want from us is just the thing that God wants from us, too, so in fitting ourselves to serve them better we are becoming better able to serve Him also.

I wonder if we couldn't lay a little more emphasis on good turns done by Troops this year. There surely are a great number of missions and clubs through the city and province that would be glad of a display now and then or some other kind of service that our boys could render. There's nothing like working for some one else to cement a Troop together and think of the amount of help that could be given to worthy objects if fifty groups of boys were just looking for chances to help!

So let's all throw ourselves heart and soul into playing the game as hard as we can. I don't need to wish good luck if we do this, for success will come anyway, but whatever I can do to help any one to play it harder—that's the thing I'm here for and that I want most of all to do.

E. R. PATERSON.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS

To-day is our Chief Scout's fifty-fifth birthday, and every scout in the world wishes him a very happy birthday and many happy returns. Robert Baden-Powell has led a stirring life, and has done much for his country and for the empire, but we all agree that the greatest and best thing which he has done was the founding of our scout brotherhood. It has helped innumerable fellows—both boys and men—to 'play the game' of life manfully, and every day scouts are finding out some new way of proving their worth and usefulness. It is with regret that we note that our Chief Scout has recently had a return of the fever which troubled him in Africa. Overwork has also told on him, and he has been obliged to take a restful holiday abroad. He still takes an active interest in the scouts, however, contributes his weekly page to 'The Scout,' and has inspected many troops which he has come across during his trip. He is accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, who, we are sure, will take good care of him. We hope that the health of our Chief Scout will soon be perfectly restored, and that he will be able to give to scout work all the time and energy which he loves to devote to it. Wouldn't it be a good idea, fellows, for each of us to do an extra good turn to-day? It would be the sort of birthday present our Chief would like.

J. W. R.

S. M. LYMAN, OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

PASSED CLERK'S BADGE.

J. C. Mill, 25th.
S. Hilton, 25th.
H. Corcoran, 25th.

FIREMAN'S.

F. Clements, 33rd.
C. Baldwin, 33rd.

THE OWL JOTTINGS.

Congratulations to our Chief who celebrates his 56th birthday to-day.

Long life and happiness to him.

The Y. M. C. A. Troop, which has been carefully training for the Sir Edward Clouston Cup competition, nearly had a bad accident this week.

One Scout, who was endeavoring to lift a weight from the bottom of the tank, in his anxiety to get back to fresh air, grabbed the first thing he got hold of, which happened to be the plug of the bath.

Fortunately the waste hole was not big enough to carry off the P. L.

Associations similar to the Central are now being formed throughout the city.

Lachine has had its first meeting, and the North End will follow shortly.

I only hope these associations will not isolate themselves, but remember their presence is needed at S. M.'s meetings and other places.

The Hugh Paton cup is to be another life saver.

Our cups make a pretty trio.

The Sir Edward Clouston for life saving in swimming; the Col. Burland for shooting, might be called a slayer, and the Paton cup is for an ambulance competition.

Quite a number of Scouts were up on the mountain for the 'Fete de Nuit.'

The late provincial secretary and the present provincial secretary were very much impressed by the scene.

And they were impressed with quite a number of snow balls.

I am told that the bean feed held in the Westmount Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday night, was a record, for beans.

Dicky Simons makes quite a good waiter, but so he should, he has had three shots for his cook's badge.

Mr. Russell Paterson is now working in full swing at headquarters.

He knows that he will have the support of every officer and Scout in the city to make things go.

With his energy and experience we look forward to a big advance both in numbers and efficiency.

When Captain Oates, of the Scott expedition, stumbled out into the blizzard to die in order that his comrades might be spared further ministering to his sickness, he said: 'I am just going outside and may be some time.'

That was a good turn that required some heroism.

And could only be possible to a man who had long practice in thinking of the happiness of others before his own comfort.

Few of us will be called upon for such self-sacrifice.

'In your patience ye are strong; cold and heat ye take not wrong:—
When the trumpet of the angel blows eternity's evangel,
Time will seem to you not long.'
—Mrs. Browning.

But, if we are, may be remember our our oath!

THE OWL.

It is the glory of a man to pass by an offence.—King Solomon.

Build thee a little fence of trust around each day.
Fill the space with loving work and therein stay;
Look not through its sheltering bars upon to-morrow;
God will help thee bear what comes of joy or sorrow.

S. M.'S CLUB.

A meeting of the S. M.'s Club was held on Wednesday last, at Provincial Headquarters. Among the business taken up the following will be of interest to the Scouts of the Province.

It was decided that the Cup donated by Mr. Hugh Paton should be given for competition in Ambulance work instead of general efficiency, as had been arranged before.

The resignation of Mr. E. R. Paterson as president of the club, was accepted ,and Mr. Leslie R. Thomson was elected president unanimously.

Announcement was made of the formation of District Committees in Lachine and the North End.

The matter of an exhibition at the Arena to take place some time this spring was brought up, and a committee appointed to look into its possibilities and to report at the next meeting.

Mr. W. J. Marshall, who was connected with the Scout movement in Montreal about May, 1911, is asked to communicate with Mr. J. Howe, P.O. 85, St. Henry.

WHY THINGS ARE SO.

We bow to our friends as a matter of courtesy, because that has been the sign of submission ever since man has known anything about himself, as a man.

Men and boys remove their hats as a sign of respect to girls and women, but the origin of the act lies in the fact that in the days when warriors wore helmets they doffed them before women to show their confidence in the gentleness of those who never fought.

Shaking hands is simply an elaboration of the open, gently proffered hand, which has always expressed friendliness. It shows the hand guiltless of a weapon.

The clenched fist of hate shaken in the air is the gesture with which our savage ancestors brandished a spear, a hatchet or a lance.

Flinging the hands upward, with the palms out, which most of us do when horror struck, is part of the instinctive invocation to God for help and protection which primitive people always make when frightened or in danger.

The three buttons on the back of a man's coat serve no purpose now, neither do the buttons on his coat sleeve, but not so many generations ago they were in active use.

The buttons in the back allowed the flaps of the coat to be unfastened so as to allow more play to the legs when riding horseback or fencing, while the slits in the coat 'tail' were arranged for the sword.

Sleeve buttons are survivals from the time when duelling was frequent. In those less peaceful times, when roads were unsafe and robbers always to be feared, every gentleman was supposed to be able to defend himself at a moment's notice. To do this, he hastily unbuttoned the cuffs of the coat and pushed them up, so that his wrist would have better play in using the sword.

If you once learn to get the whip-hand of yourself, that is the best educator. Prove to me that you can control yourself, and I'll say you are an educated man, and without this all other education is next to nothing.

Mrs. Oliphant.

An account of each hockey match, or other game played by Scout Troops is asked for for this column.

A hockey match took place on Monday, the 17th, between the 12th Montreal (St. Georges), and the 17th Montreal (St. Andrew's), on the Westmount Park Rink. Although without the services of a goalkeeper St. Andrew's scored three times in the first half, and once in the second, making the final score 4 to 0. The line-up of the teams was as follows:—

St. Andrew's (4)		St. George's (0).
	Goal	R. Dietsche
Sharpe	Point	Ludwig
Gilchrist	Cover	Mason
Brisbane	Rover	W. Dietsche
Martin	Centre	Seeley
Cross	Right	Martin
Barrett	Left	Kells

Umpires: A.S.M.'s Brisbane and Carick.

32ND TROOP.

On Monday, the 32nd Troop played the Roslyn School team at hockey. This was the return game. The first game ended in a draw. The Scouts went with a dash from the start to the finish and succeeded in whitewashing the school team with a score of 8—0. This makes 3 games won, 1 draw, and 1 lost.

SCOUTS AT THE FETE DE NUIT.

The Westmount Troops and the Westmount Y. M. C. A. united in organizing an expedition to see the Fete de Nuit last Tuesday evening. About 200 fellows altogether, turned up at the Y. M. C. A., Building at 7.30, in a great variety of costumes. The start was made shortly before 8 o'clock, and the crowd, armed with many kinds of noise-making instruments, as well as their own throats and lungs, made considerable excitement as they went along.

The first adventure occurred on the Boulevard, when certain of the boys seemed to mistake a street car for a snow cart, and proceeded to load it up as it passed. The conductor of said car, not caring much for the performance, one of the Westmount Scouts was in great danger of being taken into custody, but after a gallant rescue by the S. M. of the 1st Westmount, the crowd was allowed to proceed on its way. Also the car.

On arriving at the Park Slide six of the older fellows reported to the Club House, and made themselves useful in helping to set off the fireworks, and in general orderly duty. The rest of the crowd proceeded to amuse themselves for about an hour, by means of races, chases, snowball fights and the bouncing of the most popular members of the party. The unlit bonfire was the chief centre of attraction, although the men in charge of it seemed to object when the boys started to fill up the barrels with snow.

Mr. Evans thought that he had discovered the South Pole, and proceeded to make a speech from the same, but was forced to suddenly descend covered with snow. The party waited at the Slide until the fireworks had been set off, and the bonfire lit, and then, as a good many small boys had been those in charge for some time when they were going home, and showed by their actions that they were at least half frozen, it was decided to seek the warmer climate of Westmount.

A bountiful supper of beans and cocoa had been prepared by the ladies and was served in the Lecture Hall of the Y. M. C. A. building. After the last bean had been disposed of and the crowd had loyally sung the National Anthem, the meeting was adjourned until next year.

Those in charge were:—

Chief Boss	Mr. Evans.
Bandmaster	S.M. Allen.
Yell Leader	Diamond Dick.
Head Waiter	A.S.M. Almon.
Chief Torch Bearer	Molly Drenan.
Chief Target	Provincial Secretary.

SEA SCOUTING IN MONTREAL.

To the Scout Editor,—I think S. M. Wensley's suggestion regarding sea scouting for Montreal is an excellent one. The South Shore troops and those situated on Lake St. Louis would, of course, be in the best position to go in for it, but I am sure any troop which wishes to take up sea scouting could find some way to get the necessary practice and instruction. Quite apart from a boy's possible future career in the Royal Navy or the Merchant Marine, the training is bound to be very useful, and the various seamanship tests are of exceptional interest. When one remembers the marvels of seamanship accomplished at Camp Tamaracouta he is driven to the conclusion that we have among us—both as scouts and officers—quite a number of budding Nelsons, Drakes, Fishers and Beresfords.

JAS. W. ROCH, S.M.

A GOOD TURN.

A square inch of skin was offered the other day, at Kansas City, Mo., by each of one thousand members of the Boy Scouts organization, each volunteered to make the sacrifice to save the life of Reba Hainds, 10 years old, who was burned when her father, mother and little sister perished in a fire that destroyed their home in Arnett, Okla.

A story of a Scout's bravery appeared in a recent issue of the New York 'Christian Advocate.' Ernest Smith, a twelve-year-old boy, saw smoke issuing from a window of a house on De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn. He ran to the house and had to jump six fences in order to reach it, and climbed a ladder to the window, where he saw a lady and child on the floor with their clothes in flames. He entered the burning room and took them out, procured a bottle of sweet oil and applied it to their burns. He has been awarded two medals for his bravery, one of gold and one silver.

TROOP MOVEMENTS

14TH MONTREAL.

The 14th are again entering a team in the Sir Edward Clouston Cup contest.

A list of questions on Scoutcraft in general is being used at the regular meeting of the 2nd Troop. The lists will be kept in typewriting for future reference.

A social event is planned for March 15th, and both troops are still busy Scout Peewit Patrol, was fortunate in working for this. Jack Barrowcliff, winning the Essay Writing Competition.

11TH MONTREAL.

Tuesday, February 18th, the 1st McGill held its meeting under W. S. M. Lyman. After orders were read out the boys were taken in work for second class and firemen's badges. The boys of this troop are still working hard for the Fireman's Badge, and they are bent on getting more chef's than some.

PIONEER'S CLUB 11th M. L.

The first meeting of the second class of this club was held on Wednesday, February 19th, under A. S. M. Seton.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

S.M. Lorrimer took the first of the ambulance classes for the Central District on Tuesday, February 18, at the Y.M.C.A. These classes will be held every Tuesday, to begin at 7.30 p.m., at the Central Y.M.C.A., Drummond street, city.

33RD MONTREAL.

To-morrow, Sunday, February 23rd, the 33rd will hold a church parade to St. Thomas' Church, on Delorimier avenue and Sherbrooke streets. Any Troops wishing to be represented at the parade please report at the church hall at 10.30 a.m. It is hoped that two of our Commissioners will be present, as it is one year since the formation of the Troop.

C. I. HARDY.

4TH WESTMOUNT.

On Thursday night last the Baptist troop had a bean feed at 6.30, at which Mr. Gavin Miller did 'ample justice' (to quote the words of Alger) 'to the bountiful meal set before him.' As none of us are extra good mathematicians, a count was not kept on the plates of beans which he tucked away.

After supper a few of the dishes were washed by Earnie Walford (?), who kindly volunteered to look after things for the evening, and to whom we owe our heartfelt thanks for his very generous offers, which ended in good intentions.

The toboggans and a 'bob' were taken over to Victoria avenue, near the golf links ,and the sliding was not so rocky as it might have been in spite of the efforts of Gav. to run us into the ditch. He also made great headway on the S.M.'s skis, although he did knock the bark off a few trees.

Returning to the station about nine o'clock, we found that the cocoa had been accidentally spread over the floor, so after having refreshed ourselves with a nice, cool, juicy drink of tap water ,we made a bee-line for home and bed.

34TH MONTREAL.

The St. Matthias Troop (34th) had their first bean feed last Tuesday night, after going to the 'Fete de Nuit.' Each patrol supplied themselves with fireworks, and a very enjoyable evening was spent throughout.

P.L. FRANK GREENHILL.

21ST MONTREAL.

Under the supervision of Scoutmaster Roch, the Scouts of the 21st Montreal Troop are preparing to play their part in the coming Church Festival at the Church of the Messiah.

It is the desire of the Troop to eclipse all previous records, and, with this end in view, the Scouts are straining every nerve to make the part a complete success. Saturday afternoons and evenings during the week have been sacrificed to the work, and all that the Scouts need do now is to avoid a nervous breakdown on the night of the festival. Easier said than done.

Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell has been ordered by his doctors to take a rest cure for two months. The Chief Scout has had an attack of African fever, which was caused by overwork.

Mr. Nigel B. Young, ex-S.M. of the 5th, was in the city for a few days on his return from England. He left on Monday night for Moose Jaw, Sask., where he is doing his best for the Scout and Real Estate Movements.

Mr. F. W. Dean, who has been S.M. of the Knox Church Troop, is now located in Hamilton, Ont. His Troop is being looked after by S.M. McIntyre.

S.M. Leslie R. Thomson 18th Montreal, is spending a few weeks at Lac Masson, in the Laurentians.

Mr. E. G. H. Forman, the founder of the 11th Troop, is in Toronto for a few weeks. His return to Montreal will be looked forward to by the McGill Scouts.

A.M.S. Holland, St. Andrew's Troop, who was badly hurt in a street car accident two weeks ago, and is now in the General Hospital is reported to be making favorable progress.

Sea scouting in Toronto is now being thoroughly planned by a board composed of five of the leading yachtsmen of Toronto, who are sparing no effort to start this branch of the work.

Regina Scouts are trying to raise $400 to buy instruments for a band which has been organized there.

Even popularity can be overdone. In Rome, along at first, you are full of regrets that Michael Angelo died; but by and by you only regret that you didn't see him do it.—Mark Twain.

KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.

ENGLISH

Army Flying Badge.

The King has approved for the Flying Corps a flying badge, to be made of silt metal for full dress and to be embroidered on blue cloth for service use.

Tall Chimney Tumbles.

A chimney 80ft. high at the Lewes electric light works fell from an unknown cause, but without injuring the machinery or cause an interruption of the lighting.

Wycliffe Preacher and Statue.

Henry Albert Baker, a Wycliffe preacher, was committed for trial at Sheffield on a charge of damaging a statute of the Virgin and Child in St. Matthew's Church.

Vented His Wrath.

At Feltham, a Scotsman named Stuart, who when in Highland costume and carrying a set of bagpipes smashed an advertisement board at Feltham Railway Station because he lost his train, was fined $10.

Kentish Coal on the Market.

Coal from Snowdown Colliery, between Dover and Canterbury, has been put on the market by coal dealers at prices slightly below those of imported coal. This is the first Kentish coal to be publicly marketed.

Declines to Buy Park.

By a poll of the burgesses of Eastbourne the proposal for the purchase of Devonshire Park by the corporation is defeated. The voting was as follows: Against the purchase, 2,965; for the purchase, 2,542.

Miners Against Five-Day Week.

The Cleveland miners in their ballot declared strongly against the policy of working only five days a week. Out of over 9,000 only 662 voted in favor, and there were 6,897 against, the majority against being 6,235.

Only Captain Saved.

Shortly after leaving Dover for Swansea, the French motor schooner 'Lowinski,' of Havre, suddenly sank. Four lives were lost, the captain only being saved. He was picked up by the tug 'Ostzee,' and landed at Dover.

Cloisters in Danger.

Alarm has been aroused by the condition of the cloisters of Peterborough Cathedral. The beautiful canopied and traceried recesses have been found badly affected by time and weather, and timber shoring is being erected pending complete restoration.

Tragedy of Jealousy.

At an inquest at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, the jury found that Gustav Kunne, a German, murdered Mrs. Elizabeth Warner, a restaurant keeper, and then committed suicide. Witnesses said that the man and woman were on most affectionate terms, and both were very jealous.

Over 100 Bars Closed.

At the Kensington-on-Thames Licensing Sessions the chairman announced that since the 1904 Act came into force 103 licenses had up to the present been extinguished in the county of Surrey at a total cost of £125,000, which money had entirely come from the trade itself.

United After a Lifetime.

Sweethearts when boy and girl, James Callard, a pensioner, of Davenport Dockyard, aged seventy-five, was married at Wolborough Church, Newton Abbot, the bride being Mrs. Drew, aged seventy. Both had been married twice and had had children. Only the rector and the church officials witnessed the ceremony.

Baronet M.P. Loses Only Son.

The death is announced at Saltburn of Mr. Joseph Walton, son and heir of Sir Joseph Walton, M.P., for Barnsley. Mr. Walton, who was thirty-one year of age, was a barrister, and was in court three days before his death. Sir Joseph has two daughters, but no other son. The baronetcy was conferred in 1910.

Vicar Accused of Forgery.

At Douglas the Rev. James Wilson Alexander Mackenzie vicar of Whitewick, Leicestershire, was committed for trial charged with uttering a forged promissory note for £300, purporting to be signed by the late Miss Murray, matron of Ramsay Hospital. Accused denied the charge.

Lady L. R. C. P.'s.

Licenses to practice medicine have been granted by the Royal College of Physicians, London, to Miss Merlin Kingsley, of the Royal Free Hospital and Manchester and Calcutta Universities, and Miss Minerva Reid, M.B., of the Royal Free Hospital and Toronto University, who have passed the required examinations.

Averts Accident—Causes Fatality.

Turning on to the grass by the roadside to avoid a cyclist on Dartford heath, a motor-car owned by Councillor Smale, of Dartford, knocked down and killed Richard Hawkins, sixty-three, of Colney road, Dartford, who was on the side path. At the inquest a verdict of 'accidental death' was returned and the driver exonerated.

Admiral's Collie Follows Hearse.

Thirty-six bluejackets drew the gun-carriage at the funeral of Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, at Walton-on-Thames, and the admiral's collie dog Tony was in the procession. The King was represented by Captain Pakenham. Sir Newton Moore, Agent-General for Western Australia, represented that State, of which Sir Frederick Bedford was Governor from 1903 to 1909.

Old Roman Road.

There are the remains of several Roman roads in Hertfordshire, Ermin street, Watling- street, and the Icknield Way, Akeman street, and a military road. After discussing the desirability of taking over the ancient roads in the country under the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, the County Council at their last meeting decided to leave matters as they are.

Mouthful of Gunpowder.

William Smalley, a Darwen Land fireman, whose speech has been recently affected by a stroke, was said to have placed an open tube charged with gunpowder in his mouth ad ignited it. In the explosion his mouth was frightfully torn, his clothing was ripped and burnt to shreds, and the upper portion of his body badly scarred. He must have suffered an agonizing death. The man's wife left him a week before.

Ten Lives Lost.

During the height of a severe gale, which suddenly sprang up at Liverpool, a Dock Board hopper overturned in the Mersey, and ten lives are supposed to have been lost. The only survivor was Alfred Slater, of Bootle who was rescued two miles away from the place of the disaster, having floated up the river on the incoming tide.

Why Author Got Drunk.

At Filey, George Webb Hardy, describing himself as an author, appeared in custody on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. In pleading guilty Hardy said that for two years he had been engaged in writing a book, which, after repeated refusals, had been accepted by a London publisher, and in the excitement he had taken too much drink.

Sunday Cars Burning Question.

As a result of the recent poll of ratepayers the Bournemouth Town Council have decided to run a service of tramcars from two to ten p.m. on Sundays, the employees to be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. Seventeen councillors voted in favor and twenty-four did not vote. This has been a burning question in the place for years.

The Money Went.

Whilst in the act of handing his wages, amout to £3 6s., to his wife, Jacob Goldstein, thirty-four, a tailor's machinist, of Regal place, Mile End, fell forward and died from heart failure. A son stated at the inquest that several people came into the house, expressed sympathy, and when they had left the money had disappeared.

Decrease in Pauperism.

According to an official return there were at the end of last year 274,215 indoor and 389,947 outdoor paupers, the total showing a deacrease of 6,732, compared with the figures for December 31, 1911. The casual paupers relieved during the final quarter of the year were considerably fewer than during the corresponding period of last year.

Dog's Fatal Negligence.

An exhibitor of prize Newfoundland dogs, Miss Agnes Tiller, of Barnes, sued the London General Omnibus Company for £25 damages for loss of a Newfoundland dog, which was killed by a motor lorry. The judge decided that the negligence was on the part of the dog, and not of the driver, and found for the defendants.

'Titanic' Wireless Hero.

At a meeting of Godalming Town Council the presentation was made to the corporation, on behalf of past and present scholars of Godalming Grammar School, of an oil painting of Jack Phillips, the wireless operator on the 'Titanic,' who was an old scholar, and also a native of Godalming. The presentation was made by Mr. Charles Elworthy, until recently the headmaster.

Pall-bearers in Hunting Pink.

Six huntsmen in hunting pink acted as pall-bearers at the funeral at Market Harborough of Tom Isaacs, huntsman of the Cottesmore Hunt, son of Charles Isaac, for many years huntsman of Mr. Fernie's Hunt. Messages of sympathy were received by the family from Queen Alexandra and Princess Mary, who was 'blooded' by Tom Isaac when he was huntsman to the West Norfolk Hounds.

Suicide on Wedding Eve.

At the inquest at Reading on Walter Stroud, aged twenty-six, of Liverpool road, his last letter written on the eve of his wedding, was read as follows: —'Dear Elsie,—Good-bye for ever. I shall be dead when you read this. From your once loving Walter Stroud. I leave all my things I have got to you. Don't ever think of me.' His body was found in the four-foot way of a railway siding. The jury returned a verdict of 'Suicide during temporary insanity.'

Prince as Farmer.

The Prince of Wales will shortly start a home farm in Cornwall for the breeding of shorthorns and heavy horses. About 300 acres of land belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall at Whiteford will be set apart for the purpose when the present tenant gives up occupation.

Famous Doctor's Wife Dies.

Lady Church, the wife of Sir William Church, the well-known physician, was taken suddenly ill while attending the Show at the Horticultural Hall, Westminister. She was conveyed on an ambulance to Westminster Hospital, where she died an hour after without regaining consciousness. A telegram was sent to her husband, who arrived at the hospital later in the afternoon and identified the body.

Motor Boat Fleet for War.

A committee representing the Admiralty and three of the leading motor-boat clubs are considering the organization of a fleet of privately-owned motor-boats to assist the navy in time of war. There are over 300 motor-boats suitable for this purpose around the coast, and a scheme of defence in which these could take part is being discussed. The smaller boats, it is thoughts, would be most useful for police and other duties in harbor, and the larger boats could carry ammunition to the fleet and act as scouts. They would be especially suitable for this purpose, as they are fast and low-lying and can be made practically silent.

SCOTTISH

Thurso Centenarian Dead.

There has passed away at Thurso, at the advanced age of 100 years, Mrs. Robert Campbell, High street.

Fifty-Four Years on the Line.

After fifty-four years' service under the North British Railway Company, Mr. Robert Brunton, passenger driver, Duns, has retired.

Three Bodies in River.

Two young Glasgow lovers were found in the Clyde with their bodies tied together. A third body floated after them, but was not recovered.

Dry Dock Disaster.

At Elderslie Graving Dock, Scotstoun, the dry dockgates yielded to the pressure of a severe gale and three of four men who were working in the well of the dock were drowned.

Murdered Woman's Fortune.

Miss Jean, otherwise Jane, Milne of Elmgrove, Broughty Ferry, who was found murdered on October 14 last, and who died intestate, aged 65, left personal estate valued at $39,585, of which $28,250 is in Scotland.

Girl Rewarded by Police.

A girl of thirteen, named Jessie Sinclair, who resides at Leith, has been presented with a gold watch, subscribed for by the officers and constables of Leith Police, in recognition of her smart services, which led to the arrest of four shopbreakers.

Crimean Veteran Dies at Funeral.

Mr. James Rankin, newsagent, Hamilton, died with dramatic suddenness in a house where he had gone to attend a funeral. He collapsed on reaching the house, and died almost instantly. He was in his eighty-first year, and had served in both the Crimea and Indian Mutiny campaigns.

Bannockburn Celebration.

A sub-committee of the Town Council of Edinburgh is considering the best methods of celebrating the 600th anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn next year, and the desirability of proceeding 'with the erection of a memorial to Wallace and Bruce, thereby utilising the bequest for that purpose by the late Mr. Hugh Reid.'

A Scottish Zoo.

The Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council have decided to recommend the council to purchase the estate of Corstorphine Hill, extending to seventy-four acres, for the sum of £17,000 ($85,000), as a site for a Zoo, subject to conditions being arranged with the promoters of the Scottish Zoological Gardens.

Dundee and its Wharf.

The Dundee Harbor Board has decided that a new wharf at the east end of the harbor shall be named King George Wharf. Ex-Lord Provost M'Grady said it was ridiculous to name a little bit of a wharf after King George. Mr. J. C. Buist, the chairman, said it was hardly correct to describe the wharf as a little bit of a wharf, as it would ultimately cost $898,000.

Curler at Ninety.

Captain David Dalglish has died at his residence, Beaconsfield, Stonelaw, Rutherglen. He was one of the most popular bowlers and curlers in the West of Scotland, and although entering upon his ninety-second year, up to within eighteen months of his demise had engaged in important matches both on the ice and the bowling greens.

Heroic Crew Feted.

The Furness liner 'Snowdon Range,' which had such a terrible experience in the Atlantic, arrived at Leith from Queenstown. A fund was raised by the merchants to mark their appreciation of the heroic conduct of the captain and crew, and on Monday the men were entertained to cake and wine in the town hall. The captain was presented with £20, the crew £4 each, and each officer a money gift, according to his rating.

Ship and Crew Lost.

There is, unfortunately, little doubt that the worst has befallen the Burghead drifter 'Prominent,' which was reported missing on the Irish coast, and that her crew of nine have perished. Wreckage has been washed up near Fanad Coastguard station, including hatches, etc., and, more particularly, two life-buoys marked 'Prominent, INS, 559.' There are six widows and 29 orphans left.

No Bid for Historic Castle.

Fort Castle, Ayr, which formed part of the thirteenth century church of St. John, and within which the Scottish Parliament met in 1315, the year after Bannockburn, to settle the succession of the crown, was offered for sale at Ayr with a reserve price of $10,000, but there was no offer. At the end of the fifteenth century James IV. used to visit the church and make offerings at the altar, and during the Reformation John Knox preached from the pulpit. Oliver Cromwell, during his sojourn in Scotland, used the building as an armory, and public indignation was so loud that the Protector proffered substantial monetary assistance (1,000 merks, Scots) towards building a new church.

IRISH

Cheap Living.

The Lisburn Board of Guardians have granted 3s. a week relief to a poor woman who was shown to have been supporting herself and child on tenpence (20 cents) a week.

Marriage Prize.

The promoters of the Adamstown (co. Wexford) ploughing match have offered a special prize to the ploughman who marries first within twelve months after the ploughing match.

Tercentenary of Belfast.

The Belfast Corporation's General Purpose Committee adopted a recommendation by a sub-committee that it would be 'unwise to embark on any celebration of the tercentenary of Belfast at this juncture.'

Rioters Get Release.

By exercise of the Viceregal prerogative the Hibernians who were sentenced at Derry Assizes to three months' imprisonment for rioting at Castledawson have been released after having served about half the sentence.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease, and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 782 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

V. C Hero Sent to Jail.

At the Athlone Petty Sessions Wm. Lennon, an ex-soldier, who won the Victoria Cross during the Boer War, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for stealing a parcel value 1s. 4d. out of a cart.

Died in 101st Year.

The death has occurred at Maloon, near Cookstown, of Mrs. Margaret Johnston, in her 101st year. The deceased was the widow of the late Mr. Johnston, Dunarvon, Magherafelt, and was able to go about until a few days before her death.

Queenstown as Naval Base.

In connection with the establishment of Queenstown as a naval base it is understood that six ships of the Training Squadron under Captain E. Hyde Parker will take up their quarters there. The squadron will be supplemented by an additional two ships by July.

Lady Wins $5,000 Farm.

At the London Opera House Mrs O'Grad, of the Uttility Poultry Farm, Coachford, Cork, was presented with the deeds of a farm in Kent, value $5000, as the winner of a poultry farming competition.

Wife Broke up 40 Homes.

In a case in which Elizabeth Whelan got two months at Athy Petty Sessions for exposing a child, the husband said he had had forty homes both in Scotland and Athy, but through the wife drinking every one of them had been broken up. The beds had been stripped and the children's clothes sold by her for drink.

A Double Funeral.

The unusual spectacle of two hearses in one funeral was witnessed in Wexford, when the interment took place of the Misses Casandra and Jane Wilde and sisters of Mr. R. W. Elgee, solicitor to the Wexford County Council, at a special meeting of which a vote of condolence was passed.

Insane Husband's Crime.

Francis Molley, a Dublin wine and spirit merchant, was charged at the Dublin Commission Court with having murdered his wife by cutting her throat on Christmas Day. He was declared insane, and ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure.

The Member for Derry.

Mr. David Cleghorn Hogg, the member for Derry City, is 73 years of age, 6 feet 6½ inches in height, and is in fairly good health. He got a clean bill of health from a Belfast medical man before deciding to stand as candidate. A life-long Liberal, he once on personal grounds voted Unionist. He will be probably the tallest man in the House of Commons.

Son's Tragic Homecoming.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Clonmony district, Co. Donegal, the victim being a farmer's wife. On returning home from a wedding festival the son was horrified to find his mother's lifeless body lying on the floor. There were wounds on the body, apparently inflicted with a farm implement. A man has been arrested.

Cook Didn't Make the Trip.

While the 'Oceanic' was embarking passengers at Queenstown a ship's cook named Frank Gibson climbed the rails of the ship and toppled into the water. He was promptly picked up by one of the small boats alongside and landed at Queenstown, where, after being examined by Dr. Hodges, he was despatched to his home at Southampton.

Skeleton on a Mountain.

An open verdict was returned by a coroner's jury at Ballymacarbery in the case of a skeleton of a man discovered on the Comeragh mountain by Maurice Whelan, a shepherd. The remains are said to have been lying on the mountain for two years, and nothing is known of the disappearance of any person from the countryside near the mountain during that period.

Fatal End to Long Sleep.

'Death from pancreatitis, accelerated by gas poisoning,' was the verdict of a Belfast coroner's jury in the case of Albert E. Erwin, seventeen, a shipyard catch-boy. The Erwin family, overcome by gas fumes, had slept for forty-two hours, and the deceased died in his sleep. There was a slight leakage from a penny-in-the-slot meter. Professor Symmers said sufficient gas had not been inhaled by the deceased to kill him of itself.

Fed on Raw Turnip.

At the hearing of a charge of child neglect against Michael Campion, at Celbridge Petty Sessions, Sergeant Lane stated that the only food in the place, which was a laborer's cottage, was a piece of raw turnip, in which were marks of children's teeth. The defendant was found lying in bed, and when questioned he said he got his feet wet in the snow, and had to remain in bed. The case was adjourned for a month to give Campion a chance of doing better.

Missing Landlord's Rents.

A strange story of an Irish landlord named Plunkett, who disappeared twenty years ago, leaving no directions as to whom his tenants were to pay their rents, was told at Athy Quarter Sessions, when Mr. C. E. Roper, Lesson Park, Dublin, sued the tenants for arrears due. The tenants some years ago, it was argued, paid the head rents under compulsion, so that the Statutes of Limitations did not apply. Judge Barry gave a decree in one case. The other cases were adjourned in order that this decision may be tested.

Misdirected Bravery.

A farmer named Terry, of Ballymacart, Waterford, found a barrel on the sea beach which was filled with some liquid. He took the barrel home, and while examining its contents with a lighted match the liquid blazed up, setting fire to the room. The family at once rushed from the house, but the father, missing one child, made two gallant searches for the little one in the blazing building, sustaining dreadful burns all over the body. It afterwards transpired that the child who was missing was away from the house at the time.

Thirty Sleepers in Falling House.

In the early morning a three-storeyed house in Castle street, Newry, collapsed, one of the gables of the house, the roof, and all the doors being entirely destroyed. The house, which was one of the oldest in the town, was used as a lodging-house. Over thirty people were lodging in the house, and all were apparently asleep when the gable of the house fell outwards, carrying with it the greater portion of the roof. The inmates were greatly alarmed, but all escaped without injury.

Child Heroism.

A story of the death of two childre and the heroism displayed by one of the victims comes from Kilcurry, near Dundalk. Four children were amusing themselves at a quarry by endeavoring to float a sort of raft composed of disconnected planks. They were Mary Estate, ten years; Patrick Mullin, seven and a half years; Thomas Kieran, nine years; and Thomas McConville, seven and a half years. The raft had been got together satisfactorily, and Kieran gave it a shove on to the water. Mullin endeavored to board it, and in doing so slipped into the water. He screamed for assistance, and was about to sink when the little girl Mary Estate jumped into the water and endeavored to rescue him. She was unsuccessful, and both perished. Their companions ran away.

WELSH

Dwindling Vaccination.

At a meetinf of the Bedwas and Machen District Council Dr. R. O. Barnard, the medical officer of health, said vaccination was gradually dwindling to vanishing point in the district. In the event of an outbreak of smallpox the position would be critical.

No Welsh-speaking Nurse.

The St Asaph Board of Guardians received no application for the post of workhouse nurse, and this was attributed to a knowledge of Welsh being stipulated as essential. The guardians decided to readvertise twithout that stipulation.

Flooded Coal Mine.

Three hundred and fifty workmen were suddenly thrown out of work at the Energlyn Colliery, Caerphilly, by the inrush of a tremendous volume of water on the eastern side. All work, except the labor of the recovery of the pumps was stopped for a time.

War Injures Tinplate Trade.

South Wales tinplate manufacturers approved a proposal to limit the output of tinplates in view of the unsatisfactory conditions of the trade due to the war in the Near East. A committee was appointed to decide upon the percentage of mills that should be stopped.

Minister's Railway Fares.

At the monthly meeting of the South Carnarvonshire Methodists the Rev. John Owen, Criccieth, stated that 670 preachers from other districts are engaged to preach within the boundary of the monthly meeting this year, which means paying $3000 in railway fares. He urged the meeting to spend the people's contributions for better purposes than to increase the dividends of railway companies.

Search for Sisters.

A search is being instituted to ascertain the whereabouts of the two sisters of the late Canon Dan Lewis, a Welsh clergyman, who died in California two years ago. Property valued at $40,000 at least left by the deceased is awaiting ownership. The two sisters are believed to reside in or around Cardiff, South Wales. Canon Lewis Early in his career he emigrated from was born in or near Carmarthen, South Wales to Canada, and afterwards crossed into the United States.

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 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 catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9,494-9,465.—HOME, OR CALLING GOWN—BROWN BROADCLOTH BRAIDED IN SELF.

Brown broadcloth braided in self-color, with vest of white bengaline, and chemisette and under-sleeves of lace, is here shown. The skirt is especially new, with the shaped back and cluster plaits, and the waist is most pleasing. Blue taffeta embroidered in Oriental colors, or gray cashmere with green or white trimming would be equally effective. Ladies' Waist Pattern 9,484, and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9,465 furnish the models for this attractive gown. The waist is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. The skirt in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. The skirt requires four yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch material for the 36-inch size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern, in silver or stamps.

9495.—A SIMPLE STYLISH GOWN.

Brown taffeta was used for this model, with ecru lace for inserted vest or dickey, and green satin for collar and belt. Self-covered buttons ornament the front of waist and skirt. Blue linen, with the free edges of skirt and waist scalloped and embroidered and white linen embroidered in blue for chemisette and collar would make a good combination for this model. The skirt is a four-piece model, closing at the left side of the front. The waist is made with surplice fronts and a Robespierre collar. The sleeve is close fitting. The design is equally appropriate for wash goods, silk, velvet and cloth. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 3-4 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9515.—OVER-ALL HOUSE APRON.

The 'body and sleeve in one' idea has been carried out in garments of every sort, hence the busy sewer and home dressmaker will welcome this mode in an apron that covers most of the dress worn underneath, and is easy to make because of few seams. The design is uitable for percale, alpaca, lawn, gingham or chambray. The free edge could be scalloped and embroidered. Blue and white checked gingham with bandings of white would be neat, and would launder well. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.

9,468.—A PRETTY NEGLIGEE.

French flannel in blue with white dots, and with trimming of white silk and blue ribbon is here shown. The design is also suitable for lawn, percale, dimity, nainsook, and flannelette. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. It requires three and an eighth yards of 27-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9,475—GIRL'S DRESS, WITH FRONT CLOSING.

Blue galatea with white for trimming was used for this design. Brown serge with braid trimming or worn with a linen collar and cuffs would also be effective. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires three yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

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.

It's the CLEANEST, SIMPLEST, and BEST HOME DYE, one can buy—Why you don't even have to know what KIND of Cloth your Goods are made of.—So Mistakes are Impossible.

Send for Free Color Card, Story Booklet, and Booklet giving results of Dyeing over other colors.

The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Canada.

WRIST WATCH FREE

LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size Highly Polished Gunmetal Watch with Gold Bow and Crown, stem wind and set, and a beautiful leather Bracelet. This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We give both these splendid premiums FREE for selling only $4.80 worth of beautifully Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics; also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season. Write to-day and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every house and soon be the proud owner of this Elegant Watch and Bracelet. Our agents are delighted with these premiums. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 818, Toronto, Ont.

Had Rheumatism

WAS CONFINED TO HIS BED FOR FOUR MONTHS.

Mr. W. H. Riley, Ruddell, Sask., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all suffering with rheumatism. I was so bad with this terrible disease, I was unable to get up from my bed for four months, and nothing seemed to relieve me until a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. I had my doubts about them, but was so desperate I would try anything suggested to me. After taking half a box I was able to get up, and after taking two boxes could get around quite well. After taking six boxes I was completely cured, and able to work for the first time in five months, and have not had a touch of rheumatism since. Anyone who saw me then would not know me now, as I am strong and active since taking your valuable medicine."

Rheumatism is caused by the presence in the blood of uric acid, and the kidneys not working properly is the sole cause of this, and unless you remove the acid by flushing the kidneys, there is no possible chance of getting rid of rheumatism.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys to flush off the acid and poisonous impurities which have collected, and thus clean out the kidneys, and dispel the rheumatism from the system.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

SIX HUNDRED MORE BALLOTS

Total Final Count Will Appear Next Week, With Many Interesting Letters.

POPULARITY OF NAVAL GRANT STILL DECREASING

Strongest Vote For Liberal Trade Policy Comes From Ocean-Washed Provinces, While Strongest Support For Liberal Trade Policy Comes From Interior.

This week we give the count of the ballots as received up to Saturday the fifteenth. As next week we will give the final count, we will reserve till then a thorough analysis of the vote, and are also holding a large batch of very suggestive correspondence.

The important thing about this week's results as taken apart from the total, is that it gives further evidence of the steady decline that is taking place in the popularity of any naval policy. The vote in favor of no contribution was only 72 out of 433, or but one in six, while in the earlier weeks of the ballot it was running as high as one in four.

The vote in favor of a Canadian navy has for the first time fallen below the opposition to it. It stood this week 245 in favor and 259 against. This is a remarkable reversion of feeling that has been gathering strength in the latter weeks of the ballot.

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—

(1) (A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE?

(1) (B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?

(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50% ?

(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?

(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?

(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?

(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?

(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?

(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?

(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?

(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?

(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?

(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?

GRAND TOTALS.

No.	MALE For	MALE Against	FEMALE For	FEMALE Against	TOTAL For	TOTAL Against
1	195	362	39	82	234	444
1a	455	1723	147	684	602	2407
1b	1585	976	560	460	2145	1436
2	2461	634	841	251	3302	885
3	3019	163	1128	52	4147	215
4	2858	378	1061	152	3919	530
5	2719	481	1006	164	3725	645
6	2630	472	991	140	3621	612
7	3238	46	1290	4	4528	50
8	2590	451	972	136	3562	587
9	2191	756	902	171	3093	927
10	2033	1051	997	240	3030	1291
11	2557	326	863	92	3420	418
12	2123	640	796	157	2919	797
13	3163	93	1303	12	4466	105

HOW THE PROVINCES VOTED.

PROVINCE	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	137	61	198
Nova Scotia	386	145	531
New Brunswick	175	63	238
Quebec	226	86	312
Ontario	1212	589	1801
Manitoba	354	129	483
Saskatchewan	418	114	532
Alberta	261	80	341
British Columbia	167	60	227
Outside Canada	16	9	25
Totals	3352	1336	4688

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	7	12	1	5	8	17
1a	16	81	11	31	27	112
1b	92	21	35	18	127	39
2	107	21	42	10	149	31
3	123	8	52	5	175	13
4	121	12	51	8	172	20
5	119	13	44	11	163	24
6	108	18	44	9	152	27
7	135	1	61	0	196	1
8	97	25	42	14	139	39
9	86	36	42	13	128	49
10	61	64	40	16	128	49
11	91	26	40	8	131	34
12	73	33	40	8	113	41
13	128	6	59	1	187	7

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	11	34	6	11	17	45
1a	47	229	10	72	57	301
1b	272	48	81	27	353	75
2	292	68	93	18	385	86
3	337	29	125	1	462	30
4	348	34	121	10	469	44
5	300	62	107	16	407	78
6	296	54	106	12	402	66
7	369	7	138	0	507	7
8	219	105	78	19	297	124
9	225	99	70	27	295	126
10	168	182	88	42	256	224
11	242	83	75	18	317	101
12	154	127	52	29	206	156
13	355	11	139	1	494	12

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	11	38	3	2	14	40
1a	34	76	9	31	43	107
1b	114	32	40	13	154	45
2	130	32	42	13	172	45
3	146	17	48	6	194	23
4	135	38	45	14	180	52
5	132	36	48	12	180	48
6	125	40	38	15	163	55
7	170	3	63	0	233	3
8	108	42	40	10	148	52
9	111	41	49	6	160	47
10	82	79	35	20	117	99
11	122	26	40	8	162	34
12	92	51	37	12	129	63
13	171	2	62	1	233	3

QUEBEC.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	3	15	0	5	3	20
1a	35	127	13	42	48	169
1b	113	78	36	35	149	113
2	148	62	57	21	205	83
3	195	17	74	5	269	22
4	188	29	67	12	255	41
5	176	38	69	9	245	47
6	180	32	68	10	248	42
7	212	5	84	1	296	6
8	152	51	58	19	210	70
9	103	87	46	26	149	113
10	125	83	65	19	190	102
11	166	30	50	10	216	40
12	105	73	48	18	153	91
13	205	10	84	0	289	10

ONTARIO.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	58	122	15	37	73	159
1a	124	660	55	283	179	943
1b	537	400	225	218	762	618
2	813	273	336	120	1149	393
3	1074	59	480	22	1554	81
4	1040	111	453	71	1493	182
5	946	201	409	83	1355	284
6	916	179	422	65	1338	244
7	1157	19	559	1	1716	20
8	943	146	420	54	1363	200
9	736	288	390	59	1126	347
10	723	376	430	104	1153	480
11	872	100	354	33	1226	133
12	741	221	320	58	1061	279
13	1160	21	575	6	1735	27

MANITOBA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	29	46	4	5	33	51
1a	55	165	15	97	70	262
1b	105	146	36	60	141	206
2	298	42	95	22	393	64
3	340	6	114	5	454	11
4	317	31	110	9	427	40
5	322	24	115	7	437	31
6	304	35	112	8	416	43
7	348	6	127	1	475	7
8	310	27	107	10	417	37
9	264	65	96	15	360	80
10	272	60	116	10	388	70
11	326	9	102	5	428	14
12	305	27	103	10	408	37
13	332	11	126	1	458	12

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	38	49	5	6	43	55
1a	64	181	13	59	77	240
1b	161	123	43	45	204	168
2	333	61	79	18	412	79
3	391	12	108	1	499	13
4	367	46	106	3	473	49
5	370	36	103	5	473	41
6	354	44	91	4	445	48
7	412	1	113	0	525	1
8	368	28	98	7	466	35
9	334	62	88	17	422	79
10	283	110	97	15	380	125
11	360	23	92	5	452	28
12	333	43	87	12	420	55
13	388	19	112	1	500	20

ALBERTA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	20	35	0	6	20	41
1a	39	124	12	41	51	165
1b	101	82	33	25	134	107
2	198	47	52	18	250	65
3	247	6	70	3	317	9
4	225	29	65	10	290	39
5	231	23	67	8	298	31
6	219	31	63	7	282	38
7	255	3	78	1	333	4
8	240	10	72	0	312	10
9	204	37	65	6	269	43
10	184	63	68	10	252	73
11	223	16	58	2	281	18
12	197	31	58	5	255	36
13	353	4	80	0	433	4

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	16	9	2	4	18	13
1a	37	73	8	26	45	99
1b	86	40	30	15	116	55
2	131	25	1	8	172	33
3	150	9	49	4	199	13
4	104	45	38	13	142	58
5	113	42	39	11	152	53
6	117	35	42	9	159	44
7	164	1	58	0	222	1
8	141	13	50	3	191	16
9	116	37	49	2	165	39
10	125	29	49	4	174	33
11	143	10	46	3	189	13
12	113	29	44	4	157	33
13	158	6	58	0	216	6

OUTSIDE CANADA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Ag.	Female. For.	Female. Ag.	Total. For.	Total. Ag.
1	2	2	2	1	4	3
1a	4	7	1	2	5	9
1b	4	6	1	4	5	10
2	12	3	4	3	16	6
3	16	0	8	0	24	0
4	13	3	5	2	18	5
5	10	6	5	2	15	8
6	11	4	5	1	16	5
7	16	0	9	0	25	0
8	12	4	7	0	19	4
9	12	4	7	0	19	4
10	10	5	9	0	19	5
11	12	2	6	0	18	2
12	10	5	7	1	17	6
13	13	3	8	1	21	4

JAPAN'S PREMIER RECONSTITUTES HIS CABINET

China Seeks Commercial and Political Understanding With Her Neighbor.

zTokio, Feb. 20. — Several changes have been made by Count Gombol Yamamoto in the constitution of the Japanese Cabinet, the official list of which is now as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Agriculture —Count Gomboi Yamamoto.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron Nobuaki Makino.

Minister of the Interior — Kei Hara.

COUNT YAMAMOTO.

The new Premier of Japan was for more than 15 years minister of the navy, and did more than any other man to place Japan's navy where it is—in the great powers' class. He holds the title of admiral, is 55 years old, and received his entire naval training in Japan. In politics he lines up with the constitutional party.

Minister of Justice—Masahisa Matsuda.

Minister of Finance—Baron Korokiyo, Takashi.

Minister of Education—Gijin Okuda.

MiMnjster of Communications—Sakunoshin Motedo.

Minister of Marine—Admiral Baron Minoru Saito.

Minister of War — Lieut.-General Baron Yasutsuna Kikoshi.

The name of Viscount Chind, Japanese ambassador at Washington, has been eliminated from the list.

CHINA SEEKS ENTENTE.

The visit to Japan of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former, Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, is of great political importance in the opinion of authoratitative circles. Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been commissioned by President Yuan Shi Kai to secure Japan's recognition of the Chinese Republic and to bring about, if possible, a commercial and political agreement between the two countries.

The Chinese statemen said to-day that he 'confidently expected' that Japan would be the first nation to recognize the Republic of China.

BUYING NEW PARSONAGE.

Point St. Charles Baptists have secured a parsonage at 18 May avenue, Verdun, for their pastor, the Rev. Edward M. Fuller, and are arranging a popular movement to pay for this property inside of three years.

Murphy's offer special values in new Embroideries for Spring!

Thousands of yards from the scores of consignments of New Spring Embroideries, we have received, have been set apart for our out-of-town customers.

They have all come to us from the largest factories in Switzerland. Because Embroidery Dresses will be very fashionable this Spring and Summer, we made great purchases, enabling us to secure exceptionally low prices. The benefit of these we hand to you. *Remember also we pay transportation charges.*

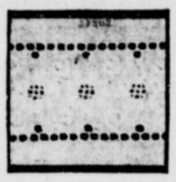
Handsome 42-inch Hemstitched Swiss Muslin Flouncing, prettily embroidered in combination of open, blind, and burnt-out-lace effects. Reg. .95; Special **.59** per yard.

This is an Allover Embroidery, 21½ inches wide, in a pretty eyelet design on fine Cambric. Regular .40 a yard; Special ..... **.25**

Swiss Muslin Flouncing in pretty scalloped effect, dainty lace patterns, 26 inches wide. Reg. .50 a yard; Special ... **.35**

Swiss Muslin strapping with space to run ribbon through.

Regular .20 a yard; Special .... **.15**



Insertion on Swiss Muslin, 3 inches wide, prettily embroidered in open and blind effects.

Regular .10 a yard; Special.... **.07**

Fancy Beading, 3 inches wide.

Regular .12 a yard; Special .. **.08**

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge

The John Murphy Company Limited

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

ANGUS SHOPS WERE VISITED BY ROYALTY

The Governor-General Inspects Every Department of the Big Works.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught made an inspection of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Angus Shops at Montreal, walking for more than two hours through the big buildings and taking the keenest interest in the various processes.

The Governor-General has had a desire to visit the Angus Shops for a considerable time past, and he decided yesterday that he would inspect them before leaving for Ottawa. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Capt. Bulkeley, drove down to Place Viger Station at ten o'clock this morning and there joined his private car, 'The Cornwall,' which was taken round to the shops.

His Royal Highness arrived at the works at 10.15 a.m., and it was 12.40 p.m. before he had completed his visits to the various establishments. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., personally piloted the Governor-General from point to point. With the president were Col. R. Lacy Johnson, general superintendent of Angus Shops District; Mr. H. H. Vaughan, assistant to the vice-president, and Mr. George Hodge, general superintendent of the Eastern Division. The first department visited was the locomotive branch. Here His Royal Highness watched the powerful engines being built up, and took a lively interest in the working of each machine from those used for producing small nuts and bolts to the gigantic plants dealing with steel castings, weighing many tons. In this locomotive department 2,500 men were at work, and although the Governor-General was generally recognized there was no cessation of work, the big machines running on without even a temporary stop. In the machine shop His Royal Highness made frequent halts to examine the powerful drills and planing machines that were cutting through tempered steel as if it were cotton wood.

Some of these shops were more than a quarter of a mile in length, but the Royal visitor was indefatigable and went through department after department. Walking through some acres of land, in which thousands of steel wheels for freight cars and locomotives were massed, he entered the foundries where big cauldrons of molten metal were swinging through the air and the atmosphere was cloudy with smoke and dust. Next a visit was paid to the passenger car building department, and His Royal Highness there watched the evolution of the modern passenger coach from the rough, snow covered timber, which was brought in from the yards to its finished appearance ready for a transcontinental trip.

Not a department was overlooked in the inspection, even the employees dining rooms being visited. In the dining halls the Governor-General was particularly interested in the big painted menus, giving a list of ready edibles from soup at two cents a bowl, beef stew at three cents, gradually up to higher priced dishes. During his inspection the Governor-General watched between 6,000 and 7,000 men at work and expressed himself as being greatly impressed with the fact that such a vast undertaking could have grown up in a few years.

MARCONI COMPANY REPUDIATES CONTRACT.

London, Feb. 22.— The Marconi Company has notified the Government that it has decided to repudiate the contract for constructing a chain of wireless stations across the British Dominions.

MARCH SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers whose address labels are marked **MAR.** are asked to kindly attend to their renewal AT ONCE. Nothing I sever lost by renewing a little in advance, as extension invariably dates from the expiry of present subscription. On the other hand, an overdue subscription will mean interruption in the service and vexatious delay in replacing the name on the mailing list. A word to the wise, elsewhere in this issue, or write for particulars.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

MONTREAL MAN ATTACKED AND ROBBED BY THUGS

Francis Eauclaire Tells Police Sensational Story of Outrage in New York.

New York, Feb. 21.—Francis Eauclaire, a French-Canadian, of Montreal, was assaulted and robbed of $400 yesterday afternoon in a boarding house near the river front. Anthony Russa, who, the police say, is proprietor of the house in which the assault and robbery are alleged to have occurred, is under arrest.

Russa admitted, according to the police, that Eauclaire sought lodgings in his house, but denied having assaulted or robbed him. The detectives reported that in the sitting room of the boarding house broken furniture was found, also blood stains, which, they say bear out Eauclaire's story that a fierce struggle was engaged in before he was felled by a blow dealt with a blunt instrument.

According to Eauclaire's story, he arived here early yesterday afternoon from Montreal, his intention being to remain in this city until to-day, when he was to have left for Jacksonville, Fla. He said he had in his possession $800 in Canadian money and $400 in United States currency. He said he was approached in the Grand Central terminal by a boy, employed as a 'runner' by the proprietor of the boarding house. Half an hour later, Eauclaire and the boy appeared before Russa, and the former made it known that he desired to remain in town over night. In paying for a day's lodgings Eauclaire exposed the roll containing $400 in United States currency. Eauclaire told the police he was then ushered into the sitting room of the boarding house, and was told to remain there until a room had been prepared for him. He had waited but a few minutes, he added, when two men entered and demanded the roll of bills he had exposed. The struggle for the possession of the money followed, he told the police, chairs and tables being overturned. Eauclaire further informed the police that his assailants, when they found he could not be subdued without violence, struck him on the head with a blunt instrument. He was felled, he said, by the blow, and his roll of United States money was taken as he lay on the floor, he'pleas.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HAMBER.

Winnipeg, Feb. 24. — Mr. Eric Hamber, deputy headmaster of St. John's College School, passed away early Saturday morning at the age of 62. Mr. Hamber had been associated with the school for the past 31 years. He was born in England and educated at King's College, where he remained from 1868 to 1871. He originally came to Winnipeg from Parkdale, and became associated with St. John's College in 1881, when he was appointed English and music master. Prof. Hamber is survived by his wife, two sons, and one daughter.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must inveriably 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 birth, 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.

ARMSTRONG — On Jan. 29, 1913, to Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Shawville, Que., a son.

BARROW — On Feb. 15, 1913, at 12 Clermont avenue, Montreal Annex, to Mr. and Mrs. H. F. J. Barrow, a son.

CARSLAKE — On Jan. 30, 1913, at 'Sunnyside,' Calgary, Canada, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carslake, a son.

EASTCOTT — On Feb. 13, 1913, at 101 First Avenue, Ottawa, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Merrill Eastcott, a son. Both well.

MELDRUM — At Hudson, P.Q., on Feb. 15, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Meldrum.

MUIR — On Saturday, Feb. 15, 1913, at Windsor Mills, Que., to the Rev. and Mrs. P. D. Muir, a daughter

NICHOLLS — On Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, at 972 St. Catherine Street West, the wife of Dr. A. G. Nicholls, of a son.

PATERSON — At 'Aberdeen Villa,' Westmount, on Jan. 27, 1913, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Paterson.

TOTTON — At the Methodist Parsonage, Beaverton, Ont., on Friday, Feb. 21, 1913, to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Totton, a son.

TRENHOLME — On Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Trenholme, 63 Columbia avenue, Westmount.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERLIN — GOLDIE — At The Gore,' Ayr, an Feb. 11, 1913, Theresa Louise, youngest daughter of Mr. David Goldie, to Walter Arthur Chamberlin, of Calgary, Alberta, son of the late Major A. B. Chamberlin, R.A., and Mrs. Chamberlin, Chiswick, England.

FOSTER — RIEPERT — On Feb., 19th, 1913, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Howard A. Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foster, of Ottawa, to Cherry M., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Riepert.

GOLDSPINK—(REID) PHILLIPS —On Feb. 15, 1913, at Christ Church, Gananoque, Ont., by the Rev. Walter Cox, Jean (Reid) Phillips, adopted daughter of Constant H. Reid, of Escott, Ontario, to Frederick Goldspink, youngest son of William Goldspink, of Norwich, England.

OUGHTRED — FREEZE — At the residence of the bride's father, St. John W., N.B., on Feb. 15, 1913, by the Rev. Mr. Archibald, Gretta G., second daughter of Robert J. Freeze, Esq., to S. Norris Oughtred, of Cabri, Sask.

POLLOCK — BROWNLEE — At the residence of the bride's parents, Marlborough Township, near North Gower(Ontario, on Feb. 18, 1913, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Robert James Pollock, of Lockwood, Sask., and Jessie Isabella, daughter of Mr. Newton Brownlee.

WALLINGTON — KEMP — On Feb. 3, 1913, at St. George the Martyr, Bloomsbury, London, England, by the rector, the Rev. Edwin C. Bedford, Guy Charles, eldest son of the Major C. Wallington, V.D., of Sidcup, to Charlotte Jane, fourth daughter of Wm. J. Kemp, of Kelowna, Bexhill-on-Sea.

DIED.

ANDERSON — At Pembroke, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1913, Thomas Anderson, sr., at the age of 73 years.

AUSTIN — Suddenly, at Cairo, Egypt, on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 15, 1913, of typhoid-pneumonia, Albert E., younger and dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Austin, of 'Spadina,' Toronto, in his 25th year.

CLEGHORN — In this city, on Feb. 18, 1913, at 1128 St. Denis street, Janet Sutherland, relict of the late John Cleghorn, in her 89th year.

Edinburgh, Scotland, and Boston papers please copy.

COO — At his residence, 744 Garnier street, suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913, Charles Cornelius Coo, in his 75th year.

Calgary, Pittsburg and Cleveland papers please copy.

CRAMP — At his residence, 62 McTavish street, Montreal, on Feb. 16, 1913, George Browning Cramp, K.C., son of the late Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D.

GAMBLE — In Ottawa, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1913, Samuel Gamble, merchant, in his 49th year.

GRAY — At 104 Prince Arthur Street, West, Montreal, on Tuesday, 18th inst., Annie M. Gray, late of Aberdeen, Scotland.

HART — On Feb. 7, 1913, at Westcliff, England, Annie Hart, widow of the late William Hart.

JOLLY — Evelyn Louise Jolly, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jolly, 805 Gladstone avenue, Toronto, died Feb. 18, 1913, age 18 days.

McEWEN — At St. Elmo, on Feb. 13, 1913, Elizabeth Begg, relict of the late Donald McEwen, in her 79th year.

McKECHNIE — At Sherbrooke, on Feb. 12, 1913, Jane Younie, relict of the late Malcolm McKechnie, and eldest daughter of the late Alex. Younie, of Ormstown, aged 85 years.

MELDRUM— On Feb. 15, 1913, William Richard, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Meldrum, at Hudson, P.Q.

MINTO — On Feb. 23, 1913, at 382 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, William Minto.

MOREY — At her late residence, 35 St. Famille street, on Sunday, Feb. 23, 1913, in her 77th year, Mrs. Mary E. Morey, widow of the late J. T. Morey, of Montreal.

Concord, N.H., papers please copy.

O'BRIEN — At Sillery, Quebec, on Feb. 17, 1913, Martin O'Brien, culler, at the age of 78 years.

PRATT — At St. Paul, Minn., on Feb. 17, 1913, Mary A. Secombe, beloved wife of Mr. J. F. Pratt, formerly of Montreal, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Secombe, of this city.

RANKIN — On Feb. 18, 1913, at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. W. Bate, at Brompton, Elizabeth Wilkinson, widow of the late Thomas Rankin, and sister of the Rev. Isaac Wilkinson, of Coaticook, Que., aged 53 years.

ROBINSON — In this city, on Feb. 23, 1913, at his residence, 654 Bordeaux street, Thomas Armstrong Robinson, aged 81 years and one month, a native of Sunderland, England, and a resident of this city for 45 years.

ROSE — Entered into rest, on Feb. 9, 1913, at Roseville, Gaspe, Que., Rachel Simon, beloved wife of Elias Rose, aged 73 years, 11 months and 2 days.

SPENCE — At the residence of his son, 33, Tranby avenue, Toronto, on Feb. 15, 1913, John Spence, aged 80 years.

STICKNEY — At Newburgh, on Feb. 12, 1913, Margaret E. Dunbar, relict of the late D. B. Stickney, and eldest daughter of the late James and Elizabeth Dunbar, aged 86 years and eleven months.

SUDDARD— At Gaspe, Que., on Jan. 29, 1913, Lili M. Field, daughter of John Field, Esq., of Addlestone, Surrey, England, and beloved wife of E. P. Suddard, aged 27 years and 9 months.

SUDDARD — At Gaspe, Que., on Feb. 4, 1913, Lili M., infant daughter of E. P. Suddard, aged 9 days.

THURLOW — At Toronto, on Feb. 21, 1913, Fannie E. Churchill, loving wife of Albert E. Thurlow.

TISDALE — At Kingsey Falls, Que., on Feb. 17, 1913, Mr. James Tisdale, aged 78 years.

WILSON — At Calgary, Alberta, on Feb. 16, 1913, Mary McDiarmid, aged 64 years, wife of the late James Wilson, of Vicars, P.Q.

YOUNG — At Russeltown, Que., on Feb. 14, 1913, at the home of her grandson, Malcolm A. McFee, Isabella Breckenridge, widow of the late Duncan Young, of St. Chrysostome, at the age of 89 years and 12 days.

YOUNG — At Sherbrooke, Que., on Feb. 18, 1913, Jean Fenton, wife of the late Andrew Young, in her 90th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

McCAIG—In loving memory of our dear mother, and beloved wife of Donald McCaig, who departed this life on Feb. 24, 1912.

'Her memory, like the ivy, clings.'

HALEYDOTTE STRAIN OF BRED-to-Lay White Wyandottes are a superior strain of Heavy Winter Layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.75 per 30; $4.00 per 50; $7.00 per 100. Baby Chicks, 25c each; $11.50 per 50; $20.00 per 100. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ontario.

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