Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-SEVENTH YEAR. Vol. 67, No. 16. | MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1912. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a copy.

FEARED THAT 1,200 HAVE PERISHED

TITANIC SANK IN FOUR HOURS

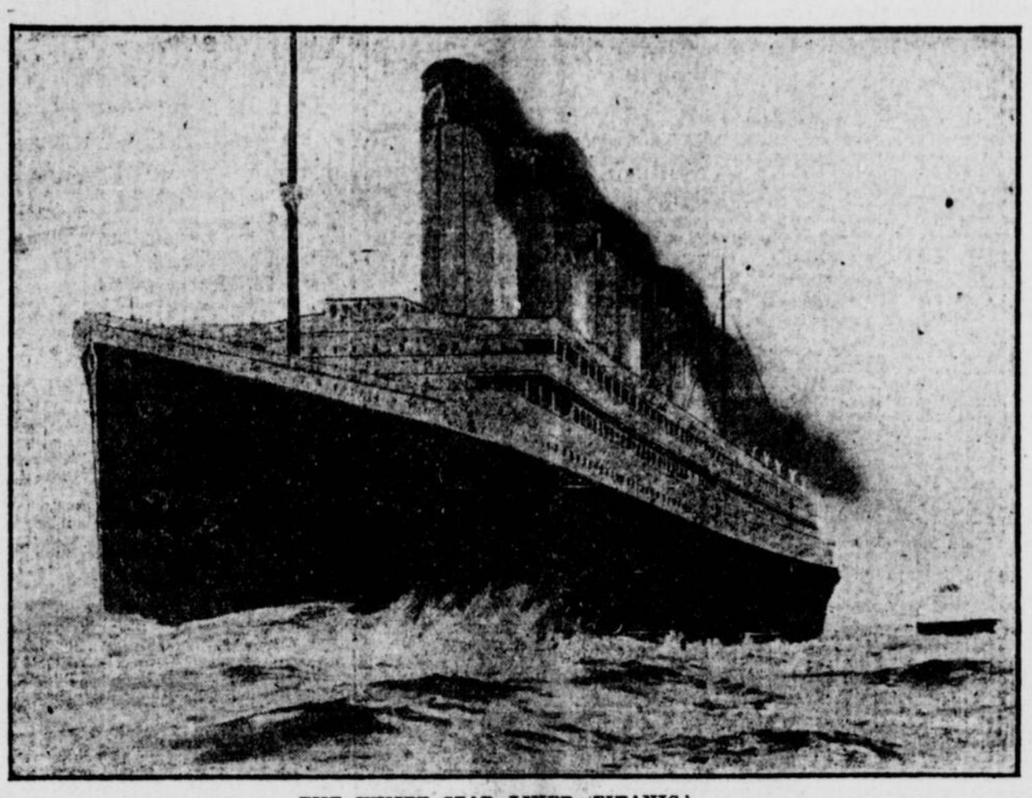
Only 866 Passengers Escaped—Big Liner Went Down Before Rescuing Boats Arrived

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following message from Capt. Maddock, of the White Star Liner 'Olympic,' was received at the White Star office in New York last night:

'"Carpathia" reached "Titanic" position at daybreak. Found boats and wreckage only. "Titanic" sank about 2.20 a.m. in 41.16 N., 50.14 W. All her boats accounted for containing about 675 souls saved, crew and passengers included. Nearly all saved women and children. Leyland liner "Californian" remained and searching exact position of disaster. Loss likely to total 1,800 souls.'

Reference to the adjoining columns will show that the officials of the White Star line regard this estimate of the loss of life as excessive, as the passenger list and crew only totalled 2,170, of whom 866 are on the 'Carpathia.'



THE WHITE STAR LINER 'TITANIC.'

Halifax, April 15.—The Canadian Government Marine Agency here has received a wireless despatch that the 'Titanic' is sinking. The message came via the cable ship 'Minia, off Cape Race.

It is said that the steamers towing the 'Titanic' were endeavoring to get her into shoal water near Cape Race for the purpose of beaching her.

A despatch from Canso states that the 'Virginian' is towing the 'Titanic.'

The White Star liner 'Titanic,' the biggest vessel afloat, collided with an iceberg on her maiden voyage at 10.25 last night, when about 350 miles south of Cape Race.

First word of the accident was received by the wireless operator of the 'Virginian' at 10.30 last night, and was forwarded to Montreal by wire. It stated that the liner had struck an iceberg, that she was sinking by the head, and that women were being put off in the lifeboats.

While the fate of the majority of the 2,100 persons on board the mammoth White Star liner 'Titanic,' which sank early yesterday, on the Newfoundland Banks, after a collision with an iceberg, still remains in doubt, it is feared more than 1,200 persons were lost, a note of good cheer came from the ocean ways by wireless between one and two o'clock this morning.

It was in the shape of a wireless message from the White Star liner 'Olympic,' one of the vessels hovering near the scene of the disaster, flashing the news that 866 of the Titanic's' passengers, mostly women and children, were being brought to port by the Cunard liner 'Carpathia.' Other messages later brought confirmatory tidings.

First reports were that the 'Carpathia' had saved but 675 persons. The new figures reduced the list of those for whose fate fear was felt by more than 200, and, as seems probable, practically all those saved were passengers it would appear that all but approximately 450 of the vessels' passengers are accounted for. A partial list of the survivors received from the 'Carpathia' includes the names of many women of prominence who were on the steamer.

DESPERATE CALLS OF 'TITANIC' FOR HELP.

After the first desperate calls of the 'Titanic' for help had been sent flying through space and brought steamers for hundreds of miles around speeding to the scene, what seems to have been an impenetrable wall of silence was raised between her and the anxious world. The giant liner, so far as last night's advices appear, went to her fate without so much as a whisper of what must have been the scenes of terrific tragedy being enacted on her decks. In the lack of even a line from a survivor, imagination pauses before even trying to conjecture what passed as the inevitable became known, and it was seen that of the more than 2,000 human lives with which she was freighted there could be hope of saving, as it appears, far less than half.

Other than the early news last evening that 675 persons, largely women and children, had been rescued from the liner's boats by the Cunarder 'Carpathia,' more than six hours of the night passed without a word as to the fate of the remainder of those who were on board her at the time of the fateful crash.

Along the entire Atlantic coast wireless apparatus was attuned to catch from any source the slightest whisper of hope that possibly on board one of the many steamships which rushed to the assistance of the stricken Titan of the seas were other survivors of the sunken vessel. But from none of the ships reported to be at or near the scene of what, viewed in the light of the probabilities, may be recorded as the world's greatest marine horror, came the slightest syllable of encouragement to the anxious waiting world until news of the addition of more than two hundred to the number of those saved by the 'Carpathia' brought decided encouragement.

ANXIETY DEEPENED AND DESPAIR CAME.

Early last night there was hope that any moment might bring word of cheer. But anxiety deepened and many friends and relatives of those who sailed on the 'Titanic' began to despair as hour after hour passed and the night grew old without word from either of the Allan liners, 'Parisian' or 'Virginian,' believed to be, with the exception of the 'Carpathia,' the vessels nearest the 'Titanic's' ocean burial place when she made her fateful plunge.

As the 'Titanic' sank before 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was not hoped during the day that the 'Virginian' could reach the scene before 10 a.m. at the earliest, while the 'Parisian' was said to be some distance further away, it was feared even by the White Star officials, trying their best to calculate differently and yet accurately, that they would not have reached the scene in time to be of service.

The steamer 'Virginian' was finally heard from at 2.15 o'clock this morning. She did not report the presence of any survivors on board, the message from her stating that she would bring to St. John's, Nfld., such survivors of the 'Titanic' as she 'may rescue.' The fact that the 'Virginian' was to go out of her course to put into St. John's on her voyage to Liverpool was taken as a favorable indication, arousing the hope that after all she might have picked up some of the victims of the wreck and was bringing them to port.

'TITANIC' BURIED TWO MILES BENEATH SURFACE.

The 'Titanic' herself lies buried two miles beneath the ocean's surface, midway between Sable Island and Cape Race. Her position when she struck the iceberg was given as latitude 41.46 north, longitude 50.14 west. According to the 'Carpathia's' advices, the liner, which struck the iceberg at 10.25 o'clock Sunday night, sank at 2.20 o'clock Monday morning, nearly four hours later in the latitude 41.16 north, longitude 50.14 west, or not more than half a degree south of the point where the collision occurred. It seems improbable from this that the liner after the accident made much headway under her own steam.

WERE 2,100 PEOPLE ON THE LINER.

It seems established that there were about 2,100 persons on the liner. This was the estimate of the line officials in New York, who gave the number of passengers as 1,320, the remainder of 860 making up the crew.

PEOPLE FRANTIC.

New York Offices Crowded with Relatives.

New York, April 15.—News of the probable terrible loss of life in the sinking of the 'Titanic' was limited in its circulation in the early evening, but by nine o'clock it had brought a great crowd of persons to the White Star line offices near the foot of Broadway. Women were in tears, and men were frantic after their plea for assuring news was met with the frank admission that very little was known of the fate of passengers who were not in the first or second cabin.

All of the White Star line officials and subordinates available were on duty at the offices and planned to make a night of it under siege by reporters, relatives of passengers and others.

By midnight Bowling Green, in front of the White Star line offices, was the parking place of a large number of automobiles of prominent residents of the city, who had driven down town for first hand information. Wealth and society rubbed elbows with poverty in the crowd that besieged the steamship line officials, and both classes were in deep grief.

There were many instances of fashionably gowned women going into hysterics when the hopeful reports of the afternoon were blasted with the news that only 675 persons had probably been saved.

Vincent Astor, only son of Colonel John Jacob Astor, accompanied by A. J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, and Col. Astora' secretary, were among the crowd at the offices and left with tears in their eyes after a fifteen-minutes conference with Vice-President Franklin. Relatives of Isidor Straus and a number of other prominent passengers had similar conferences with Mr. Franklin and came away with the same dejection.

FALSE HOPES.

London Believed All Saved, as Papers Reported.

London, April 16.—Some of the London newspapers went to press this morning under the belief that all aboard the 'Titanic' were safe and that the vessel was proceeding for Halifax. These in editorials congratulate all concerned that man's inventive genius has reduced the perils of a sea voyage to a minimum.

Later despatches recording the sinking of the 'Titanic' with loss of life appear only in the very latest editions and the horrible extent of the disaster will not become known to the British public generally until much later in the day.

All news on the subject still comes exclusively from New York. No wireless communication appears to have been established with this side. A despatch just received from Liverpool says that the White Star officials have received information from the 'Olympic' of the sinking of the 'Titanic' and of the saving of many of the passengers and crew, and adds that the offices of the company are besieged by friends of the passengers making inquiries.

Writing under the impression that the 'Titanic' was saved, the newspapers call attention to the absence of any drydock on the American seaboard large enough to accommodate such a vessel, and also to the coincidence of accidents happening to the sister ships 'Olympic' and 'Titanic.' Exciting scenes were witnessed at Lloyd's underwriting rooms yesterday. Insurance losses in the last six months have been unparalleled in the history of Lloyds in liners of the biggest class. Since the 'Olympic' collision both the 'Delhi' and 'Oceana' have been wrecked, and now comes the disaster to the 'Titanic.' When business opened there was a rush to reinsure. Fifty guineas per-cent was charged and this rapidly rose to sixty, but later dropped to 25 on the news that the 'Titanic' was being towed to Halifax.

It is understood that there was no specie aboard the liner, but large insurances had been written on diamonds and other valuables in her cargo.

PLAUSIBLE THEORY.

That Iceberg Caused Disaster by Tremendous Suction.

London, April 16.— Up to 3.30 o'clock this morning the White Star officials at Liverpool had no further news concerning the 'Titanic.' Brief wireless messages from Cape Race have been received, but they are identical with those from New York.

Practically all of the 'Titanic's' crew belong to Southampton, where the greatest anxiety prevails as to their fate.

Interviews are published here, with experts relative to the possible cause of the disaster. Considerable attention is called to the question as to whether it was possible that suction could have had anything to do with it, and it is pointed out that this question came up in the inquiry into the 'Olympic'-'Hawke' collision. It is considered by some not impossible that the effect of the suction near an iceberg might be to draw the vessel out of her course.

Sir Ernest H. Shackleton points out that the scene of the 'Titanic' disaster was fourteen miles south of the supposed possible range of ice fields.

Sir William White, the famous naval constructor, considers that there can be no question of suction in the case of the 'Titanic,' because such a suction, he says, depends upon relative speeds, and an iceberg is almost stationary. He thinks that the 'Titanic' simply struck an iceberg.

MESSAGE FROM 'VIRGINIAN'

Steaming for St. John's With Any Survivors Picked Up.

St. John's, Nfld., April 15.—The steamer 'Virginian' will proceed after daylight to-morrow morning for this port, bringing such survivors of the steamer 'Titanic' as she may be able to rescue, according to wireless advices received here late to-night. These advices did not clear up the uncertain point as to whether or not the 'Virginian' had on board any of the passengers or crew of the 'Titanic.' The message was taken as indicating in the words 'Which she may rescue,' that there were no survivors aboard at the time.

The only information received here to-night regarding the 'Titanic' disaster was that the 'Carpathia' had 675 persons on board, including passengers and some of the crew, and was proceeding to New York with them.

The steamers 'Parisian' and 'Virginian' were reported searching for others of the 'Titanic's' people. The 'Virginian' was to give up her search after daylight, and proceed here on her way to Liverpool. Being a mail boat, she is forced to make the utmost haste to her destination.

PASSENGERS INCLUDE C. M. HAYS AND W. T. STEAD.

The White Star liner Titanic, the largest vessel afloat, left Southampton on April 10 on her maiden voyage for New York. When she left Southampton she had about 1,300 passengers on board, of whom 350 were in the first cabin. Among these latter are F. D. Millet, the artist and president of the Consolidated American Academy at Rome; Major Archibald Butt, military aide to President Taft; C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Railway; J. Bruce Ismay, chairman and managing director of the White Star line; Henry B. Harris, the American theatrical manager; W. T. Stead, who is due to speak at the peace Conference in Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 21; Mrs. Isalor Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Didener, Benjamin Guggenheim, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Widener.

REPORTED SAFE

Cape Race, Nfld., April 15.—Following is a partial list of the first-class passengers who were rescued from the 'Titanic':

Mrs. Edward W. Appleton.
Mrs. Rose Abbott.
Miss G. M. Burns.
Miss D. D. Cassebere.
Mrs. William McLarke.
Mrs. B. Chibnaco.
Miss E. G. Crossbie.
Miss H. E. Crossbie.
Miss Jean Hippach.
Mrs. Henry B. Harris. (Wireless version, Mrs. L. Y. B. Harris).
Mrs. Alex. Halverson.
Miss Margaret Hays.
Mr. Bruce Ismay.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kimberley.
Mr. F. A. Kenyman.
Miss Emile Kenchen.
Miss G. F. Longley.
Mrs. A. F. Leder.
Miss Bertha Lavory.
Mrs. Ernest Lives.
Mrs. Susan P. Rogerson.
Miss Emily B. Rogerson.
Mrs. Arthur Rogerson.
Master Allison and nurse, Miss K. T. Andrews.
Miss Nanette Panhart.
Miss E. W. Allen.
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bishop.
Mr. H. Blank.
Miss A. Bassina.
Mrs. James Baxter.
Mr. George A. Bayton.
Miss C. Bonned.
Miss Ruth Taussig.
Miss Ella Thor.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Taylor.
Gilbert M. Tucker.
Mr. J. B. Thayer.
Mr. John Rogerson (probably Ryerson).
Mrs. M. Rothschild.
Miss Madelein Newell.
Mrs. Marjorie Newell.
Mrs. Helen W. Newson.
Mr. Fiennad Omond.
Mr. E. C. Ostby.
Mrs. Mammam J. Renago.
Mlle. Olivia.
Mrs. William Buckell.
Mrs. Carl H. Behrd.
Miss Dessette.
Mr. A. H. Barkworth.
Mr. H. B. Steffason.
Mrs. Elsie Bowerman.
Mrs. D. W. Marvin.
Mr. Philip Emock.
Mr. James Googht.
Miss Ruberta Maimy.
Mr. Pierre Marschal.
Mrs. W. E. Minarhan.
Miss Appie Ranelt.
Miss Monahan.
Major Arthur Peuchen.
Miss Edith Rosenbaum.
Mrs. George Rhefms.
Mrs. George M. Stone.
Miss Emma Seagesser.
Mr. Frederick Selard.
Miss E. W. Shutter.
William T. Sleper.
Mrs. Frederick Jowel Swift.
Mrs. Paul Schabert.
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Spedden.
Max Stahelin.
Colonel Alfonso Simonius.
Mrs. Lucien T. Smith.
Mrs. Walter P. Stephenson.
Abraham Solomon.
Mrs. John Jacob Astor and maid.
Miss Margaret Frolicher.
Mrs. Jacques E. Eutrelle.
Colonel Archibald Gracie.
Mrs. William Graham.
Miss Margaret R. Graham.
Mr. Graham.
Miss Lucille Carter.
Master William Carter.
Mrs. Churchill Cardell.
Mr. E. P. Calderhead.
THREE. dfvessegstera
Mrs. Victorine Chandason.
Miss Robert O'Connell (probably Mrs. R. C. Cornell).
Mrs. Turrell Cavendish and maid.
Mrs. H. F. Chaffee.
Mr. Thomas Cardeza.
Mrs. J. W. Cardeza.
Mrs. J. B. Cummings.
Mr. Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. H. E. Stengel.
Mrs. W. A. Spencer and maid
Robert Douglass Sheddell.
Mr. and Mrs. John Snyder.
Mr. Adolph Saalfield.
R. S. Silverthorn.
Miss Augusta Serepeca.
Miss Alice Fortune
Mrs. Mark Fortune.
Miss Mabel Fortune.
Henry W. Frauenthal.
Mrs. Frauenthal.
Mr. T. G. Frauenthal.
Mrs T. G. Frauenthal.
Mlle. Haussig.
Mrs. J. M. Brown.
Miss G. C. Bowen.
Howard B. Case.
Mr. and Mrs R. L. Beckwith.
Mrs. F. M. Warner.
Miss Helen A. Wilson.
Miss Wallard.
Miss Mary Wicks.
Mrs. George D. Widener and maid.
Miss Mary Clines.
Mrs. Singrid Lindstrom.
Mr. Gustave J. Lesueur.
Miss Georgietta Amadill.
Madame Melicard.
Mrs. Tucker and maid.
Mrs. J. B. Thayer.
Mr. J. B. Thayer, jr
Mr H. Woolmer.
Miss Anna Ward
Mr. R. M. William.
Mrs. J. Steward White.
Miss Marie Young.
Mrs. Thomas Potter, jr.
Mrs. Edna S. Roberts.
Countess of Rethes.
Mr. C. Rolmane.
Mrs. Jacob P. ——— (word missing).

The above list was received by wireless at Cape Race station from the steamer 'Carpathia.' In spellings and initials it does not correspond with the list as cabled from London to-day.

Boston, April 15. — Among the names of survivors of the 'Titanic' picked up by wireless from the steamer 'Carpathia' here to-night were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. L. Henry.
Mrs. W. A. Hooper.
Mr. Mile.
Mr. J. Flynn.
Miss Alice Fortune.
Mrs. Robert Douglas.
Miss Hilda Slayter.
Mrs. P. Smith.
Mrs. Braham.
Miss Lucile Carter.
Mr. William Carter.
Miss Roberts.
Miss Cummings.
Mrs. Florence Mare.
Miss Alice Phillips.
Mrs. Paula Mange.
Miss Rosie ——.
Mrs. Jane ——.
Miss Phyllis O. ——.
Miss Bertha ——.
(Last four names were missed.)

New York, April 15.—There was speculation here after the receipt of the incomplete list of the survivors as to whether or not the first names which first came through, 'Mrs. Jacob P.,' with the next word missing, was not probably Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

PROBABLY NO LOSS OF LIFE, THOUGHT MR. HANNAH

Mr. Geo Hannah, of the Allan Line, stated to a 'Witness' reporter this morning, that although the accident which had occurred to the 'Titanic' was a most serious one, it was probable that as the weather was fair and the great steamer was well provided with life boats that no less of life might occur. Mr. Hannah stated that the fact that the bow of the steamer was sinking did not necessarily mean that a head on collision had occurred, but if so the crew and the steerage passengers in the bow of the steamer would have been the ones to suffer.

OTHER INSTANCES OF COLLISIONS WITH ICEBERGS.

Mr. Hannah then mentioned the steamer 'Africa,' of the Cunard line, which struck an iceberg and put safely into St. Johns, N. F. in a crippled condition also the steamer 'Arizona,' of the Guion line, which, about 30 years ago, when a new vessel ran full speed into an iceberg, but was also able to put into St. John's Newfoundland. The 'Edinburgh' and the 'City of Berlin' also fared fortunately in this respect. On the other hand Mr. Hannah recalled the 'City of Glasgow,' the 'City of Boston' and the 'President' which sailed away, but were never heard from, probably sunk in collision with icebergs. All these cases, however, occurred before the blessed invention of the Marconi method of sending messages.

Mr. Hannah stated that the 'Titanic' was probably the finest equipped vessel afloat, and that with her present number of passengers, provided calm weather continued, she should be able to put all her passengers and crew into the boats, but this would take some time, and with a large number of passengers and large crew confusion might occur. The last signals which were received from the 'Titanic' which were blurred and cut off, he said were ominous. He stated that it was also unfortunate that the collision had occurred at night, as the vessel might have been in darkness some time as a result.

SISTER SHIP 'OLYMPIC' HAD TWO ACCIDENTS.

The 'Titanic's' sister ship, the 'Olympic,' has suffered accidents on two ocasions since she was built. There was the collision withm H.M.S. 'Hawke' last September, which is still engaging the attention of the courts of law on the other side, and then only this year she struck some submerged wreckage which broke a blade of one of her propellers and necessitated her going into drydock at Belfast.

SUCTION OF THE 'TITANIC' CAUSED MISHAP IN STRAIT

On leaving Southampton last Wednesday the 'Titanic' had a rather exciting moment while proceeding down Southampton water. Passing the White Star liner 'Oceanic' and the American liner 'New York,' which were berthed alongside one another, the suction of the 'Titanic's' triple screws dragged the 'New York' from her moorings and seven of that vessel's stern ropes parted. The stern of the 'New York' swung into mid stream and narrowly escaped striking the 'Titanic,' which had to stop until the 'New York' was towed to a safer berth.

'EMPRESS OF BRITAIN' ENCOUNTERED ICE FIELD.

Liverpool, April 15. — The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company's liner 'Empress of Britain,' which left St. John, N.B., on April 5, arrived here today, and reports having encountered an ice field of a hundred miles in extent when three days out from Halifax.

GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS OF WORLD'S LARGEST LINER

The 'Titanic,' which is a sister ship of the 'Olympic,' was only put into service this month after being built at Belfast. She is 882 1-2 feet long, 92 1-2 feet broad, 45,000 tons register, 66,000 tons displacement, with a height from keel to top of funnels of 175 feet. She is fitted with elevators, private promenade decks, Turkish baths, squash racket courts, verandah café and palm gardens, gymnasium and other novel features. She is a triple screw steamer, with 50,000 h.p. engines and could travel at a speed of 21 knots. Her crew numbers 890.

The 'Titanic' is divided into thirty-eight water-tight compartments, so no matter how severely damaged the 'Titanic' may be from her impact with the iceberg, she would be able to keep afloat until the 'Virginian' reaches her. The distance from Halifax to Cape Race is 463 miles, which is more than an average day's run for even such a fast boat as the 'Virginian,' and as she was only fourteen hours out, it is certain her distance from Cape Race, though comparatively little for a Marconigram to be sent, must actually have been by no means inconsiderable.

THE WIRELESS OPERATOR.

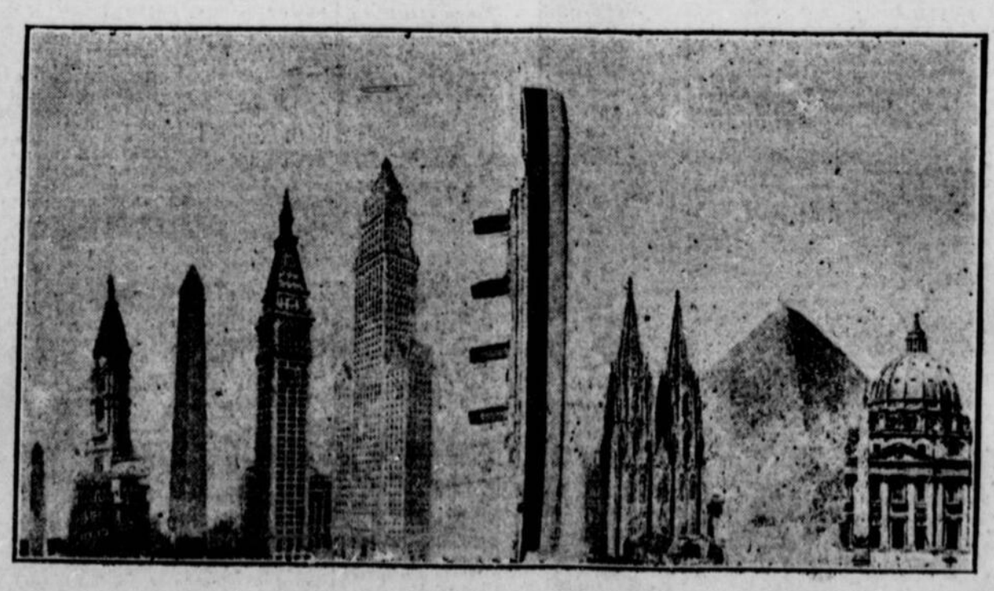
New York, April 15.—The wireless operator on the 'Titanic,' who sent out the C. Q. D. when she struck the iceberg, is J. G. Phillips, formerly employed as a wireless operator on James Gordon Bennett's yacht. Later he worked on the steamship 'Oceanic,' from which he was transferred to the new 'Titanic.'

SCULPTOR ON 'TITANIC.'

Quebec, April 15.—Amongst the passengers on the 'Titanic' is Mr. Paul Chevre, the Parisian sculptor, who was coming to attend the inauguration of his work, the Mercier monument, erected in front of the Quebec Parliament buildings.

(See Also Page 2.)

THE 'TITANTIC' COMPARED WITH WORLD'S HIGH BUILDINGS



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

THE 'TITANIC' IS 882½ FEET LONG, 92½ FEET BROAD, 45,000 TONS.

1. Bunker Hill Monument, Boston, 221 feet high. 2. Public Buildings, Philadelphia, 534 feet high. 3. Washington Monument, Washington, 555 feet high. 4. Metropolitan Tower, New York, 700 feet high. 5. New Woolworth Building, New York, 750 feet high. 6. White Star Line's Triple Screw Steamers 'OLYMPIC' and 'TITANIC' 882 1-2 feet long. 7. Cologne Cathedral, Cologne, Germany, 516 feet high. 8. Grand Pyramid, Gizeh, Africa, 451 feet high. 9. St. Peter's Church, Rome, Italy, 448 feet high.

HIS HAT IS STILL IN THE RING

Col. Roosevelt Tells the Central West that He is Out for the Nomination

Lafayette, Ind., April 9. — All day long Col. Roosevelt fought as hard as he could fight for victory in to-day's presidential primary in Illinois. In his opinion, as he expressed it, the result of the fight will be of first importance in determining the outcome of his whole campaign. When it was all over and the Colonel was ready to board his train to pass out of the state, he said:

'My hat is in the ring, and it is going to stay in the ring.'

In one of his speeches yesterday he said:

'We look to Illinois to set the keynote of this campaign. Illinois stands in the most important position of any state in this campaign.'

In some other states, he said, his supporters had been defeated by unfair tactics of federal office holders and by other methods which he characterized as improper. Referring to the presidential primary to be held to-day in Illinois, he said:

'If you are against me in a fair vote I shall have nothing to say; but if you are for me and the bosses record you as against me, I shall have a great deal to say.'

Col. Roosevelt handled his opponents without gloves yesterday. He assailed Congressman McKinley, campaign manager for President Taft, in a speech in Mr. McKinley's own district, and put himself on record as opposed to President Taft in regard to reciprocity. He repeated his broadside against Senator Lorimer and paid his respects once more to the country's multi-millionaires and the heads of corporations, saying it would be for their own good to follow the policies he advocated.

The Colonel made nearly a dozen fighting speeches. The day's run took him not only through the district of Congressman McKinley, but also that of former Speaker Cannon and he delivered a speech a few blocks from Mr. Cannon's dwelling in Danville, Ill.

He also made addresses at Clinton, Decatur, Sullivan, Mattoon, Tuscoth, and Urbana. After leaving the state he made several speeches in Indiana.

DENOUNCES RECIPROCITY.

To a large crowd in the Opera House at Decatur, the Colonel made one of the most vigorous speeches of his campaign.

'I see that Mr. McKinley's people,' said he, 'have been sending among the farmers statements about reciprocity. My desire was to support the administration on every point where I possibly could, and at first I supposed that the reciprocity agreement was one upon which I could support it and was glad to do so. I have looked into it carefully and under no circumstances, as far as I have any power, will I ever sanction the reintroduction of such an agreement.

'I am perfectly willing, and I am sure I speak for the farmers, when I say it, that the farmers should pay their fair share, but they are not to be required to pay everything for an agreement like that.

'And in any future tariff agreement I wish to see it made as a square deal in the interest of all.'

The Colonel then turned to the subject of corporation control, and declared that if the rich men of the country were wise they would support the policies which he advocated.

'When I seek to remove the causes of justifiable complaint, of justifiable discontent with the men of great fortune, I am doing them the greatest possible service, because I am seeking to have this country put on a basis in which their children can live comfortably, and they won't be able to live comfortably if the bulk of the people feel a sullen hostility and rancor and feel they are being maltreated and ground down.'

The Colonel brought out a shout of laughter when he introduced a new figure of speech. Speaking of the canal, he said:

'Somebody asked me why I did not get an agreement with Colombia. They might just as well ask me why I do not nail cranberry jelly to the wall. It would not be my fault or the fault of the nail, it would be the fault of the jelly.'

TAFT AGAIN.

Alexandria, La., April 9.—Six Taft delegates from the state at large, instructed to vote as a unit for the President as long as his name is before the Chicago convention, were elected at the Louisiana Republican States Convention, controlled by the Hebert-Loiselle faction, here yesterday. Several negroes who declared they were delegates were not seated. A sergeant of the Alexandria police force was stationed at the door of the theatre where the convention was in session and instructed to admit no negroes. He said his instructions came from Sergeant-at-Arms Cambon. The negroes had an informal conference outside. All the negroes said they came here instructed for Taft.

After the convention adjourned, John L. Rogers, who headed the negro delegation from Caddo Parish, declared his constituents would send a rival delegation to Chicago from the fourth district of Louisiana instructed for Roosevelt.

Greensburg, Pa., April 10.—'We slugged them over the ropes.' This was Theodore Roosevelt's comment to-day upon his victory in the Illinois primaries of yesterday. The colonel was in high spirits over the news from Chicago.

The first speech of Col. Roosevelt in his two days' tour through Pennsylvania was at Jeannette. 'I want to see Pennsylvania do on Saturday what Illinois did yesterday and declare for the people against the politicians,' he said.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 9.—'No more scandalous abuse of federal patronage has ever been seen than we have seen here in the last two months,' said Col. Roosevelt, in referring to the government service in a speech here to-night.

Col. Roosevelt charged that the National Taft Bureau was making an effort to debauch the forest service, and said that it was impossible that the bureau could be acting 'Without the cordial support and approval of the administration.' He also asserted that in Kentucky postmasters, according to advices which had reached him from Edward O. Rear, former chief justice of that state, had been 'engaged in the lowest kind of election frauds.'

ILLINOIS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Chicago, April 10. — Roosevelt beat Taft by 20,000 in this city and in most of the other counties by 3 to 1 in to-day's primaries. Champ Clark is leading Wilson by nearly 100,000 in Chicago and 3 to 1 in other counties.

VERMONT DELEGATION DIVIDED.

Montpelier, Vt., April 9. — Half the Vermont delegates to the Chicago Republican convention were chosen to-day and Taft and Roosevelt supporters split even in the struggle for control. The delegation will be completed to-morrow at the state convention with the choice of the four delegates at large. The Taft delegates were elected in the first district by a majority of 78, while Roosevelt men won in the second district by a margin of 30 votes.

BOTH CLAIM MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., April 9.—Both Taft and Roosevelt forces are claiming victory in the Republican state convention to be held in Bay City Thursday, and each faction is expected to put up a determined fight to sustain its contention. The Taft men to-day claim 851 of the 1,312 delegates to the convention. The Roosevelt followers insist that they have 650 delegates pledged to their cause, and with the delegation of 192 from Wayne county, a total of 842. The Taft forces are contesting the Roosevelt delegation from Wayne and have their own delegation of 192 representing the county. The state leaders of the opposing factions left for Bay City to-night.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 10.—Across the state of Pennsylvania, from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, Col. Roosevelt went, campaigning to-day, making his appeals for support at the primaries on Saturday. It was the liveliest day of his campaign thus far. In no other state which he has traversed since he began his fight has he found the crowds so large and demonstrative.

Wherever he spoke Col. Roosevelt asked the people to do on Saturday what Illinois did yesterday.

'We slugged them over the ropes in Illinois,' he said, 'and I want to see them take the count in Pennsylvania.'

The Colonel referred for the first time to his view upon the outcome of the fight.

'If, as I believe we will,' he said, 'we win in this fight, I want you to remember that our success must be made to turn for social and industrial justice.'

'After what I have seen yesterday and to-day,' he said, at another time, 'I believe that on Saturday Pennsylvania will do what Illinois did yesterday.'

In his address here to-night, Colonel Roosevelt made a detailed exposition of the theories which he has propounded in regard to the courts. He again directed severe criticism against Joseph Choate, John G. Milburn, and the other New York lawyers, who have formed an association to combat his ideas. He said that these men, whom he termed 'embattled attorneys for the defence of special privileges,' in taking the position they do, 'nakedly champion vested wrong.'

He declared that they 'are standing cheek by jowl with our worst representatives in politics when they seek to keep the courts in the grasp of privilege and the politicians.

NOT IMPOSED BY HEAVEN.

'These worthy gentlemen,' he added, 'speak as if the judges were somehow imposed on us by Heaven, and were responsible only to Heaven.'

Later Colonel Roosevelt brought in the name of President Taft. He asserted that this country would not be a good place to live in 'if we permit our Government to be twisted away from its original purposes and to become a Government such as Mr. Taft, Mr. Choate, Mr. Lorimer, Mr. Milburn, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Guggenheim and their allies wish to make it—a government by corporation attorneys on the beach and off the bench.'

As Colonel Roosevelt was whisked across the state he found crowds at the large points of such size that many of them were unable to get within earshot. In Johnstown, Altoona, Harisburg and Lancaster, the best vantage points were thronged so that the streets were almost impassable. When he reached Philadelphia another throng was waiting for him. Four hundred policemen lined the streets to keep back the crowds along the three squares from the station to the hotel. The Metropolitan Opera House, in which he spoke to-night, was filled an hour before the Colonel's arrival, and the street in front of the building was filled with a jostling crowd. After completing his main speech Col. Roosevelt went to Labor Lyceum Hall in Kensington, the northeastern section of the city, where he received an enthusiastic welcome.

Col. Roosevelt was accompanied on his trip to-day by a train load of his supporters, who represented every section of the state. Father Curran, of Wilkesbarre, an old friend of the Colonel, who is best known for his work among the coal miners, made part of the trip.

VERMONT DIVIDED.

Montpelier, Vt., April 11.—Of the eight Vermont delegates to the Chicago convention of the Republican party, two district delegates will go instructed for Taft and two for Roosevelt. The four delegates at large are unpledged, although the state convention yesterday endorsed President Taft's administration, and all four delegates expressed a personal desire for his renomination.

Two of the delegates were chosen without opposition, and the other two after spirited contest between Taft and Roosevelt forces, in which the Taft majorities were 54 and 53 respectively.

WHO WILL GET MICHIGAN.

Bay City, Mich., April 11.—A bitter fight between Taft and Roosevelt forces for control of the Republican State Convention to-day started actively last night at a special meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, attended by 17 out of 24 members, at which Robert A. Shields, of Houghton, acted as chairman.

By a vote of 14 to 3, in the absence of Chairman Frank Knox, who declared the meeting illegal, members of the committee voted to unseat former Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, of Detroit, a Roosevelt leader, as temporary chairman of the convention. The meeting then took up the question of contested delegates to the state convention and voted to seat Taft delegations as against Roosevelt delegations, from Detroit and Battle Creek.

MAINE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Bangor, Me., April 11.— At the state convention yesterday the four Roosevelt candidates for delegates at large were elected by a vote of 729 to 497 for Taft. They are Merrill N. Drew, Portland; A. E. Stearns, Rumford; Charles S. Hinchborn, Augusta, and H. P. Gardner, of Patten. While instructed by the convention, they are pledged to support Theodore Roosevelt. The delegates from the fourth district were instructed for Roosevelt, while the others, though uninstructed, are pledged to the Colonel.

ONE FOR MR. TAFT.

Chicago, April 11.— President Taft carried at least one district in yesterday's presidential reference primary in Illinois. It is the fifth Chicago district. This was definitely established from figures compiled from returns last night. There will be two delegates from each of the 25 districts in the state and eight delegates at large, and Col. Roosevelt's supporters say that he will have 56 delegates from Illinois to the Republican National Convention.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 14.— Col. Roosevelt's sweeping victory in Pensylvania at Saturday's primary election kept growing to-day as the returns continued to come in.

Incomplete returns from every district give the former president 65 of the state's 76 delegates in the Republican National Convention. The Rosevelt supporters are claiming 67 and later returns may carry the figure to that total. Col. Roosevelt won 53 of the 64 district national delegates, and his followers elected enough delegates to the state convention to give them control of that body. The state convention will name 12 delegates at large.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, who had no organized opposition, will have 74 of the 76 delegates from Pensylvania in the Democratic National Convention. In the eleventh Congressional district the two Democratic national delegates elected are favorable to Governor Judson Harmon, but they are not pledged.

Politicians look upon the triumph of Col. Roosevelt with astonishment. The supporters of the former president were without a state organization or without an organization in many of the 32 Congressional districts.

The regular Republican organization headed by United States Senator Boies Penrose, which has withstood the fury of many a political storm, received a crushing defeat in the loss of control of the state convention. It is the first time in the present generation that it has lost control of that body.

SUPPORTED BY ANTHRACITE WORKERS.

The significance of the Roosevelt victory can be realized when it is remembered that the delegates in control of the state convention have the power to select the state chairman and under the party rules, the delegation to the national convention elected the national committeeman. At present Senator Penrose holds both positions.

The vote polled was light. In some districts it did not go much over 50 percent of the total vote cast at the last general election. Col. Roosevelt received his heaviest vote from the reform element of the state represented by the Keystone party, which since it was organized about two years ago, has opposed the regular Republicans at every election and succeeded in electing a reform mayor in Philadelphia last year.

Another element of strength of the Roosevelt orces waf the 170,000 idle anthracite miners in the northeastern counties of the state, where the former president ran strong.

In Philadelphia President Taft's adherents captured three of the six districts and split the delegation in another, giving the President seven delegates to Roosevelt's five. Among those who escaped the Roosevelt storm were John Wannamaker and E. T. Stotesbury, who were elected as Taft delegates in the second district. Elgar F. Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, a Taft delegate, went down to defeat, but William D. Lewis, dean of the law department of the University, was a Roosevelt winner.

In the Congressional district where Gifford Pinchot has his home, the Rooseyelt national delegates won, but Mr. Pinchot's home county, Pike, sent a Taft delegate to the state convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Governor Wilson had an easy time of it in winning 74 of the 76 delegates to the Baltimore convention. At present there are two democratic state organizations in Pennsylvania, and each has endorsed the New Jersey Governor for president. There were a few scattered delegates who favored Champ Clark, and in three districts three delegates in favor of Harmon. The two Harmen delegates appear to have won, but they are not instructed.

Figures at hand indicate that the 're-organized' Democratic faction, headed by George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, and Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer, had elected a majority of their delegates in opposition to the regular organization, headed by James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg.

The Democratic members of Congress who came up for re-nomination were generally successful, but there were a number of surprises in the ranks of the Republicans. One of these was the defeat of Reuben O. Moon, in one of the Philadelphia districts, by an independent Republican. In Pittsburg John Dalzell, long a member of the National House, is not sure of being returned, according to the latest returns. He is opposed by M. Clyde Kelly, a prominent Independent in the last Legislature.

Loss of Appetite

Is loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a forerunner of prostrating disease.

It is serious and especially so to people that must keep up and doing or get behindhand.

The best medicine to take for it is the great constitutional remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system.

Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses One Dollar.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IS RENEWED

Understanding Between Three Nations Believed to be of Recent Date.

New York, April 11.—A cable from Berlin says: It may be stated on high official authority that an 'understanding in principle,' which insures the prolongation of 'Bismarck's masterpiece,' the Triple Alliance, for another term of years, has now been arrived at between the German, Austro-Hungarian and Italian Governments.

'There is reason to believe that this understanding is of comparatively recent date, and that the Emperor's meeting with the King of Italy at the end of March was not definitely decided upon until the pour-parlers between the allied governments had led to the result mentioned.

While the statesmen of the powers in the Triple Alliance since the last renewal have never ceased to extol its virtues, their utterances have been regarded in Germany as more or less in the nature of lip service. Italy, at any rate, has been freely accused in this country of 'disloyalty' in recent years in favor of France and Great Britain, especially during the Balkan and Moroccan crisis.

The view repeatedly found expression that the alliance for all reliable purposes had become a purely German-Austrian affair. Many astute politicians doubted whether it would survive the Tripolitan war, in which Germany's sympathy has been so outspokenly on the side of her ally's enemy.

The current number of a prominent review, the 'Suddeutsche Monatshefte,' under the title, 'The Renewal of the Triple Alliance a Crime,' contains a characteristically savage attack on the value of the Italian partnership, in responsible Italian quarters such polemics as 'spectator germanicus' indulges in the 'Monatschefte,' are described as 'utterly futile,' inasmuch as the renewal of the alliance is already practically a 'fait accompli.'

'Die Post,' commenting on the 'Monatschefte's' article, declares that Germany must impose as a condition for Italy's continued membership of the alliance the strengthening of her armaments, especially at sea, 'in order that she may be more independent of English and French guns.

HENRI BRISSON PASSES AWAY

Was Unsuccessful Candidate for French Presidency

Paris, April 14. — Henri Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, died to-day. He was born at Bourges, July 31, 1835.

M. Brisson was taken ill on Wednesday with an intestinal disorder to which he had been long subject. His condition was not thought to be serious at first, but on Saturday he became sudenly worse. It was then realized that there was very little hope for the recovery of the patient, whose weakened condition made an operation impossible. He sank rapidly and died on Sunday morning.

The news of M. Brisson's death was received with great regret throughout France. A host of politicians, diplomats and prominent literary and scientific men called at the Palais Bourbon to sign the register. President Faillieres went in person to express his sympathy to the family. The funeral will be a national ceremony, arrangements for which will be made at a meeting of the Cabinet Tuesday.

MANY TIMES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Henri Brisson was on several occasions defeated in the election for the presidency of the republic. In 1894 he stood second in the poll, receiving 195 votes to M. Casimir-Perier's 451. He was first elected as representative of the Seine in the Assembly in 1871, having been prior to that deputy-mayor of Paris. At the general elections in February, 1876, he was elected for the Tenth Arrondissement of Paris to the new Chamber. He was elected vice-president three years later and was named president of the Budget Commission. He succeeded M. Gambetta as president of the Chamber in 1881, and accepted the office of premier on the fall of the Ferry Cabinet in 1885, but after a few months gave place to M. de Freycinet.

In the elections of 1889 he was the only Republican candidate elected in Paris, on the first ballot. For many years his republicanism was of a Spartan nature. He lived in a bare flat that the Iron Duke would have admired. He was never known to take a cab, always riding on the outside of omnibuses. He was the living embodiment in France of what has been called the Non-Conformist conscience. His special mission was to preside over commissions of enquiry, especially when scandals were to be investigated, with inflexible severity.

THE LATE MR. JOHN BEATTY.

At the ripe old age of eighty-five years, Mr. John Beatty died on April 10th, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Mattinson, Westmount. Mr. Beatty had been lying very ill for some time, and his advanced years left little hope of recovery, so that the announcement of his death occasioned no surprise.

Mr. Beatty belonged to the rapidly thinning ranks of the pioneers who came to Canada over half a century ago from the North of Ireland, and whose sturdy characters and unceasing activities laid the foundation of the Canadian nation, and were largely instrumental in developing Montreal. He was born in Enniskillen, Fermanagh, on March 10, 1828. When he grew to boyhood he was apprenticed to his uncle who published the 'Enniskillen Expositor' and the 'Fermanagh Impartial Reporter.' There he learned the printer's trade, and later, married. In 1852, soon after his marriage, he and his bride sailed for Canada on a sailing ship. A tedious voyage requiring six weeks, brought them to Montreal. In the printing office of Mr. John C. Beckett, he secured a position as foreman, taking entire charge of the printing of the 'Witness.' Later when the 'Witness' established its own printing plant, Mr. Beatty became the manager of its office. In the 'Witness' of June 9, 1910, there appeared the following telegram addressed to Mr. J. R. Dougall which suggested the intimate association of Mr. Beatty with the proprietor of the journal: 'Midland, Ont., June 9, 1910. I greet you. Fifty years ago (Gavazzi Riot Day) I took charge of the 'Witness' office with six others, including the founder. John Beatty.'

He had resided in St. Lambert for over thirty-five years, and took a prominent part in the building of the public school and in establishing the Episcopal church there.

Physically Mr. Beatty was a large man; morally he was equally great. His great executive ability, his sterling worth and character, his hatred of everything that was evil, and his constant advocacy of the best things made his life one of great value to the city. Although possessing unusual strength himself, he was most sympathetic with the weaker, and many a discouraged man found with Mr. Beatty another opportunity to regain his lost manhood.

Six sons and two daughters survive: Mrs. James Mattinson, Mrs. A. E. Rosevear, James R. and Daniel of Montreal, Edward and William of New York, George of Calgary, Alta., and John of Midland, Ont.

POWERS TO TRY FOR PEACE

Constantinople, April 10—It is stated in official quarters that the powers have agreed on a formula for approaching Turkey in the direction of peace which will be delivered this week. It is understood the formula will ask the Porte the conditions on which Turkey would be willing to end the war with Italy. On receipt of the Turkish reply the powers will decide whether mediation may be offered with any hope of success.

There is nothing to indicate that this move is likely to succeed as Italy maintains her determination to insist on the annexation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica to which Turkey is absolutely opposed.

DEBATE ON HOME RULE

Resumed this Afternoon by Mr. Balfour Who Described the Bill as 'Botched.'

London, April 15.—Mr. Arthur J. Balfour resumed the debate in the Commons this afternoon on the Government of Ireland Bill which was introduced in Parliament April 11, by Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Balfour ridiculed the government measure for Irish Home Rule describing it as an 'unsymmetrical and botched federal scheme, utterly unworthy of British statesmanship.'

'Was this lopsided scheme,' the Opposition speaker asked, 'imitating the architect of the great federal system beyond the seas?'

The alleged supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Balfour declared, was about equivalent to the ancient claims of British sovereigns to be king of France.

Mr. Balfour said that he did not believe that any sane English or Scottish members would support the insane custom proposals which divided the suggested financial system by customs barriers. If Ireland, he said, could use the customs to differentiate against foreign nations, the government would find itself involved in appalling difficulties concerning the 'most favored nation clause.'

Mr. Balfour declared that while other nations including Germany and the United States and British colonies, felt that if they were to hold their places in the world it must be by integration, Great Britain was to undergo a process of disintegration through the proposed lopsided federation.

GEN. GRANT DEAD

Son of Distinguished Soldier and President of United States Dead in New York.

New York, April 12.—General Frederick Dent Grant, commander of the Department of the East, and son of the famous civil war general, died suddenly at midnight at the Hotel Buckingham, where he had been secretly taken on Wednesday evening by his physicians. His presence in this city was not known until the news that he had been suddenly stricken was flashed to newspaper offices by the police. A policeman stationed near the hotel had called an ambulance at the request of an employee who told him that General Grant was choking to death.

Major General Frederick Dent Grant, the eldest son of Ulysses Grant, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born at St. Louis, Mo., May 30, 1850. He was with his father during a part of the civil war and accompanied him around the world, having graduated from West Point in 1871. He resigned his command in the army in 1881, and for a number of years was engaged in various enterprises. He was appointed Minister to Austria by President Harrison in 1888, but resigned on the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency.

Under the reform administration of Mayor Strong he was one of New York's police commissioners, but at the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898 he became colonel in the 14th New York Infantry, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on May 27. In February, 1901, he was appointed Brigadier-General U. S. A., and reached the grade of Major-General five years later. He was appointed in the summer of 1910 to succeed Major-General Leonard Wood to the department of the East.

Mrs. Grant was Miss Ida M. Honore, of Chicago. They were married in 1874.

TWO HUNDRED THOUGHT DEAD IN THE NILE

Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—A large number of passengers were drowned last evening by the sinking of a Nile excursion steamer after a collision with another steamer in the vicinity of the great dam on the river about 15 miles to the north-west of Cairo, and a few miles from Kalyub.

Cairo, April 9.—The steamer had 300 passengers on board who had taken advantage of the Easter holiday to make a trip to the river dam. On the return journey upstream and not far from the dam the excursion boat collided with another steamer and sank almost instantly.

All on board were thrown into the river, but many lives were saved by the vessel with which the excursion boat had collided.

Another passenger steamer and a number of boats from shore hastened to the rescue and picked up many of those struggling in the water.

It is not yet known how many lives were lost, and the identity of the bodies recovered has not been ascertained.

CANADIAN OFFICERS.

In the South Study Great Battles of the Past.

Richmond, Va., April 9.—Six Canadian army officers stationed at Kingston and Quebec were here yesterday visiting the battlefields of Seven Pines and Cold Harbor. They spent yesterday going over the field at Fredericksburg. To-day they go to study Stonewall Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.' They are: Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Pamet, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Cunningham, Major F. R. Sedgwick, Major H. R. Hopwood, and Major W. W. Robertson.

THE 'TITANIC'S' PASSENGERS

Continued from page 1.

London April 15. The first class passenger list of the steamship 'Titanic' includes 318 names as follows:

Miss T. W. Allen, H. J. Allison, wife, daughter, son, maid and nurse; Harry Anderson, Miss Cornelia I. Andrews, Thomas Andrews, Mrs. E. D. Appleton, Raymond Arlaga, — Veytia, Col. John Jacob Astor, wife, manservant and maid; Mrs. N. Aubert and maid.

O. H. Barkworth, J. Baumenn, Mrs. James Baxter, Quigg Baxter, T. Beattie, R. T. Beckwith and wife, K. H. Behr, D. H. Bishop and wife, H. Bjornstrom, Stephen Weart Blackwell, Henry Blank, Miss Caroline Bonnell, Lily Bonnell, J. J. Borebank, Miss Bowen, Elsie Bowerman, John B. Brady, E. Brandeis, George Brayton, Dr. Arthur Jackson Brewe, Mrs. J. J. Brown, Mrs. J. M. Brown, Mrs. S. W. Bucknell and maid, Major Archibald Butt.

E. P. Calderhead, Mrs. Churchill Cardell, Mrs. J. W. M. Cardeza and maid; T. D. M. Cardeza and manservant, Frank Carlson, F. N. Carran, J. P. Curran, William E. Carter, wife and maid; Lucille Carter, Master Carter, Howard B. Case, T. W. Cavendish, wife and maid; Herbert F. Chaqee and wife; N. Chambers and wife, Miss Gladys Cherry, Paul Chevre, Mrs. L. M. Chibnall, Robert Chisholm, Walter M. Clark and wife, George Quincy Clifford, G. P. Calley, Mrs. A. T. Compton, Miss S. W. Compton, T. T. Compton, jr., Mrs. R. C. Cornell, John B. Crafton, Edward G. Crosby, wife and daughter, John Bradley Cummings and wife.

P. D. Daly, Robert W. Daniel, Thornton Davidson and wife, Mrs. B. Devilliers, A. A. Dick and wife, Washington Dodge, wife and son; Mrs. F. C. Douglas, Mr. W. Douglas, wife and maid; William O. Dulles, Mrs. Boulton Earnshew, Miss Carlone Endres, Miss E. H. Tustis, Miss Adams, Mrs. A. F. Le Ganheim.

J. I. Flynn, B. Floren, Mark Fortune, wife and three daughters and son, T. P. Franklin, T. C. Frauenthal, Dr. Henry Frauenthal and wife, Miss Marguerite Frelicher, J. Futrelle and wife.

Arthur Gee, Mrs. L. Gibson, Miss D. Gibson, E. L. Goldenberg and wife, Mrs. E. L. Goldenberg, George B. Goldeschmidt, Col. Archibald Gracie, Mr. Graham, Mrs. William Graham, Miss Margaret E. Graham, Mrs. L. D. Greenfield, W. B. Greenfield, Victor Giglio, Benjamin Guggenheim.

George A. Harder and wife, Henry Sleeper Harper, wife and manservant, Henry B. Harris and wife, W. H. Harrison, H. Haven, W. J. Hawksford, Chas. M. Hays, wife, daughter and maid, Christopher Head, W. F. Host, Herbert Henry Hilliard, W. E. Hopkins, Mrs. Ida S. Hippach, Miss Jean Hippach, Mrs. John C. Hogeboom, A. O. Helversoh and wife, Frederick M. Hoyt and wife.

Miss A. E. Icham, Mr. Ismay and manservant.

Birnbaum Jakob, C. C. Jones, H. F. Julian.

Edward A. Kent, F. R. Kenyon and wife, E. N. Kimball and wife, Herman Klaoer.

William S. Lambert, Mrs. A. Leader, E. G. Lewy, Mrs. Ernest H. Lines, Miss May Lines, Mrs. J. Lindstroom, Milton C. Long, J. H. Loring, Miss F. Grachen Longley.

Miss Georgetta Alexander Madrill, J. E. Maguire, Pierre Marechall, D. W. Marvin and wife, T. McCaffrey, Timothy J. McCarthy, J. R. McGough, A. Melody, Edgar J. Meyer and wife, Frank D. Millet, Dr. W. E. Minahan, wife and daughter, H. Markland Molson, Clarence Moore and manservant, Mr. Morgan, wife and maid.

Charles Natsch, A. W. Newell, Miss Alice Newell, Miss Madeline Newell, Miss Helen Newsom, A. S. Nicholson.

E. S. Ostby, Miss Helen R. Ostby, S. Ovos.

M. H. W. Parr, Austin Parker, V. Payne, Thomas Pearso and wife, Victor Penasco, wife and maid, Major Arthur Peuchen, Walter Chamberlain Porter, Mrs. Thomas Potter, jr.

Jonkheer Reuchlinjg, George Rheims, Mrs. Edward S. Robert and maid, W. A. Roebling, C. Rolmane, Hugh Reed, Miss Rosenbaum, J. Hugo Ross, Countess Rothe and maid, M. Rothschild and wife, Alfred Rowe, Arthur Ryerson, wife, maid, two daughters and son.

Adolph Saalfeld, A. L. Soloman, Mr. Schabert, Frederick Seward, Miss E. W. Schutes, Mr. Silverthorne, Wm. B. Silvey and wife, Col. Alfonso Simonius, president of the Swiss Bankverein; William T. Sloper, John M. Smart, J. Clinch Smith, R. W. Smith, John Snyder and wife, Frederick O. Spedden, wife, son, maid and nurse, W. A. Spencer, wife and maid, Dr. Max Stahlin.

W. T. Stead Max Frelicher Stehli and wife, C. E. H. E. Stengel and wife, Mrs. W. B. Stephenson, A. A. Stewart, Mrs. George M. Stone and maid, Isidor Straus, wife, manservant and maid, Frederick Sutton, Mrs. Frederick Joel Swift.

Emil Taussig and wife, Ruth Taussig, E. S. Taylor and wife, J. B. Thayer, wife and maid, J. B. Thayer jr., G. Thorne and wife, G. M. Tucker jr., Mr. Uruchur, Wyckoff Vanderheif, W. Anderson Walker, A. M. Warren and wife, J. Weir, Mr. J. White, Percival W. White, Richard F. White, wife, maid and manservant, George G. Wick and wife, Miss Mary Wick, George D. Widener, wife, manservant and maid, Harry Widener, Miss Constance Willard, Duane Williams, N. M. Williams jr., Hugh Woolner, George Wright, Miss Marie Young.

SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

William Anglo and wife; John Ashby, Samson Abelson, Hanna Abelson, Edgar Andrew.

Lillian Bentham, Ada R. Balls, Kate Bishop, Robert J. Bateman, Lawrence Bessley, Mrs. A. O. Beiker and three children; Reginald Butler, Edward Beane, Ethel Beane, H. J. Besuchamp, Jose de Brito, the Rev. Thomas R. Byles, Mr. Bambridge, Solomon Bowenur, Mildred Brown, Percy Bailey, W. Hull Botsford, William Berriman, Carl Bryhl, Dagmar Bryhl, Caroline Brystrom, Fred J. Banfield.

Erik Collender, R. C. Coleridge, Harvey Collyer Charlotte Collyer, Marjorie Collyer, Irene C. Corbett, Mrs. C. P. Corey, John H. Chapman, Elizabeth Chapman, the Rev. Ernest C. Carter, Lillian Carter, Alice Christy, Julia Christy, Charles V. Clarke, Ada Maria Clarke, Clear Cameron, Stuart Collett, Charles Chapman, Wm. Carbine, Harry Cotterell, Albert F. Caldwell, Sylvia Caldwell, Alden G. Caldwell.

Baron Von Drachstedt, Herbert Denburg, James V. Drew, Lulu Drew, Marshall Drew, Agnes Davis, John M. Davis, Florentina Duran, A. Duran, Percy Deacon, Charles Davies, Wm. Dibden, Mary Davis, William J. Denton, Ada Doling, Elsie Doling, Lena N. Deen.

Stanley Fox, Arjn Fahlstrom, Hy. Faunthorpe, Lizzie Faunthorpe, Charles Fillbrook, Annie Fjunk, Jos. Fynney, Alfred Gaskell, William Gillespie, Ethel Garside, Wm. Gilbert, Harry Gale, S. Gale, John Gill, Ralph Giles, Hans K. Givard, Samuel Greenberg, Fred Giles, Edgar Giles, Lawrence Gavey.

Mary D. Howlett, Walter Harris, George Harris, Samuel Herman, Jane Herman, Kate Herman, Alice Herman, Stephen Hold, Annie Hold, Geo. Hunt, Leonard Hickman, Stanley Hickman, Ambrose Hood, Benjamin Howard, Ellen T. Howard, Benjamin Hart, Esther Hart, Eva Hart, John Harper, Nine Harper, Anna Hamalainer and infant; Mr. Hoffman and two children, Elizabeth Hocking, Nellie Hocking, George Hocking, Henry P. Hodges, Martha Hiutner, Bertha Ilett.

Clifford Jeffrey, Ernest Jeffery, Sidney S. Jacobsohn, Amy F. Jacobsohn, Stephen Jenkin, Dr. J. C. Jenkins, John D. Jarvis.

S. Kantor and wife; Daniel Keane, Nora A. Kane, the Rev. Charles Kirkland, F. Karnes, F. Kelly, John Henrik Kvillner, Rene Lereno, John Linjan, Robert W. N. Leyson, Joseph Laroche and wife; Simonne Laroche, Louis Laroche, J. J. L. Lamb, Jessie Leitch, Amelia Lamore.

Charles Filbrook, Annie Fjunk, Wm. Gillespie, Ethel Garside, William Gilbert, Hy. Gale, S. Gale, John Gill, Ralph Giles, Hans Givard, Samuel Greenberg, Fred Giles, Edgar Giles, Lawrence Gavey

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED

Chicago Says No Votes for Women by 2 to 1 Majority

Chicago, April 10.—Twenty-five hundred women who had toiled relentlessly for three weeks in the hope of gaining a favorable impression from the voters of Chicago for equal suffrage, last night journeyed to their homes after careful vigil of the polls at yesterday's primary election, tired and with a diminished opinion of man's judgment.

The vote stood against them about two to one.

But with a determined spirit, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, one of the leaders in the movement, made mere comment. 'It is always the case in the big cities.'

Miss Jane Addams said: 'The cause is a good one, and will win in Illinois yet.'

HUNGER STRIKE.

Jail Officials Compelled to Release Suffragettes Who Refused to Eat.

London, April 13.—By resorting to a hunger strike and impairing their health to such an extent that the jail officials feared fatal consequences, Dr. Frances Ede and four other suffragettes who recently were sentenced to imprisonment for window smashing, obtained their release from Aylesbury jail yesterday before their terms had expired.

Dr. Ede says that 25 of 28 suffragettes imprisoned in the Aylesbury jail started the hunger strike April 5, and that it was not discovered by the jail officials until April 9, when a system of forcibly feeding the women was instituted. 'Far more terrible than my personal sufferings,' said Dr. Ede, 'was hearing the agonizing cries from other cells as the prisoners in turn were subjected to the painful treatment.'

A demonstration will be held in Hyde Park to-morrow to protest against the forcible feeding of the suffragettes.

A BARGAIN FOR YOUR NEIGHBOR.

Two of your neighbors can secure over one thousand pages of good, wholesome, up-to-date reading matter on all sorts of subjects for only fifty cents.

AND FOR YOU.

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Just approach two of your neighbors, who are not now taking the 'Witness' (or who have not been taking either edition of it for the past two years), explain to them that whereas they could get the 'Weekly Witness' on trial for twelve months for 65 cents by sending direct to us (and that would still be a big bargain), they can, by sending through you, get it for only fifty cents—or less than one cent an issue. Think of that!

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Your neighbors will very heartily appreciate this generous introduction, and we know of no other way in which you can so easily benefit your friends, and at the same time reduce the cost of your own renewal for the paper you value—the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.'

See them to-day and remit to-morrow. No time like the present.

John Dougall and Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

THIRD IRISH HOME RULE BILL INTRODUCED IN THE COMMONS

Control of Customs and Excise is not Conceded the New Irish Parliament—Provides for Two Houses—59 Seats for Ulster.

Belfast, Ireland, April 9.— Enthusiasm greater than that which greeted Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, here yesterday, is not conceivable. The Ulstermen are all pent up over the anti-Home Rule meetings which are to be held here and as Mr. Law is to be the principal speaker their enthusiasm could not be restrained when he arrived.

The demonstration yesterday, without doubt, is partly a personal tribute to the Unionist leader as a successful Ulsterman, who, though not identified with Ulster particularly and almost unknown there, stands for the policy now nearest and dearest to the hearts of the Orangemen. The reception was large and excessively robustious, and Bonar Law must have suffered physical pain from the grips of strong hands, liftings and shoves administered by the wildly-excited men who, in the absence of a protecting force, thronged about and tried in all ways to greet the Unionist leader.

If this is the way you treat your friends,' Mr. Law said, 'I am glad I am not your enemy.'

After taking his breakfast at his hotel in London, Mr. Law started for Belfact. A crowd unhitched his horses and dragged the carriage with exuberant enthusiasm to the railway



COLONEL R. H. WALLACE,
Chairman of the Ulster Orangemen.

station, where he took his train. Four stops were made on the way here and there were numerous addresses, each being accompanied with a furore of enthusiasm.

The preparations at the railway station here saved the Unionist leader, from frenzied clutching of the Laren civilians by the militarily drilled guard of honor. A thousand men from the Orange club lined up and saluted Mr. Law as he alighted.

The Unionist leader was welcomed here by Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry, and the local Unionist leaders. After the formalities were over he passed the saluting lines of men and entered an automobile with Sir Edward Carson. He then found that he had again struck the Larne hurricane. Everybody in Belfast seemed to be clamoring around the car and thrusting hands in the air for Mr. Law to shake.

Amid the din of cheers and shouting the Unionist leader stood in the automobile waving his hat. It was many minutes before a way could be made for the car to start. It then crawled by inches through the surging mass of men.

When the Ulster Reform Club was reached an address was presented to Mr. Law, which accused the Government of forcing Home Rule on Ireland without a mandate and postponing the promises reconstitution of the House of Lords until the policy of the dismemberment of the Empire had been effected. The address ended by demanding the maintenance of the constitution, and claiming that Ulster was justified in resorting to the most extreme measures in resisting Home Rule.

GROUNDS
RAIN-SODDEN.

Mr. Law, briefly replying, stated among other things, that 'It will take more than trickery by the present Government to force upon you a Government to which you do not consent. Although the brunt of the battle will be yours, there will not be wanting help from across the Channel.'

Afterwards Mr. Law went by motor to Mount Stewart, where he was the guest of Lord Londonderry.

Rain, sleet and a gale prevailed in Belfast all day. The agricultural show ground, where the main demonstration will be held, is sodden with water. Some of the tents have blown over, and many of the telephone and telegraph wires are down.

KIPLING'S POEM.

New York, April 9.—A London cable this morning says: 'The home rule struggle, which is expected to arouse bitter animosities, will open this week with the presentation of the Home Rule bill in parliament on Thursday. Rudyard Kipling fires the first gun. He is out this morning with a slashing denunciatory poem entitled: 'Ulster.' It is as follows:

'ULSTER.'

(Copyrighted.)

'Their webs shall not become garments, neither shall they cover themselves with their works. Their works are works of iniquity and the act of violence is in their hands.'—Isaiah lix., 6.

The dark eleventh hour
Draws on and sees us sold
To every evil power
We fought against of old.
Rebellion, rapine, hate,
Oppression, wrong and greed
Are loosed, to rule our fate
By England's act and deed.

The faith in which we stand,
The laws we made and guard,
Our honor, lives and land,
Are given for reward
To murder done by night,
To treason taught by day,
To folly, sloth and spite,
And we are thrust away.

The blood our fathers spilt,
Our love, our toil, our pains,
Are counted as for guilt,
And only bind our chains.
Before an Empire's eyes
The traitor claims his price,
What need of further lies?
We are the sacrifice.

We asked no more than leave
To reap where we had sown,
Through good and ill to cleave
To our own flag and throne,
Now England's shot and steel
Beneath that flag must show
How loyal hearts should kneel
To England's oldest foe.

We know the war prepared
On every peaceful home;
We know the hells declared
For such as serve not Rome
The terror, threats and dread
At market, hearth and field;
We know, when all is said,
We perish if we yield.

Believe we dare not boast,
Believe we do not fear,
We stand to pay the cost
In all that men hold dear.
What answer from the North?
One law, one land, one throne;
If England drives us forth
We shall not fall alone.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

150,000 IN BIG PARADE.

Belfast, Ireland, April 9.—That the opposition of the Province of Ulster, on which the Irish Unionists mainly base their hopes of ultimately defeating the forthcoming Home Rule Bill, remains as virile as in 1886 and 1893, the years in which William Ewart Gladstone introduced his two Home Rule bills for Ireland, seems to have been fairly demonstrated by the vast throngs of Orangemen and Unionists who to-day again registered their 'unaltered and unalterable opposition to a separate parliament for Ireland in any form.'

A demonstration of 150,000 enthusiasts this morning passed in procession before Mr. Andrew Bonar Law and other prominent Unionist leaders at the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's grounds. The route from the city of Belfast to the grounds is three and a half miles in length, and all the way the roads were packed with cheering partisans as the men marched past sixteen abreast.

MR. LAW'S
SENTIMENT.

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, in the course of a stirring speech, said: 'I have come here to give you the assurance that we Unionists regard your cause as the cause of the Empire. We will do all that men can do to defeat a conspiracy as treacherous as any that has ever been formed against the life of a great nation. If we defeat Home Rule now it will be defeated forever.'

A resolution was put from four platforms simultaneously refusing to accept Home Rule under any circumstances. This was carried unanimously, and the immense gathering sang the National Anthem before dispersing.

Belfast, Ireland, April 10. — In his speech here yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law said: 'I come to give you assurance that we regard your cause not as your's alone, but as the cause of the Empire. We shall do all men can do to defeat this conspiracy—as treacherous a conspiracy as has ever been formed against the life of a great nation. We do not know the nature of



SIR ED. CARSON, M.P.,
Leader of the Unionists in the present fight.

the bill to be introduced on Thursday, but we know that it is part of a plot to keep this country in ignorance as long as possible. I do not believe one in a hundred of the British people regard Home Rule as a good thing for either Britain or Ireland. You say—and I think you mean it—that you will not submit to Home Rule. It will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to overcome your opposition. Under any circumstances your resistance would be irresistible, but the moral power of that resistance is increased a thousandfold by the way in which it is proposed that this calamity should be forced upon you. If we defeat Home Rule now we defeat it forever. In order to remain a few months longer in office the Government have sold the constitution. They have sold themselves, and they thought they had sold you, but you were not theirs to sell.'

'Gentlemen,' he continued, 'I say you are a besieged city. Once again you hold the pass for the Empire. Your Lundys have closed your gates against a Government that has erected a boom to cut you off from the help of the British people. You will burst that boom. (Loud cheers.) Help will come, and when the crisis is over men will say in words not unlike those of Pitt: "You have saved yourselves." By your exertions you will have given the Empire an example.'

Continuing, Mr. Law said that the attempt to pass the Home Rule Bill under the present temper of the people was not government, but tyranny, naked and unashamed, and tyranny not less real because the usurpers had obtained power by fraud.

Walter Long, M.P., who also spoke, referred to the attacks which had been made on Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry, and said: 'We are here to say that if they are attacked they shall not be attacked alone. If they are going to put Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson into the dock they will have to find one large enough to hold the whole Unionist party.' (Prolonged cheers.)

DEMONSTRATION
ORDERLY.

London, April 10. — (Special from New York Times.)—The great demonstration in Belfast to mark the unswerving loyalty of Ulster to the Union passed without disturbance.

'To the sound of drums, fifes and bagpipes men had poured into Belfast from all parts of Ulster. It is impossible to give exact figures regarding so huge a gathering, but it must have numbered at least 150,000. The procession to the meeting place took three hours to pass through the middle of the city. It marched in military order. Many thousands of others lined the principal streets on the route to the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's show ground, where the great meeting was addressed by, among others, Mr. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons.

The body of marchers which attracted the most attention was that representing the North Division, composed almost exclusively of men working in the famous shipyard of Harland & Wolff. They formed a solid phalanx several thousand strong. All wore 'Billycock' hats, as distinct from the ordinary cap headgear, and paraded almost with the precision of a battalion of infantry. The Orangemen were conspicuous by their great yellow regalia, and the effect of the different colors was striking and picturesque.

Not less remarkable than the procession itself, which marched four abreast and was about four miles long, was the appearance of the roads through which the men tramped. Flags and banners were hung from thousands of dwellings and inscriptions were displayed bearing various protests against Home Rule.

LEADERS'
DRAMATIC MEETING.

The most dramatic moment of the day was when Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson appeared on the platform together. The leader of the Unionists in the House of Commons and the leader of the Unionists in Ireland clasped hands in a solemn compact to fight Home Rule with all the powers at their command.

A moment later every man in the great audience repeated after Sir Edward Carson the phrase, 'Never under any circumstances will we submit to Home Rule.'

Mr. Bonar Law made a stirring speech, in which, on behalf of the Unionist party, he offered tariff reform as an alternative policy to Home Rule, and declared that no part of the United Kingdom would benefit more than Ireland by a change of the fiscal system. In his peroration he said:

'I say it to you with all solemnity—you must trust to yourselves once again. You hold the pass for the Empire. You are besieged. Let the picture of the past, the glorious past with which you are familiar, rise again before your eyes.'

In an editorial article on the situation in Ulster, the 'Times' says: 'Enlightened Liberalism may smile at the beliefs and passions of the Ulster Protestants, but it was those same beliefs and passions of the forefathers of the men who have gathered in Belfast which saved Ireland for the British crown and freed the cause of civil and religious liberty in these islands from its last dangerous foes.

'The spirit which animates the Ulster Protestants of all communions is the spirit which animated the men who held Kerry to the last extremity against the Irish Jacobites and their foreign allies.

'They firmly believe that in essentials the same great issue is at stake. They hold that their faith, their civil rights and their property are in peril.

'It is useless to argue that they are mistaken. They have reasons, never answered yet, for believing that they are not mistaken. No eloquence will shake them in their conviction that they are fighting for their all as truly as though they were confronted by a foreign invader. Their temper is the ultimate fact which British statesmen and British citizens have to face.

'These men cannot be persuaded to submit to Home Rule. Are Englishmen and Scotch prepared to fasten it upon them by military force? That is the real Ulster question.'

IN THE COMMONS.

London, April 11.—The Irish Home Rule Bill, the third effort made by Liberal Governments of the United Kingdom in a quarter of a century to settle the quarrel between Great Britain and Ireland was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by Mr. Asquith.

The official title of the bill is 'The Government of Ireland Bill.' Britons have become inured to political upheavals in recent years, so that the crowded chamber which Mr. Asquith faced when he nailed up the Home Rule flag to-day was a special tribute to the historic importance attached to the occasion.

The galleries set apart for members of the diplomatic corps for the peers and for the public were filled to their utmost capacity, while every seat in the body of the House was occupied and an overflow of members stood in the gangways.

FOR SEATS.
EARLY RUSH

London, April 11.—When the police who have charge of the House of Parliament opened the door of the members 'entrance to the House of Commons at exactly eight o'clock this morning, no fewer than twenty members were waiting on the threshold in order to secure seats for the opening of the debate on the Irish Home Rule bill this afternoon. Half an hour later fifty seats in the House had been taken, and by half-past ten every seat on the Opposition side had either a hat or a cord on it to indicate that it had been appropriated.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, who is a Canadian and sits as Unionist member from the county of Surrey, had the honor of being the first arrival. He was closely followed by three Nationalist members, and then came a steady stream of men representing all sides of politics.

Although the seats of the leaders of the avrious parties are generally respected by the other members' John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalists, accompanied by his brother, Mr. William H. K. Redmond, and by Mr. John Dillon drove up during the morning to make assurance doubly sure.

The capacity of the House is so limited that even with members standing at the bar and grouped around the Speaker's chair there is not room for all. The treasury bench will not accommodate all the members of the Cabinet, and these arriving late have to find places on the steps of the chair. The public is likewise evincing enormous interest in the Home Rule debate and immense crowds gathered early in Parliament Square to watch the arrival of the principal personages in this great event of British political history.

The relatives and friends of members to whom are allotted all the places in the public galleries arrived early to get the best positions, and others who had alternate tickets entitling them to enter when the first arrivals had become tired, waited patiently for hours in the hope of getting in. Among these were many priests and other Irish visitors.

PREMIER GREETED
WITH CHEERS.

Mr. Asquith was greeted with a prolonged volley of cheers from the Nationalists and Liberals when he rose to speak.

He took up the narrative of Home Rule from the point at which Mr. Gladstone left off nineteen years ago, pointing out that through all the political changes, and through peace and war, the insistence and persistence of the Irish demand for Home Rule had remained constant.

The vote of Ireland, he said, was preponderantly in favor of Home Rule and the right of a relatively small minority in Ulster to veto the will of the vast majority of the Irish people could not be admitted.

He had always presented the case of Home Rule for Ireland as the first step in a larger scheme of devolution. The sparate concerns of the different parts of the United Kingdom could, he said, never be treated adequately until they had been handed over to their special representatives.

CANADIAN VIEWS
ON HOME RULE.

London, April 11.—The 'Chronicle' to-day publishes a pageful of opinions on Home Rule from Dominion politicians, and reproduces two extracts from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches, and recalls that he contributed to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Home Rule fund. Mr. W. S. Fielding endorses Sir Wilfrid's opinions. Other opinions are favorable to Home Rule, including the Hon. C. R. Devlin, the Hon. S. E. Caron, Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, Mr. Alan Aylesworth, Mr. Nicholas Beck, and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

The 'Chronicle' adds that when it collected the views from Canada, the new ministry had just been formed,



LORD LONDONDERRY.
A Stern Opponent of Home Rule.

several members of which expressed their opinion, but not for publication.

The cardinal principle of the present Home Rule Bill was, said the Premier, the supreme authority of th Imperial Parliament, while at the same time real autonomy is conferred on Ireland in regard to Irish concerns.

The bill provides for the establishment of an Irish Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons with power to make laws for peace, order and good government in Ireland.

It provides that the matters to be excluded from the control of the Irish Parliament are the Crown, the army and the navy, Imperial affairs, the Irish land purchase, and the old age pensions and national insurance acts, the Irish Constabulary, the postoffice savings 'bank and public loans in addition to those excluded by the Home Rule Bill of 1893 which left the customs under the control of the Imperial Government.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY
IN IRELAND.

The Irish constabulary is to be automatically transferred to the Irish Government after six years, and power is given by the bill to the Irish Parliament to demand the transfer of the old-age pensions and insurance act to its control on giving a year's notice to the Imperial Government.

The Irish Parliament is debarred from altering the Home Rule bill or the power to appeal to the Privy Council. Provision is made for the protection of religious equality in Ireland and stipulating that the Irish Parliament cannot make laws, directly or indirectly, to establish or to endow any religion or to prohibit the free exercise thereof, or to give a preference or privilege to any religion, or to make any religious ceremony a condition of validity of any marriage.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have the power to veto or suspend any bill on the instruction of the Imperial executive. Any question regarding the interpretation of the Home Rule Bill is to be settled by appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Irish Senate is to consist of forty members, and the House of Representatives of 164, of which Ulster is to have 59 and the universities two. The Senate is to be composed of nominated members. In the first instance, the Imperial executive is to control the nominations, with a view to assuring the representation of the minority. The nominations are to be for a fixed term, and as the members retire by rotation the vacancies will be filled by the Irish executive.

In case of disagreement, the two Houses are to sit in joint session. The Lord Lieutenant is to be head of the executive. There will be no religious bar, and he will hold office for a fixed term.

The authority of the executive is to be co-extensive with that of the Irsih Parliament. The 164 representatives are to be elected by the existing constituencies, but no constituency is to have less than 27,000 population. The collection of all taxes is to remain in the Imperial service, and they will be paid into the Imperial exchequer, which is to pay over to the Irish executive an amount equivalent to the expenditure on Irish services at the time of the passing of the act.

An additional sum of $2,500,000 is to be paid to Ireland the first year, and this will diminish by $250,000 yearly until it is reduced to $1,000,000. The postal services are to be handed over to Ireland.

The Irish Parliament is to have power to reduce or to discontinue the Imperial taxes excepting the income tax and the stamp and estate duties. It will also have power to alter the excise duties, but except in the case of beer and spirits it is debarred from adding to the custom duties anything which will give a greater increase than ten percent.

The Irish representation at Westminster is to be 42 members, one for every 100,000 of the population.

Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionist party and member for Dublin University, denounced the Government's proposals as ridiculous and fantastic, and declared that the safeguards in the bill were delusions. If the Government passed the measure, Sir Edward declared, it would have no power on earth to resist the further demands of the Irish Nationalists.

PRESS COMMENT.

London, April 12.—Comment on the Home Rule Bill in the newspapers follows on party lines, but in the case of the London Unionist morning papers denunciation of the bill is of a milder character than might have been expected. An effort apparently is made to inflame the Nationalists against the bill by describing its provisions as illusory in the matter of giving Ireland real autonomy, and ridiculing it as a measure of devolution such as no other self-respecting section of the Empire could accept.

The Unionist organs in Ireland denounce the bill in the bitterest terms.

As practically all the Liberals, Nationalists and Laborites in Parliament are united in support of the bill, its passage is regarded as certain. Whether it will succeed in running the gauntlet during the two years its passage can be delayed by the House of Lords, which possesses that power under the Parliament Bill, is another matter, and the Unionists seemingly are relying upon something happening in this interim to defeat the measure.

The Liberal morning papers admit the complexity of the bill and generally object to the system of nomination with respect to the Senate. They think also that there may be difficulty with the financial proposals, which at present are little understood.

Lord Macdonnell, a great authority on Irish finances, thinks that the bill treats Ireland rather niggardly, but that the general spirit of the bill is excellent.

The 'Times,' in an editorial, says that the Home Rule scheme will not be received in any quarter with much entausiasm. It will disappoint the hopes of Nationalist Ireland and will not allay the fears or diminish the hostility of Unionist Ireland.

'And,' continues the 'Times,' 'if we are not mistaken it will swell the rising tide of opposition in Great Britain to a level high enough to submerge the Government and their bill in no distant future. It will not even satisfy any of the various schools of theoretical home rulers.'

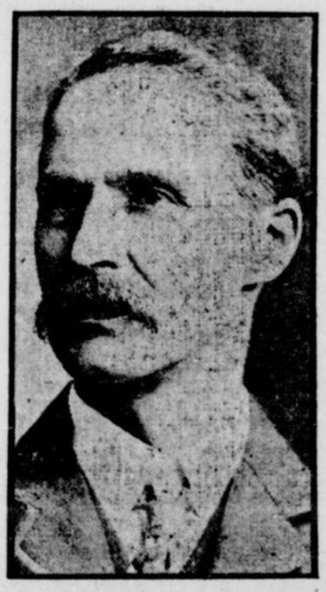
NOT SHADOW BUT
SUBSTANCE, SAYS 'NEWS.'

London, April 12.—The 'Daily News' (Radical) in an editorial headed: 'A Great Bill,' says: 'The first impressions of the measure are on the whole entirely favorable. It is a skilful piece of workmanship, based on liberal lines. It is not shadow, but substance. It gives Ireland, if not full satisfaction, at least a substantial fulfilment of her demands. It preserves inviolate the unity of the Empire and gives to the minority in Ireland the fullest possible protection against any form of injustice.

'Its passage into law will mark the beginning of a new and happier chapter in the dark story of John Bull's "other island," will remove one blot upon the records of our external rule, and will convert that bride whom we have wed but never won into a willing member of the household. Ireland, happy, regenerated, and self-respecting will cease to be a weakness and a shame to the Empire, and will become a strength and a glory.'

'STANDARD' SAYS IT
IS UNWORKABLE.

Commenting on the Home Rule Bill the 'Standard' (Unionist) says: 'Concerning the third Home Rule Bill, introduced by Mr. Asquith, the best



MR. A. BONAR LAW.

criticism is the term with which Sir Edward Carson opened his trenchant attack upon the Prime Minister's statement, "the scheme is absolutely unworkable, a budget of fantastic proposals which would inevitably go to pieces in practice."

'It is worse than its predecessors, for it is more complex than either. Gladstone's first bill is crudely simple in comparison. Mr. Asquith's is equally dangerous, quite as inequitable, and so clogged and hampered by the involution of Imperial and local authority that it must break down in hopeless confusion.

FRIVOLITY OF
ULSTER CENSURED.

'Human ingenuity could hardly have conceived a project more likely to embitter the relations between two portions of the kingdom or to weaken and humiliate one without producing the smallest benefit to the other.'

The 'Manchester Guardian' (Liberal), says in part: 'There is an obvious lesson to be drawn from the fact that, while the Home Rule Bill was introduced by the Prime Minister and discussed by his supporters with the seriousness and dignity exacted of British politicians engaged in such a task, it was received by the Ulster party in a spirit of frivolousness which bordered more than once on disorderly scurrility. The cables will by this time have placed vivid pictures of this contrast in temper and demeanor before readers in every part of the Empire, and will strengthen the expressed conviction of all the self-governing dominions that our past delay in giving to Ireland what they already enjoy has been hurtful to the possessors as well as to the victims of minority ascendancy.'

FANTASTIC FRANCE
SAYS 'DAILY MAIL.'

The 'Daily Mail' (Unionist) in an editorial article says: 'The finance of the bill is extraordinary, even fantastical. The English taxpayer is to make over a sum of about £2,000,000 for purely Irish and purely local expenditure. We may grope in all the conventions of the world for a precedent for this arrangement. Here are the people of one state required to find money for the parliament of another state to spend. It contradicts the principles of Anglo-Saxon government, and, indeed, of common sense.'

'No contribution of any kind is made by Ireland to the Imperial services. She is released from all payments to the army and navy, to the diplomatic service, to the civil list. She is not even required to pay interest on her own debt incurred in the past, and loans for land purchase are to be raised for her by England.

'The manifest injustice of the bill is accentuated by the remarkable provision that forty-two Irish members shall remain in the Imperial Parliament to interfere with English and Scottish affairs and determine the Imperial policy, though Ireland is not to pay one-half penny for the prosecution of that policy.

'The bill is a mere makeshift. It has "provisional" written large upon it. It solves no difficulty, creates fresh, grave complications in the Ulster question, and contains in almost every clause the germs of perpetual strife and friction. It is a surrender to Mr. Redmond's dictation, not a real, serious measure of federal reform.'

WILL NOT SATISFY
DECLARES THE 'TIMES.'

The 'Times' says: 'The scheme which the Prime Minister unfolded is not one that will be received in any quarter with much enthusiasm. It will disappoint the hopes of Nationalist Ireland, it will not allay the fears or diminish the hostility of Unionist Ireland, it will not satisfy any of the various schools of theoretical Home Rulers.

The bill is in all essential points the old impossible bills of 1886 and 1893, with variations for the worse, necessitated by the greater complexity of the problem that has now to be solved.'

VIEWS OF THE
IRISH PAPERS.

Dublin, April 12.—The Nationalist papers of Ireland on the whole consider the government's Home Rule Bill as satisfactory, although some of them profess to regard it as not being final.

The 'Freeman's Journal' describes the bill as the greatest, the boldest and the most generous of the three Home Rule bills, and says, 'We should not be surprised to find it received with hearty welcome by the Irish party.'

The 'Irish Times,' a Unionist newspaper, says: 'The measure will prove so utterly unworkable as to offer no middle course between complete separation from Great Britain and a return to the status of the union.'

The 'Irish Independent' remarks: 'It would probably be correct in describing the bill to say that it gives us three-quarters of what we expected, and probably not so large a share of what we demanded. The measure cannot be regarded as final.'

The Cork 'Free Press' says: 'The government's scheme is not a solution of the Irish problem.'

MR. MARTIN
AGAIN.

New York, April 12.— A London cable says: Mr. Joseph Martin, the well known Liberal member of Parliament, has announced his intention of asking the Attorney-General in the House of Commons if he intends to prosecute Rudyard Kipling for the offence of sedition for the verses entitled 'Ulster.'

Mr. Martin will also ask if the government intends to prosecute the publishers of the verses and the printers who set them up in type. Mr. Kipling's poem was published in the London 'Morning Post.' The last lines are:

What answer from the north?
One law, one lord, one throne,
England may drive us forth;
We shall not fall alone.

HON. CHAS. DEVLIN

Cables Mr. Redmond Advising Acceptance of Home Rule Bill.

Quebec, April 12.—'Everybody is satisfied with the measure proposed. Ireland should enthusiastically accept the settlement.'

Such was the answer cabled to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, to-day, from the Hon. Charles Devlin, formerly member of parliament for Galway, and now Minister of Colonization and Mines in the provincial government of Quebec. The Hon. Mr. Devlin was for years a member of the Irish party in the British House, and when Mr. Redmond asked him by cable for his opinion on the Home Rule Bill, the Hon. Mr. Devlin returned the above answer in regard to his impressions about the bill introduced by Mr. Asquith.

London, April 15.—Mr. Redmond has received the following messages:—

Judge Doherty, Minister of Justice—Congratulations; the bill promises the happy conciliation of Ireland's rights and Imperial interests.

The Hon. Chas. Devlin, Quebec—'Everybody delighted with the measure proposed. The general opinion here is that Ireland should enthusiastically accept such a settlement.'

Ex-Mayor Guerin—'Congratulations to the Government and the Nationalist party; the Irish bill was enthusiastically received here. It will tighten the bonds of Empire and convert Irish-American antagonism into sympathy and good-will.'

The Hon. Mr. McPhillips, K.C., Victoria—'The Home Rule Bill is eminently fair to all interests. It presages the true unification of the Empire.'

Sir T. Shaughnessy—'Not being in public life my expressions must be accepted as an individual British citizen; earnestly concerned in everything calculated to promote progress and prosperity everywhere.'

London, April 14.—The government whip to-night issued a long list of telegrams which John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party, has received from the colonies and the United States, approving the home rule bill. They include messages from the Premier of South Africa, the Australian and Canadian ministers, several former ministers, Cardinal Gibbons, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a host of American governors, judges, prelates, mayors and public leaders.

SEES DANGER IN
NOMINATED SENATE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 13.—Mr. J. H. Humphreys, secretary of the Proportional Representative Society, has a long article in to-day's 'Manchester Guardian' concerning the proposed nominated Irish Senate. He says the belief entertained when the Canadian nominated Senate was created that the principle would secure the services of distinguished men of all parties had been completely falsified. Each Canadian government has used the privilege for rewarding its own followers and strengthening its own position in the Senate. The writer points out that Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have condemned the system and that there is no eminent Canadian statesman satisfied with the principle of nomination, which fails to command the people's respect.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' to-day asks whether Irish Roman Catholic bishops will be eligible for nomination to the Irish Senate and answers the question itself emphatically in the affirmative. Mr. Asquith, in his speech, made no mention of this possibility.

ANTI-HOME RULE
DEMONSTRATION.

(Special Cable Service.)

Belfast, April 14.—The more ardent Orangemen of Belfast are urging their leaders to organize an anti-home rule demonstration in Dublin. They say that at least fifty thousand Ulstermen would go to that city to participate in such a display. The leaders are not in favor of the scheme as they realize that it would inevitably lead to fighting between the Nationalists and the Orangemen.

THE GENERAL IS EIGHTY-FOUR

Founder of Salvation Army Plans to Visit Canada Again.

London, April 10.—General Booth today celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday. In a message to the world he says: 'At the end of eighty-three years of my pilgrimage I testify to the faithfulness of God, to the true happiness of a life spent in seeking the



GENERAL BOOTH.

benefit of others, to the grand possibilities of goodness which are ever the hope of humanity. The span of life which may yet be left to me I purpose to spend in this, the highest service I know.

'My sight has failed, but I am told that an operation I intend to undergo next month, will much restore it, and although there must be some risk of total blindness, I shall go through it.

'Whether it succeeds or not, I hope to be spared to visit Canada and the United States during the year upon which I am entering, as well as to inaugurate further efforts for the spread of the word in European countries.

'In the East China calls me, and before I pass away I must find men and money that the Salvation Army may play its part in the Celestial Empire.'

The operation referred to will be performed on May 23. General Booth has now, as a result of cataract, only a faint glimmer of sight. He cannot read, but manages to write, guiding his right hand with his left over the paper. His medical advisers say, however, that after the operation he may have ten years of good sight.

'TRUTH' AND CANADIANS AS BRITISH M.P.S

London Paper Has Some Cold Facts that Make Interesting Reading

London, April 10.—'Truth' says for some time past there has been irritation in Canada to which expression is given in more independent newspapers, at the ready acceptance at political headquarters in London of Canadians who have domiciled themselves in England after doing little to make themselves beloved in their native land. Several of these men are understood to have offered themselves at the headquarters of the Unionist party as parliamentary candidates.

Maybe with the payment of members more local candidates will offer themselves at the next general elections. Therefore the organization will not be able to avail itself of the offers from these carpet baggers.

Mr. Steel Maitland, chief whip of the Unionist party, is known to have recently received a protest from Englishmen at Winnipeg against Canadians of this type being recommended as candidates, and of being told, moreover, that if these newcomers are adopted, manifestoes of protest signed by representative Britishers in the country west of the Great Lakes, with some biographical details, will be scattered broadcast in constituencies for which these Canadians are anxious to be placed.

'Truth' also says that protectionists like to argue that the foreigner pays the duty, but Premier Borden is aware it is not so. He has just imported a Windsor uniform, also a cocked hat and sword. Before he could get them through the customs at Ottawa he had to pay nearly £80 in duties enacted in the tariff to protect Canadian manufacturers of Windsor uniforms and cocked hats from the pauper labor of London.

A Dominion statesman naturally likes to have his photograph taken in a Windsor uniform at its first wearing, and after the preliminary trying on for the edification of the family circle the proud possessor goes to the photographers.

To some minds the picture when complete may appear as an imposing symbol of Imperial unity, but such minds are more common in Great Britain than in the colonies. In a country where, during the last thirty years there have been at least four public subscriptions to relieve impecunious statesmen, including two premiers, the feeling is likely to be that ministers might expend their salaries on better objects than swords, cocked hats and gold lace.

CANADA AND WEST INDIES

Mr. Foster Issues Statement Telling of Agreement for Reciprocity

Ottawa, April 9.—After a brief session of the West Indies trade conference to-day, the chairman, the Hon. George E. Foster, announced that negotiations would conclude this evening, and that a treaty would be the result. Only a brief official memorandum will be given out at the close, but the schedules of the agreement will not be set forth until the treaty has been ratified by the various parties interested, the Imperial, Canadian and West Indian Governments. It is pretty well understood, however, that the agreement will follow closely the recommendations of the trade commission under Lord Balfour of Burleigh—that is, Canada will grant preferential treatment on sugar, fruits, cocoa, molasses and other of the chief products of the West Indies, in return for like concessions on lumber, fish, breadstuffs, furniture and similar staple commodities.

Steamship subsidies to improve the service between the two countries and probably lower cable rates will also be a factor.

The visiting delegates go to Toronto to-night.

Ottawa, April 10.—On the conclusion of the trade conference between the representatives of the Dominion and the various West Indian governments yesterday the Hon. Geo. T. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, gave out an official statement as follows:—

An agreement signed in duplicate was issued to-day by the representatives of the West Indian colonies and the government of Canada. It was the result of five days' sittings in conference, and a deal of steady work done outside the conference by subcommittees.

The agreement is made for a term of years and revocable at the end of the period named therein on one year's notice. It includes exchanges of products on a wide and generous scale, and is based on a preference to the products of each country in the markets of the other.

The agreement goes to the governments of the colonies included for consideration, and comes into effect when approved by both the Dominion and colonial legislatures, and His Majestys' secretary of state for the colonies. It will be possible for all these to consider and decide, and for the agreement to go into effect before the beginning of the year, 1913. Judging by the instructions given to the various delegates by their respective governments, and the evident good will and harmonious co-operation shown by them in the sessions of the conference, it is anticipated that no objection will be made to the speedy ratification of the agreement.

The agreement is between Canada and the interested colonies alone, and leaves both sides with complete liberty to adjust their tariffs as respects all other countries. Grenada, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Jamaica and British Honduras are the only British West Indian colonies that are not included, and for these the latch string is left on the outside of the door, and the lamp kept burning in the window, with a warm welcome certain for them when they come.

The questions of improved cable, and steamship communications between Canada and the West Indies were carefully considered, and the views of the conference were embodied in resolutions unanimously passed. The objective of these resolutions is to effect an up-to-date and adequate cable and steamship connection, based upon the co-operation of the West Indian colonies, the Dominion of Canada and the government of Great Britain. Inasmuch as the agreement is to be submitted to the various governments concerned for their consideration and approval, it is not advisable to give the details thereof at present to the public.

GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

Ottawa, April 10.—Owing to political pressure from the west, a change in the personnel of the commission which will administer the Grain Act, as announced yesterday, has been decided on. The commission will include in its membership W. D. Staples, onservative member for Macdonald constituency, Manitoba; Prof. McGil, of Halifax, as announced, will be the chairman, and Frank N. Gibbs, the chief grain inspector, will be the third commissioner.

Mr. Castle, chief warehouse commissioner, will not be a member of the commission. While the order-in-council making the appointments has not been signed, there is said to be practically no doubt of the commission being named above.

The appointment of Mr. Staples to the commission will remove a well-known figure from parliament, and cause a vacancy in the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba. The by-election should be fairly interesting 890$.. should he a fairly interesting one as Mr. Staples's majority in the general election was 161. His opponent was Mr. J. S. Woods, an officer of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who ran as a Liberal.

MR. BOURASSA

An Estimate of His Political Career in the 'Pays.'

Referring to Mr. Henri Bourassa's retirement from active political life, the 'Pays' gives the following appreciation of his parliamentary career:

'Four years ago Mr. Bourassa made a noisy and even violent entrance into provincial politics. Much was expected from his activity and his great talent, but he only furnished very little. However, the Nationalist leader sometimes made the halls of the Quebec Parliament buildings echo with the most stirring and lordliest rhetoric that they ever heard, but he seems to have taken no care to impregnate our statutes with his ideas and spirit, and for that reason his legislative work is null. Mr. Bourassa entered Quebec as a conqueror; he was to carry everything before him. The clearest result of his attempt was to stir up latent energies in the Prime Minister and to bring out the resources and fighting power of Sir Lomer Gouin.

'Nevertheless, the member for St. Hyacinthe brought some picturesqueness into our parliamentary life. His recognized honesty, his character, the rectitude of his political life, his doctrines, his fiery eloquence gave his personality a special charm, and for those reasons his disappearance from the parliamentary field causes a certain regret. But let us tell all the truth. The presence of Mr. Bourassa in the ranks of the Opposition at Quebec had become latterly a source of weakness and worry for the Conservative party. The Ottawa Tories, entirely given up to the pleasures of power, now found him a mar-joy. The old Conservative element in Quebec feeling the need to recover, wished to have elbow-room, and the English-speaking element in Montreal had for a considerable time past taken umbrage at the Nationalist leader and his gospel. Mr. Bourassa feeling that his part is over in Quebec, and that he uselessly spent himself for others in the famous battles which he fought, especially during the last fifteen years, has found that this was the proper time to go behind the scenes. He no longer cares about having a seat in Parliament. He will rest satisfied with his journalistic chair at the 'Devoir,' and with the hustings now and then, not wishing to entirely deprive himself of the transports of acclamations and ovations.

'The Liberal party, whose programme has been losing its color since 1896, has suffered from the blows given by Mr. Bourassa, and the action of the member for St. Hyacinthe on public opinion has been the more effective from the fact that the political morals of some of our leaders and their lieutenants furnished him terrible weapons. The Liberals are now strengthening their faith and conscience in the solitude of opposition, and they will recover from the wounds which they received.

'Mr. Bourassa, exhausted by fifteen years of great efforts, of continuous battles, of violent polemics, is going beyond the seas to seek a rest which he has earned and the oblivion of his mishaps. His parliamentary career is closed. His political career is finished. His journalistic career is in reality only beginning.'

NO BARROOM FOR LE PAS

Keewatin Territory Added to Manitoba Now Asks for Licence—Clergymen Protest.

Winnipeg, April 9.—An interesting incident, growing out of the extension of Manitoba's territory, is an application from Le Pas, the little terminal town on the Hudson Bay Railway, for a bar-room license. The territory of Keewatin was under prohibition, but the portion of it added to Manitoba may come under the provincial law. A test will be made of the case at any rate. All the clergymen of the little town, including Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist, have made a strong protest against the opening of a bar-room in Le Pas. The Moral and Social Reform Council of Manitoba has been appealed to, and has made a presentation of the case, both to the Provincial and Dominion authorities. Le Pas is right in the centre of activity for the extension of the Hudson Bay Railway, and a large bridge is being constructed in the vicinity. It has been the custom of the Federal authorities to establish a prohibition zone, covering 20 miles or more on either side of a railway under construction, and this should apply to this territory. It is notable that all the influences that make for sobriety and good morals regard the bar-room as a centre of evil.

CAR SHORTAGE ENDED

Railway Commission Determined Same Conditions Shall Not Occur Again.

Ottawa, April 12.—Local railway officials announced to-day that the acute stage of the car shortage which has existed in Canada for some months has been passed, and that henceforth hay and other freight shipments, long curtailed, will be handled by the railways with increasing facilities. It is explained that the American railways, which absorbed a great percentage of the Canadian supply of cars early in the winter, are now sending them back across the border.

It is the intention of the Railway Commission, however, that the same conditions may not be allowed to prevail next winter, and to this end conferences are to be held between the commission's chief operating officer and the companies to work out a scheme of systematic car distribution.

SIR WILFRID SPOKE.

Together With Mr. Pelletier, Tells Commercial Travellers They Are Fine Fellows.

Quebec, April 9.—The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, were the chief speakers at the annual dinner of the local branch of the Travellers' Association, which was held at the Chateau Frontenac last night.

Mr. Pelletier spoke of the necessity of Quebec being in readiness to receive the great trade which would come to the Ancient Capital from the West, and said that the Government would be ready to do its share in helping the port to prepare itself.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was given a good reception, and the ex-leader of the Government was in fine form. He looked well and spoke well, but his remarks did not contain anything of national importance. In prefacing his remarks he said that possibly before many years had rolled round, he might again be entitled to sit on the right of the presiding officer instead of the left. He said that commercial travellers were always good companions, and while he did not always agree with Mr. Pelletier, he was one with him in regard to the progress of Quebec, and he hoped that the terminals and other matters would quickly be settled.

The unity of Quebecers irrespective of politics was the keynote of Mayor Drouin's address, as it was of all the speakers, in promoting the advance of Quebec.

HARBOR COMMISSION.

Ottawa, April 11.—It is stated that the inquiries into the Montreal Harbor Commission and the Sorel shipyard will be completed before the Hon. A. B. Morine, chairman of the Public Service Commission, hands in his resignation to the Government. Mr. Morine will return to Ottawa to-day from New York.

GRAIN COMMISSIONERS.

Ottawa, April 9.—An extra of the 'Canada Gazette' will be issued at once, bringing the Canada Grain Act, passed last session, into force. The Commissioners, it is expected, will be formally appointed in the course of a few days. It is practically settled that they will be Prof. McGill, of Halifax; Chief Warehouse, Inspector Castle and Chief Grain Inspector Gibbs, of Fort William.

PREMIER ROBLIN BANQUETTED.

Premier Roblin Banquetted by Friends Speaks of the Danger of the West.

Winnipeg, Man., April 11.— Over a thousand guests, representing all shades of opinion, and every walk in life and including a distinguished delegation from eastern Canada, composed of Cabinet ministers and members of the Senate and House of Commons, in which French-Canadians of the Province of Quebec were prominent, sat down this evening in the Royal Alexandra Hotel to the banquet prepared by his friends, irrespective of party, in honor of the completion by Premier Roblin, of thirty years' public service.

The gathering was alike the most brilliant and largely attended affair of the kind held in this city, and possibly western Canada. In the main dining hall the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior, presided, while Dr. Simpson, president of the Conservative Association, acted as vice-chairman in the cafe. Among those speaking on the elaborate toast list were: The Hon. Dr. Roche, P. E. Lamarche, M.P., and A. M. Aikins ('The Empire'); the Hon. Martin Burrell and Armand Lavergne ('The Dominion', the Hon. Colin Campbell and the Hon. G. R. Coldwell ('The Province'); Louis Coderre, M.P., Arthur Meighen, M.P., George Bradbury, M.P., W. Sanford Evans and Dr. Montague.

Mr. Rogers, in presenting the guest of the evening with an illuminated address to mark the occasion, referred particularly to the successful issue to which Premier Roblin had brought the ancient dispute relating to the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba. The Premier, who was loudly cheered on rising to reply, dwelt at some length on the great future before Manitoba, now a maritime province, and destined to establish more firmly than ever the wisdom of the Fathers of Confederation.

SOLID CANADIANISM.

Theirs was the conception,' he said, 'they were the architects—we of to-day are the mechanics, the constructors. But the man, the party or the community that thinks that the necessity for statesmanship does not exist to complete this great structure that was outlined by these Fathers of Confederation are certainly mistaken. Hundreds of thousands of people are pouring into this Dominion every year. They come from every clime, every nation and creed under heaven. To assimilate, to adjust, to unify and to produce out of this heterogenous mass a solidiary of Canadianism with sufficient British sentiment and liberty to guarantee British connections forever, is the work of a statesman and not of a politician.'

After discoursing on the attendant dangers, Mr. Roblin proceeded to make some characteristic remarks regarding Socialistic tendencies. 'In this western country,' he said, 'we have two sources of danger. They are the demagogue or professional agitator and the yellow journalist, each one a danger in their respective sphere, each playing on the credulity of their constituents and inculcating and inspiring discontent and dissatisfaction. It requires a firm but strong hand to hold in check these dangerous instruments, who for thirty pieces of silver would sell king and country.

'They approach the citadel of our Canadianism and our British connection in every conceivable way; sometimes by an open and heroic assault, again by subterranean methods, but always with the one end in view—to create discontent and bring discredit upon law and institutions as we have them. We have men hired in this western country, going from place to place, declaring that the form of government that we have in Canada is not the best—that we should have what they call the initiative, the referendum and the recall. The emanations of this propaganda is the result of what I call republicanism. It has its origin and its source from a form of government that is absolutely foreign to ours and cannot and does not stand the varied assaults and trying ordeals that the British principle of government has so well withstood. Canada will have none of it.' (Cheers.)

In conclusion Mr. Roblin appealed for the united support of all Manitobans in developing the province.

LOCAL MESSAGES.

A feature of the demonstration was the reading of a large number of messages from the Conservative organizations of the province of Quebec, which aroused great enthusiasm.

'ARCTIC' SCANDAL

Crew Accused of Making Gifts of Furs to Politicians.

Ottawa, April 9.—The Government has definitely decided not to send the steamer 'Arctic' into northern waters this summer. It has been decided that owing to recent work done in the far north, it is not necessary that the 'Arctic' should make another trip yet awhile. The services of Capt. Bernier will, however, be retained by the Government.

Ottawa, April 12.—A sub-commission of the Public Service Commission, consisting of Messrs. Travers, Lewis and Jas. S. Smellie, is inquiring into certain allegations in regard to the last trip of the steamer 'Arctic' to far northern waters. It has been alleged that members of the crew of the 'Arctic,' when in the north, trafficked in furs, and that on their return presents of furs were made to certain prominent people, including several well-known politicians. The 'Arctic' crew deny that they were guilty of wrongdoing, and their evidence is now being taken.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

Emphatic Denial by Premier That Date Has Been Fixed for May 14th.

Quebec, April 12.—Premier Gouin positively denied to-day that his government had fixed the general elections for the 14th of May next as announced in some papers last night. He declared that the date of the general elections had not been fixed yet.

RIGHTS OF A JUDGE.

Ontario Legislature Considering Statute Law Amendment Bill.

Toronto, April 11.—Judges of the High Court are prevented hereafter from disregarding prior known decisions of other judges without the concurrence of the judge who gave the decision. This is a provision in the statute law amendment bill just introduced by the Hon. J. J. Foy, in the Legislature, and it is to amend the judiciature act. If a judge deems the decision previously given to be wrong and of sufficient importance to be considered by a higher court he may refer the case before him to a divisional court or the Court of Appeal; No divisional court is allowed to disregard previous decisions either.

Provision is also made in the statute law amendment bill that no debtor called before a court on a judgment summons can be committed to jail for debt where it is shown that security has been given for the debt or where interest or commission exceeding five percent has been paid.

NO CANADIAN BOYS.

Minister of Militia Declines to Provide Expenses to Boys' Bisley.

Toronto, April 12.—Canada is not to be represented at the Boys' Bisley this year. This is the decree, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, for the Minister of Militia has declined to make provision for the necessary expenses. The movement, which for three years has aroused wide interest in many Canadian schools, will receive a decided setback, according to those who have helped to develop it, and the disappointment of the cadets and their teachers will be shared by Lord Strathcona and Lord Roberts, both of whom have taken deep interest in it. The announcement is especially disheartening to Canadians for Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, the Duches of Argyll, is to give a gold medal this year for the highest aggregate, and has promised that if it is won by Canada she will make the presentation personally.

Last year Canada was represented by twelve cadets. They attended the coronation ceremonies, were taken to Portsmouth and Waterloo, and were otherwise entertained. The result was the awakening of greater enthusiasm than ever for this year's event. Of the Harbord Cadets, twelve boys have been practicing diligently, each hoping to be a successful candidate. Harbord had one representative last year; Brantford sent three, Hamilton two and Quebec City six. Eight were seniors and four juniors. In 1910 there were four Canadians at the meet and in 1909, the first year, two, Haggard, of Harbord School, and Flood, of Queen Victoria.

Dr. Hanson, secretary of the Imperial Cadet Association, has suggested that the citizens of Toronto take up the question and send two representatives, one senior and one junior, by public subscription.

DRASTIC CHANGES

Ontario Legislature Considering Important Statute Amendments.

Toronto, April 12.—The 'indeterminate sentence' for persons, who repeatedly come before the magistrate for drunkenness is one of the provisions of the Statute Law Amendment Act, which was considered in the Legislature to-day. When a person is found drunk in a public place within three months after a previous conviction, he may be committed to an industrial farm for an indeterminate period up to two years.

By another amendment to the Marriage Act, it is made unlawful for a person who has been deposed from the ministry to solemnize a marriage.

An enactment in the Revised Statutes of Canada of 1906 is also incorporated, which reads: 'A marriage is not invalid merely because the woman is a sister of a deceased wife.'

STRONGLY IMPERIALISTIC.

Ottawa, April 12.— 'Le Temps,' the local French daily paper, has the following strongly imperialistic editorial in its issue of to-day:

'Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, at the Winnipeg banquet, spoke at considerable length on the evils of socialism and demagogism, which would appear to be gaining a strong foothold in western Canada. We can readily understand that the influx of people in the west has been so large and so much greater than that of settlers from the older parts of Canada, that the Canadian element there is outnumbered and as a consequence is unable to assimilate with or impress Canadian views and thoughts on the ever increasing, incoming host.'

'It would be well for the agitators to realize they are living in British territory, and that they are now living under a form of government which is conceded to be the best in the world. This superiority is measured by the freedom of its press, the pure, honest administration of justice, the political and religious freedom of its subjects. The sooner these emissaries of discontent learn that the flag of Britain represents the highest standard of civilization, the better for them and for Canada. They have only to read and learn that wherever that flag has been raised it has been for freedom, and wherever it will be lowered it will be for honor, but of all things let them indelibly stamp on their minds and memories that wherever that flag is unfurled it is there for ever.'

NEW HANSARD REPORTERS.

Ottawa, April 12.—As a result of shorthand and general competitive tests, held recently in Ottawa, three new Hansard reporters will take notes from the floor of parliament when the House meets again.

There were ten competitors for the three vacancies, prized so highly by stenographic experts, and the men who came out best in the test were: Chas. Blue, one of the committee reporters of the House of Commons staff, and formerly a member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery; J. Galbraith, of Portage la Prairie, and Earl Young, of the Customs Department, recently of Charlottetown. They will be recommended for the vacancies to the Debates Committee of the House of Commons by the examiners, Mr. Geo. Holland, of the Senate Hansard staff, and Mr. Albert Horton, chief of the House of Commons Hansard staff.

VISITED RAILWAY BOARD.

Ottawa, April 12.—The members of the new grain commission spent the greater part of Thursday at the offices of the Board of Railway Commissioners. They were particularly interested in the board's method of filing records and the general scheme of transacting business. Many valuable pointers were secured which will be made use of a little later on when the commissioners establish their offices at Fort William.

REWARD FOR VETERANS.

Ottawa, April 12.—The Cabinet has passed an order-in-council releasing the money appropriated as a reward to the veterans of 1866-70. They will now be entitled to $100 each on making proof of service.

CANALS OPEN MAY 1ST.

Ottawa, April 12.—The Department of Railways and Canals has been advised that owing to the excessive ice this spring the St. Lawrence canals will not open until about May 1.

LLOYDS' RATES TO BE DROPPED

Insurance Underwriters Will Probably Reduce Their charges Here

Ottawa, April 11.— There is every probability that Lloyds, the great insurance underwriters, will put into effect in the very near future a reduction of rates for vessels trading on the St. Lawrence route. There has been considerable agitation by the Canadian shipping federations for some time against the rates charged on the St. Lawrence route as compared with those on the Boston and New York routes

While the question of insurance rates has up to the present been under the supervision of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, it has now been changed to that of Trade and Commerce, and the Hon. George E. Foster has given the insurance subject considerable time and thought. Representations have been made to Lloyds during the past few weeks preceding the opening of navigation, and with such success that Lloyds have taken up the question with a view to effecting a change in the present rates, which are considered abnormal in comparison with those charged on routes showing the same minimum risk as the St. Lawrence route.

The first step to be taken by the Marine Department to assure Lloyds of their desire to help in every possible manner is the establishment of a system of daily bulletins, to be cabled daily to Lloyds, so as to keep them in touch with all vessels insured. The bulletin service is to be inaugurated this spring, and will inform Lloyds of the exact whereabouts of the vessel at every small port touched at and will be an extension of the present service, which only informs Lloyds when the vessel reaches a large port like Montreal and Quebec.

Newfoundland has adopted the scheme, and Canada will have it this year. The advantage of the service lies in the knowledge given to the insurance people of the whereabouts of the vessels, which to a great extent lessens risks.

The Newfoundland service is managed through the Customs Department, whose officials send the cable on a specially printed form prepared by the Government. It only takes a few minutes daily, and the advantage is enormous.

In the best informed circles here the establishment of a Canadian Lloyds is not considered as within the range of possibility this summer. However, the matter is before the Department of Trade and Commerce, and if the rates are not lowered by the English Lloyds there is no doubt that the Government will aid Canadian capitalists in promoting a project for the benefit of Canadian shipping interests.

STRIKE OVER.

Canadian Northern Railway Men Return to Work.

Yale, B.C., April 10.—Two hundred men, station men and their helpers, are at work to-day on Burns, Jordan and Welch's section of the Canadian Northern grade between here and Spuzzum. Only one gang of station men on this fourteen-mile section are idle and they may take up their tools again at any time. The station men at work are employing day laborers and paying the rate of wage prevailing before the strike, and working them ten hours a day. Some 150 men worked on this stretch of the road yesterday, and were not molested. Special constables are on guard at the various camps.

No attempt has been made to put men to work on those parts of the road which the contracting firm is handling itself, and no work has yet been done on the long tunnel across the river from Yale. East of here, Griffins and Welch, contractors, have station men at work, but between this point and Hope everything is still tied up. In and about Yale there are still some 500 men idling around the bread line this morning. It took more than two hours to move up past the point where coffee and sandwiches were handed out. Numbers of the strikers have withdrawn from the main camp and are living in tents and dugouts in the hills between Yale creek. They sleep apart from the main body and supply their own food. The demand for salmon had been so great since the strike that the Indians from the reservation on the creek have doubled their prices.

REPORT ON TRADE AGENCIES.

Mr. Grigg's Inspection Will Influence Appointment to Vacancies.

Ottawa, April 12.—Mr. Richard Grigg, the new Canadian trade commissioner, has completed his tour of the Canadian trade agencies in Great Britain, and will shortly make his report to the government. When the report is made it is likely that Mr. Grigg will visit the agencies in other parts of the world. There are several vacancies to be filled, including those at Amsterdam, Berlin, and Havana. It is possible, however, that no appointments will be made until Mr. Grigg has made his report.

PROTECTS CANADIAN FRUIT.

Ottawa, April 9.—To protect Canada against a destructive pest now known as the Hawaiian fly, the Department of Agriculture will probably prohibit fruit importations from the Sandwich Islands. Communications are passing between Ottawa and Washington on the subject, and there may be joint action.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

Something Wrong in Ontario, Where a Record for Drunkenness is Reached.

Toronto, April 12.—Evidence of an increase in drunkenness in Ontario is contained in the annual report on the operation of the License Law just issued. Despite the rapidly growing dry belt the record for committments last year reached the record of 5,802, which is 757 over the previous year.

Between 1891 and 1899, the number of committments for drunkenness decreased, but since 1899 there has been a steady augmentation. Toronto and Hamilton lead the list.

For the most part cities compared unfavorably with the towns, but there were exceptions in the cases of Ottawa, St. Thomas and Kingston, which show fewer commitments.

In local option districts there were 964 prosecutions and 173 convictions.

DR. BEATTIE NESBITT IS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Farmers' Bank President Who Disappeared Captured in Chicago—Will Fight Extradition—Is Said to be Penniless.

Toronto, April 12.—Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, first president of te wrecked Farmers Bank, was arrested in Chicago last night on a charge of forgery. He declares that he will fight extradition.

Only meagre details of the arrest have been received here. Dr. Nesbitt was arrested in a South Side restaurant.

POVERTY-STRICKEN.

Chicago, April 12.—Dr. B. Nesbitt, former president of a Toronto Bank, who was arrested here last night, has



DR. BEATTIE NESBITT.

been living here under the alias of 'B. D. Nesbit.' He came here two months ago, and obtained employment in a chemical laboratory. The police believe he is now penniless.

Detectives learned several days ago that Nesbitt was here, and have been shadowing him ever since. After obtaining the aid of the Chicago police, a Toronto officer, William Williams, found Nesbitt walking down a south side street. An automobile containing the officers was run alongside the banker, and then the detective leaped out and made the arrest.

Chicago, April 12.—A warrant charging Nesbitt with forgery was issued by United States Commissioner Foote on complaint of Detective William Wallace, of Toronto, and given to deputy United States marshals to serve.

Nesbitt, it is said, will not be arraigned before the extradition papers arrive from Toronto. Attorney Pattison, who says he has been retained by friends of the former banker, made an unsuccessful effort to find Nesbitt this morning, the police declining to disclose his whereabouts. The attorney announced that he would fight any move made to take the former banker back to Toronto.

While in custody of detectives last evening, Nesbitt complained of being ill, and asked permission to enter a saloon. The detectives say that while in a wash room he attempted to destroy some papers, but that they seized him in time to frustrate his attempt.

As soon as possible after papers arrive from Toronto Nesbitt will be taken before Commissioner Mark Foote for extradition. The police, fearing an attempt on the part of wealthy friends of the doctor to block extradition by habeas corpus proceedings, hurried the prisoner away to an outlying station when arrested, and have maintained strict secrecy as to where he is located. They even maintain strict secrecy as to where he was while in hiding. It is claimed, however, that he has been residing in Englewood, a fashionable suburb of the city, for some time, and sometimes went to a well-known restaurant for his meals. It is believed that the tip which led to the arrest of the doctor was secured from one of the Torontonians here at the teachers' excursion.

Chicago, April 13.—Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, former president of the Farmers National Bank of Toronto, Ont., to-night is in the custody of the United States Government here awaiting extradition on the charge of misappropriation of the funds of the bank, resulting, it is said, in the ruin of the institution.

Dr. Nesbitt was taken to the county jail late last night after a hearing before United States Commissioner Foote. The extradition laws do not permit of bail. His hearing was continued to April 26. Nesbitt's alleged defalcations are estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

IDENTIFIED BY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Nesbitt at first denied his identity. A number of Toronto school teachers attending a convention here positively identified him, however, and later his attorneys gave out a statement admitting him to be the former Canadian bank president, but denying he was guilty of any offence.

Attorney Pattison caused surprise by declaring that to his own knowledge Nesbitt had been in Chicago for more than a year and frequently had dined with him at a downtown hotel.

'The president of a bank in Canada merely is a nominal figure,' said Mr. Pattison. 'The cashier and other officers have most of the power. The charge of forgery is not extradictable in any event. Mr. Nesbitt, moreover, did not forge anything. He merely signed a false statement which resulted in the wrecking of the bank.'

The charges against Nesbitt, as made known yesterday, are:

Making false returns to the Government of Canada under the banking laws of 1307.

Conspiring to exchange certificates from the Treasury Board under the banking laws.

Conspiracy to steal $300,000 by means of forgeries.

Nesbitt has refused to talk except to say he would plead not guilty and that the charge was 'a monstrous mistake.' According to persons who knew him in Toronto, his appearance is greatly changed.

WAITER CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ARREST.

A waiter claims the credit for the arrest of Dr. Nesbitt. Joseph Sadeco, employed in a restaurant at No. 840 East Sixty-Third street, declares he recognized the physician banker when he came there to eat and then notified the police of Toronto.

During the day the police searched the city for a blonde woman with whom the banker had been in the habit of taking his meals. The flat in the vicinity of East Sixty-Third street and Lexington avenue, where the physician was arrested, was also closely watched.

'I knew Nesbitt in Toronto, where I worked as a waiter at the Albany Club for four years,' said Sadeco, in telling of his part in the capture.

While in custody of detectives on Thursday night, Nesbitt complained of being ill and asked permission to enter a saloon. The detectives say that while in a wash room he attempted to destroy some papers, but that they seized him in time to frustrate his attempt.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXTRADITION.

Toronto, April 12.—The Hon. J. J. Foy, the Attorney-General, spent to-day making arrangements for the extradition of Dr. W. Beattie Nesbitt, in the event of the accused fighting return to Canada. The minister communicated with Detective William Wallace, authorizing him to make the formal application in Chicago, and this evening Superintendent J. E. Rogers, representing the department, left for Washington and Chicago. Meantime the Attorney-General has by wire retained Lyden Evans as counsel for the province in the pending extradition proceedings.

DEVELOPMENT IN WEST.

C. P. R. Line From Kootenay to the Coast to be Completed by 1915.

This years is expected to be a great development year in the Kootenay, with the erection of the new C. P. R. line to the coast. In metalliferous mining, discounting all mere announcements and reckoning only from mines now operating, there will be a great production, and the transportation facilities to be given by the C. P. R. will form one of the principal features of advancement. In land settlement 1912 will be a banner year, due to the colonization methods which have been employed, and to the appeal the lake region is making to the settler. The railway development in the Slocan is giving that section a new impetus, while the construction in the Kootenay-Columbia Valley will hasten the opening of the higher region. The C. P. R. tourist hotel is also a great attraction and the publicity work of the C. P. R. promises to increase the tourist traffic. The latest and greatest factor to assist the district is the announcement of the contract with the Province of British Columbia under which the C. P. R. undertakes to complete its short line between the Kootenay and the coast by July, 1915. This means that the Crow's Nest Pass route, which will commence at Weyburn, Sask., and will join the present main line at Hope, on the ocean side of the coast range, will be the main line. As the mountain territory traversed has a present census population of over sixty thousand—tributary to Nelson by eight routes—this factor alone, apart from twenty hours being cut off from the time between the Kootenay and the coast, will doubtless have an influence on the immediate development long before the last link is finally complete.

A GREAT MOTOR ROAD.

Visitor From British Columbia Discusses the West's Projected Highway.

Mr. R. R. Bruce, of Windermere, B.C., was a visitor at the Windsor yesterday. Discussing the development of the west he told of a motor road that is to be built this year by the British Columbia Government and the C. P. R. each having contributed $55,000 towards the cost. The road will connect Banff and Windermere which latter by the way takes its name from the English lake Windermere. The road will be completed this year, and there will then be a belt highway 500 miles long starting from Calgary over the Rockies to Banff, thence to Windermere, from Windermere to Crabrook, crossing the Rockies again to McCloud and back to Calgary.

Within the next few years the British Columbia Government said Mr. Bruce will construct a road from Banff over the Selkirk to the coast. He is optimistic about the future of his home province. Windermere will have a great future he said. The immigrants that are going to the west are going to make homes. They are going to buy lots and built houses and own fruit farms. The west is getting a better class of settlers now, and they are going to stay there.

CONFESSED WHEN STARVED.

Hamilton Man in Cobalt Admits Guilt When Pressed by Hunger.

Cobalt, April 12.—Emerging in a starved condition from a freight car at Cobalt station, C. A. T. McGillivray walked up to a very much surprised constable and asked to be locked up, at the same time telling a long story of a series of offences alleged to have been committed in Hamilton during the past month..

HAD TOLD THE TRUTH.

Hamilton, April 12.—The local police have been looking for McGillivray, who has been in trouble here more than once. He resided with his sister on East Avenue north. Some time ago he was charged, together with another man, with having broken into Elder's store, on Mary street, and with other shopbreaking offences. He was found guilty on one charge, but the other charges failed, and he was allowed to go on deferred sentence. Since then a warrant for his arrest was issued, charging him with enticing a boy named Watson from the Mimico School. He was suspected by the police of having had to do with Lee's bakery robbery and other recent robberies.

CANADA'S RECORD.

Building the Longest Railways and the Longest Viaducts.

A paper on the construction of the Little Salmon River Viaduct on the N. T. C. Railway, was read by Mr. R. F. Uniacke, at a meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, Thursday. Crossing this river was described as one of the greatest obstacles the road had to overcome, since it involved the construction of a viaduct over 4,000 feet long, with a height of 200 feet above the river. This necessitated a vast amount of work, including over 8,000 cubic yards of concrete, 15,000 cubic yards of excavation, 13,991,310 pounds of structural steel and 518,041 feet of timber. The work would cost $687,683. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. H. H. Vaughan, of the C. P. R., made the remark that Canada was not only building the longest railways in the world, but also the longest viaducts in the world. Mr. J. M. Shanley presided, and at the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks to Mr. Uniacke was adopted.

WANT TEN PER CENT INCREASE

American Miners and Masters Settle Down to Discuss Matters Amicably

Philadelphia, Pa., April 11. — Prospects of peace with an early resumption of anthracite mining grew much brighter yesterday after the miners and the operators decided to sit down together and talk over their differences. When the negotiations, broken off on March 15, were resumed in the Reading Terminal here yesterday afternoon, Mr. George F. Baer, president of the Reading Company, proposed on behalf of the operators to arbitrate their differences—that is, to let the anthracite coal strike commission, which settled the strike of 1902, investigate present conditions and decide whether any modification of the commission's award is necessary at this time.

In the discussion that followed the miners practically threw this offer aside, and the conference agreed finally to appoint a sub-committee to take up the demands of the miners with power to make recommendations for adjustments. The sub-committees were immediately appointed, and after a brief joint session they adjourned until this afternoon.

Mr. Alvin Markle, of Hazelton, an independent operator, will act as chairman of the joint conference, but will have no vote.

Aside from the offer to put the settlement of the differences up to the strike commission, neither made a proposition, but the willingness with which they agreed to further discuss the demands is looked upon as a good sign. It is expected that concessions will be offered in the sub-committee sessions. The miners' representatives said yesterday they fully expect a ten percent increase in wages. Aside from the wage demand, that of the recognition of the union appears to be the stumbling block in the way of an agreement.

UNION LEADER'S STATEMENT.

President White, of the miners' union, and members of the operators' committee who would talk, expressed themselves as well satisfied with the progress made yesterday, and the conference broke up with all concerned in a hopeful mood. The best of feeling prevailed while the opposing sides were together.

President White took up four propositions, the award of the anthracite strike commission, treating with the miners' organization, the conciliation board and the wage question. He said the award of the strike commission was never considered just and fair by the mine workers. 'The anthracite mine worker,' he said, 'continually chafing under the objectionable provisions of the award, does his work in a state of subdued rebellion. The kind of peace prevailing is, therefore, that which follows the reluctant compliance with an unjust arrangement. There can be no genuine, permanent abiding peace until the award is supported by a direct joint agreement.'

'The sole question involved is,' Mr. White said, 'will you treat with your own employes through their organization?' He declared that the red tape and technicalities incident to the handling and consideration of disputes makes the conciliation board impractical. This accounts, he said, for the decrease in the number of cases before it.

OWNERS WANT PEACE, TOO.

Mr. Baer, replying to Mr. White, said: 'We cannot arbitrarily advance the price of coal. The public will not permit us to do that. It might involve possible legislation which would be drastic if we attempted it; and in addition to that we are met by competitive conditions all around us. You know that in the strike of 1902 it is currently reported that the bituminous coal operators—one of them admitted to me that he did—contributed freely to your organization to keep up the strike in the anthracite fields in order that they might profit by it.

'These are conditions that are never considered by the man—I say it with deference to Dr. Seth Low—of the Seth Low type, who only are idealists and see an ideal world instead of an actual world of men who have to deal with practical problems and obtain practical results.'

SUB-COMMITTEES WORKING HARD.

Philadelphia, April 11.—The joint sub-committee of the miners and owners, appointed at yesterday's conference, will meet at the Reading terminal this afternoon and begin a practical discussion of the demands of the anthracite mine workers. A survey of the situation by those interested in the labor troubles in the hard coal field leads to the belief that before the sub-committee gets through with its work it will have arrived at a working arrangement that will meet with the approval of the general committee of the operators and miners.

The submission of the dispute to arbitration by referring it to the anthracite coal strike commission, as proposed by the operators, will not come about unless there is absolutely no chance of the sub-committee coming to a satisfactory understanding.

Indianapolis, April 12.— Thousands of ballots cast by union soft coal miners of the United States and Canada, on whether or not they shall accept the two year wage scale proposed by the Cleveland conference of miners and operators, were received to-day at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America.

The seals on the envelopes containing the vote of the individual unions will not be broken until the tellers begin their work next Monday, but Edwin Perry, secretary-treasurer of the Mine Workers, said he had no information changing his estimate that the new wage agreement is approved by ninety percent of the miners. Fifteen hundred local unions and about 250,000 miners voted on the referendum election.

The tellers, who are expected to complete the count of the ballots by Monday night, are Thomas Holliday Granville, Ill.; William Young, South Ford, Pa.; and Thomas Pascoe, Shawnee, Ohio. When the result is known, if it be favorable to the proposed scale, the miners' representatives in the several bituminous coal districts will sign contracts with the mine owners, as soon as local questions as to working conditions are adjusted.

All the mines will be sending up coal by the month's end, the miners' leaders believe. Now 150,000 soft coal miners are idle, pending the negotiation of a wage contract to succeed the one that expired on March 31. Many thousand others are employed under temporary arrangements with the operators by which they are paid on the basis of the scale projected for the next two years.

ANTHRACITE WORKERS.

Philadelphia, April 12. — The sub-committee of eight representing the miners and operators who are endeavoring to reach an agreement on a new wage arrangement for the anthracite mine workers went into session shortly after ten a.m. to-day, with the prospects that they will sit all day. Several of the members before entering the conference room in the Reading terminal, said they expected it would be several days before they will be able to make a report to the full committee. When they are ready to report an agreement or failure to arrive at a satisfactory understanding, a call will be sent out for a meeting of the full committee in this city. Nothing concerning the work of the sub-committee will be given out until it reports to the general committee of miners and operators.

Philadelphia, April 13. — The sub-committee of miners and operators which is endeavoring to agree upon a new working arrangement between the anthracite mine workers and coal companies, held two long sessions yesterday, and when it adjourned to meet to-day the committee reported that good progress had been made. Nothing occurred at the meeting yesterday to indicate that a peaceful and early settlement will not be reached. The committee gave out nothing official, and will not have anything to say until a report is made to the full committee of miners and operators.

Yesterday's discussion, it was learned, had largely to do with the demands for an eight-hour day for all men in and about the mines, the wage question, some of the phases of the demand for recognition of the union and modification of the methods of the conciliation board.

The question of recognition of the union may not be settled by the sub-committee. The four representatives of the coal operators on the committee are general managers and practical mining men, who are in and about the collieries every day'. Recognition of the union is a question of policy, and it may be left for final discussion between the miners and the presidents of the coal railroads and coal companies.

M'GILL TO HONOR CHIEF JUSTICE

Sir Melbourne Tait to Have Honorary Degree of Doctor of Law

At a meeting of the corporation of McGill University held on April 10th, it was unanimously decided in view of the forthcoming retirement of Chief Justice Sir Melbourne Tait, of the Superior Court to confer upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Law 'on the grounds of his high legal distinction and his services to public life.' The degree will be conferred at the annual convocation of the University on Friday May 10th.

It was also decided that the Chancellor Lord Strathcona, Principal Peterson, Professor John Cox, late of McGill and now resident in London; Dr. J. B. Porter and Miss Hurlbatt, warden of the Royal Victoria College, should act as the representatives of McGill University at the Congress of Universities of the Empire, which opens in London on July 2nd.

Appreciative reference was also made to the action of the Provincial Government in voting the sum of $25,000 annually in aid of the operations of the university, and it was pointed out that this grant, taken along with the income which will accrue from the subscription fund recently contributed by the citizens of Montreal and other friends of the university, will bring, for the first time in recent years, considerably above the current expenditure. This margin of income will probably be used by the authorities to meet some essential needs which for a long time past have been clamoring for recognition.

On the report of the committee of selection, it was resolved to recommend W. Buell Meldrum, for the Science Research Scholarship offered specially to McGill University by the Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851.

Professor Dale reported on the establishment of certain summer schools —(1) For specialists in French; (2) for Art and Drawing; and (3) Physical Training in schools. He also reported that there was considerable growth in the work of the University Settlement, the workers now numbering 60, and the children in attendance 300.

Those present at the meeting were: Dr. W. Peterson, Principal, in the chair; Dr. C. E. Moyse, Vice-Principal; Dr. F. D. Adams, Dr. F. P. Walton, Dr F. C Harrison, Prof. H. M. Mackay, the Rev. Dr. James Smyth, Dr. R. F. Rutan, Dr. J. M. Elder, Prof. J. A. Dale, Miss Ethel Hurlbatt, Mr. C. A. Gould, Dr. W. Grant Stewart, Dr. H. C. Perrin, Prof. C. H. McLeod, Dr. J. G. Adami, Prof. A. McGouln and Mr. J. A. Nicholson.

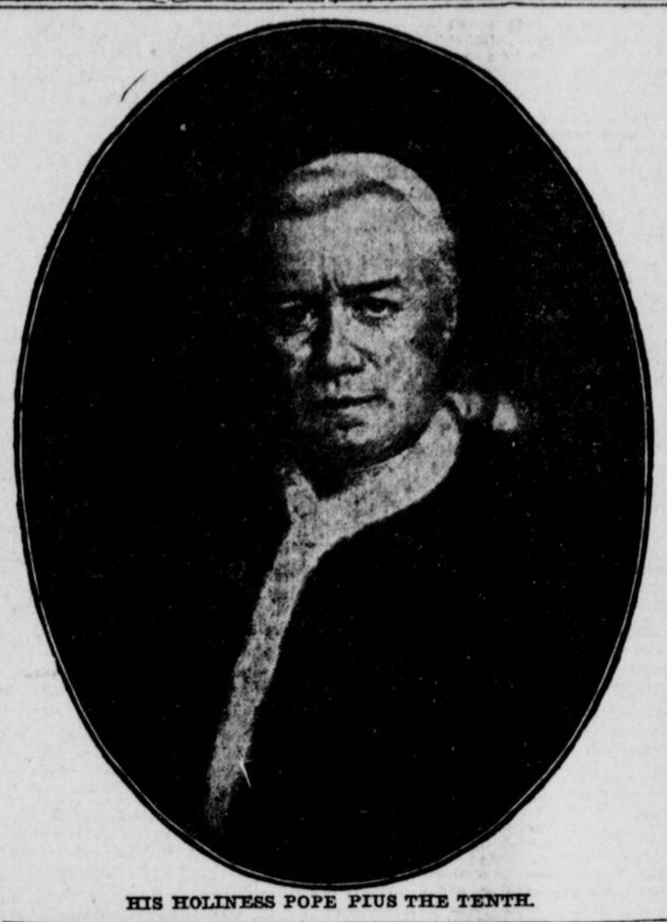
ALL DAIRIES NOT INSPECTED

Milk Shippers Want Discrimination in Favor of Ontario Farmer Removed

Mr. W. F. Stephens, of the Montreal Milk Shippers' Association, has written to Dr. Hood, chief of the Food Inspection Department, asking that some means be taken to enforce the inspection of stables where cows are kept in Ontario. The present law provides for the inspection of cow stables in Quebec, but it has no effect in Ontario and the farmers of the sister Province ship a large quantity of milk and cream to Montreal. By reason of the immunity of their barns from inspection and their consequent escape from enforced expenditures to improve them, Mr. Stephens says the Ontario farmers are enabled to send in milk and cream to Montreal cheaper than the Quebec farmers can. He asks that measures be taken to protect the Quebec dairymen.

Dr. Hood is studying the question, and it is proposed that Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, be asked to introduce legislation permitting Montreal inspectors to visit the stables and barns of Ontaro farmers and order improvements.

Dr. Louis Laberge says that the chief complaint arises from the practice of a creamery of shipping its surplus, milk and cream to Montreal. He says that in the new health by-law a clause will be inserted empowering the city to refuse licenses to dealers who sell milk and cream from producers whose barns are not properly inspected.



HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS THE TENTH.

CITY EXCITED OVER RUMOR THAT THE POPE IS DEAD

Report From Madrid Said Private Message Was Confirmed at Nunciature There, But Rome Officially Denies it.

Rome, April 11.—4.27 p.m. —There is no truth in the report circulated throughout the world based on a telegram from Madrid that the Pope is dead.

The Pope continues his daily audiences. He received to-day Cardinal Della Volpe, Prince Borghese, Senor De Estrada, the Argentina Minister at the Vatican and his family, and Count and Countess Jonghe.

Afterwards the Pontiff greeted a number of Italian and foreign personalities.

Considerable excitement was caused by the receipt in Montreal of a press despatch announcing the death of the Pope.

The first despatch, received shortly after nine o'clock on Thursday morning, read:

Madrid, April 11.—A private despatch received here from Rome, which is confirmed at the Nunciature, announces that the Pope is dead.

The newspaper bulletins gave the news to passersby, and the unconfirmed rumor spread until its authenticity ceased to be doubted, with the result that a deep feeling of sorrow spread over the entire Roman Catholic community.

The Archbishop's Palace was besieged by callers eager, yet dreading to learn the truth, but there no information could be given them.

Shortly after the receipt of the Madrid despatch the 'Witness' received another from Rome stating that no confirmation could be obtained there, and following that came a message from London which said that the secretary of Cardinal Bourne had heard nothing of the death of the Pope.

These cablegrams were communicated to the authorities at the Palace, and the priest in charge in the absence of Archbishop Bruchesi, who is out of town, stated that he could give no credence to the report. No word had been received at the Palace, and the news would not, in his opinion, be made known first in Madrid, but in London.

For nearly three hours no direct communication could be had from Rome. Urgent efforts from the different capitals of Europe, by telegraph and long distance 'phone, were made to secure direct information from the Italian capital. Paris secured a long distance telephone connection shortly before noon, and was informed that the Madrid report was untrue. Immediately following this telegraph and cable despatches direct from Rome gave the same information that the Madrid report of the Pontiff's death was untrue.

Nothing within the last few days has indicated that the Pope was in a critical condition, although his health has for some time been unsatisfactory. On March 25 he was compelled to suspend his audiences for a few days owing to a slight cough, accompanied by catarrh. On March 27 he was sufficiently improved to resume his audiences. Those he greeted on that day noted a slight pallor and some hoarseness in the Pontiff's speech but beyond that there was no evidence of serious physical disability. The Pope went through the fatiguing ceremony of greeting 300 persons without a sign of exhaustion.

BRUSSELS KNOWS NOTHING.

Brussels, April 11.—The Papal Nunciature here up to 3 o'clock this afternoon had not received any news regarding the report from Madrid of the death of Pope Pius.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 11.—The Charge d'Affaires of the Papal legation, who is directing church matters here pending the arrival of the successor of Cardinal Falconio, former apostolic delegate, said this morning he had no advices from Rome confirming the report of the death of the Pope. It was said that if a despatch had been sent from the Vatican to the Madrid Nuncio an identical despatch would have been sent to Washington. The State Department also was without advices.

PARIS EQUALLY IGNORANT.

Paris, April 11.—Cardinal Amette, the Archbishop of Paris, up to half-past three this afternoon had received no information regarding the condition of the Pope beyond the despatch from Madrid reporting his death. The Italian and Spanish embassies likewise had no further information on the subject. The only information received in Paris was in a despatch from London saying that rumors had reached there from Madrid that the Pontiff was dead.

POPE'S HEALTH RUMORS

Unfounded Stories of His Serious Illness Causes Worry

Pope Leo, especially in the latter years of his Pontificate, was accustomed to go to bed quite well and wake up to find himself reported at the point of death. So accustomed did he become to this that he used to scan the papers 'to find out the state of my health to-day!'

Up to within a year or two, Pius X. was almost free from this kind of annoyance, and when such a statement was made, allowed himself to be seriously discomposed and took the trouble to try and discover the source of the yarn. Once a rumor of the kind reached his sisters, who, hurrying to the Vatican, insisted on seeing him, although there is a strict rule that they must give notice of their visits. Thus some difficulties were made for them, but when they did enter his presence their surprise at his robust condition was so great that Pius X. laughed with amusement exclaiming, 'Did you expect me to be shrunken to a shadow? By your expressions I would say that you are disappointed to find me well!'

At the present moment something of the kind is taking place. Of course, he is not the man he was, and the trouble can be described with one word—gout. There is absolutely nothing else the matter with the Pope, but those who watch him find that he recovers ever more slowly from each attack, and in consequence is more languid, takes more rest and does less work. But this is only natural, and when his 76 years are taken into consideration, it must be acknowledged that he has wonderful strength and vitality.

Pius X. is essentially a genial man. He loves his kind and enjoys the breath of fresh air which he gets from the outside world through audiences. For this reason he is apt to prolong the receptions, and so uses up the time that he should be resting, but all remonstrance is in vain, the usual answer being, 'I am not made of paper; let me enjoy what I can!'

Recently the visits of his sisters, who live 'just around the corner,' have been more frequent, but his health is not discussed, as he does not like the topic. 'Just as though I were an invalid,' he cried the other day. Thus the good ladies confine themselves to pleasant gossip about the 'home' affairs. His Holiness still takes a most affectionate interest in all the members of his family. The latter, however, do not profit by his exalted position. The inn at Riese is kept just as before, his nephew's wife still teaches the primary class in the village, and his brother is still a postman. Pius X. certainly cannot be accused of nepotism.

NOT THE POPE: HIS OWN FATHER

Attache at Madrid Nunciature Interpreted 'Papa' as 'Pope.'

Madrid, April 12.—The erroneous report of the Pope's death originated through a telegram which was sent to an attache at the Papal Nunciature, announcing the death of his father. The word used was 'Papa,' which means either 'Pope' or 'father.'

The attache assumed that it was the Pope who was dead, and he so informed the Spanish Government. Premier Canalejas, in turn, communicated the news to the reporters. They flashed the report over the world. King Alfonso and members of the Cabinet were informed, and sent messages of condolence to the Nunciature. The Papal Nuncio was absent when the messages arrived, and the mistake was not discovered until he returned.

WHAT FOLLOWED.

London, April 12.—The greatest consternation was caused this morning by a despatch from the semi-official news agency in Madrid stating that a private telegram received there from Rome announced the death of Pope Pius X., and that the news had been confirmed at the Papal Nunciature in the Spanish capital.

Later in the day came the welcome news from Rome that the report was entirely unfounded and that the Pope was in good health.

The explanation of the report that had shocked the world followed. The error arose through a mistake in deciphering a message received at the Nunciature in Madrid as a result of which the Papal Nuncio announced to the Spanish Government that the Pope was dead and this news was handed by the ministry to the semi-official Spanish news agency and the Madrid newspapers.

Evening papers in London and through the country had in the meantime published the news broadcast in extra editions and there was a general inclination to give it credence in consequence of the close relations of the Spanish Government with the Vatican.

Clerical and lay circles everywhere were appalled by the news as no intimation had reached them that the Pontiff was in a critical condition of health. It was known that he had suvered from weakness a few weeks ago, but since then he had resumed his daily receptions.

Anxiety was not allayed for some hours until the message received from Rome over the long distance telephone by way of Paris 'The Madrid report of the death of the Pope is untrue' was issued by the papers in later special editions.

In the meantime urgent requests had been telegraphed to Rome for conrmation or denial but there was a long delay on the cables, and it was thought that the strict censorship imposed in Italy on war news from the had perhaps been extended to the news from the Vatican.

When the news came that the Pope was in his usual health and had held his daily reception there was a great feeling of relief.

EARL GREY COMPETITION

Programme for Musical and Dramatic Events Includes Local Players

Ottawa, April 11.—The programme is announced for the Earl Grey Music and Dramatic competition in the Russell Theatre next week. There are thirteen productions for the six nights, and the entries from outside cities are billed to go on thus:—

Monday—The Hamilton Operatic Society; the Montreal Thesphians.

Tuesday — Brockville Presbyterian church choir.

Wednesday — Strollers Dramatic Club of Winnipeg.

Thursday—Ronayne Amateur Players, Montreal.

Friday—Loyalist Dramatic Club, St. John, N.B.; Edmonton Dramatic Club.

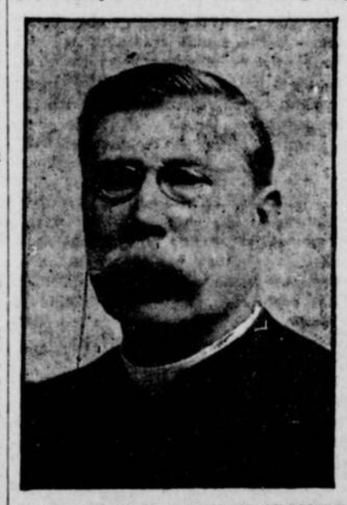
Saturday—The London Dramatic Club; Captain Prideaux Company, Kingston.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER DEAD

The Rev. J. Myles Crombie Passed Away in Hospital.

There died at the Royal Victoria Hospital late on Tuesday the Rev. J. Myles Crombie, of 1109 Queen Mary Road, Cote des Neiges, a retired Presbyterian minister well known and highly esteemed in Montreal. The deceased, who was fifty-six years of age, entered the hospital on April 1, and on the following day underwent a serious operation. Despite all that medical skill and careful nursing could do his condition became more and more serious, until last night the end came.

The Rev. J. Myles Crombie was a graduate of St. Andrew's University, St. Andrew's, Scotland, and came to Canada about twenty-five years ago. Upon his arrival in this country he was connected for a short time with the Presbyterian Church in Kingston,



THE LATE REV. J. MYLES CROMBIE.

after which he spent a number of years as pastor of the church in Cumberland. From Cumberland he came to the Cote des Neiges Church in Montreal, where he remained for about eight years, after which he founded the Presbyterian Mission in the Annex, and had charge of the work there for two or three years. Following his work in the mission the Rev. Mr. Crombie was called to Victoria Church in Point St. Charles, where he remained for about six years. A few years ago he retired and has since lived in Cote des Neiges. The deceased's widow is the only near relative left.

The funeral will be held from his late residence on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with service in the Cote des Neiges Church at 2.35 o'clock.

THREE YEARS.

Ottawa, April 10.—'Pooh! Three years; that don't bother me.'

With a laugh and a cool shrug of his shoulders, Alphonse Larocque, 52 years old, and grey headed, listened to Magistrate O'Keefe, in Police Court yesterday sentence him to three years in Kingston Penitentiary for seriously wounding his younger brother, Noe Larocque, and when the Magistrate was through, made the above remark as he stepped from the prisoner's box.

Larocque was charged with wounding his brother with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but the Magistrate reduced the charge to one of wounding without intent. He declared that the accused, who in 1906, killed 'Trickey' Burke, and served five years in the penitentiary for manslaughter, was a dangerous person to have his liberty.

Throughout the court proceedings Larocque laughed and sneered at everything that happened. He was clearly heard to speak to other prisoners in a jovial manner of his sentence, declaring that it was a poke for him.

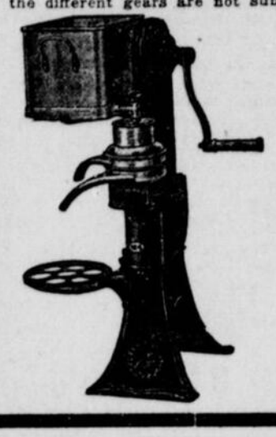
'I'll only serve about a year and a half, and then I'll get my revenge when I get out,' he told Constable Davidson.

Standard

sprays itself with oil all the time it's running

The self-oiling system starts spraying the working parts of the "STANDARD" Cream Separator with oil the instant you start turning the crank. It stops oiling when you stop turning. There are no glass lubricators that demand continuous attention. The "STANDARD'S" oiling system looks after itself. The oil-proof and dust-proof casing, enclosing the working parts, prevents dust and dirt clogging up the machine and oil getting on to the floor.

Because of the self-oiling system, the "STANDARD" runs easier. There is always a body of oil in the bearings—always oil between the teeth of the cog wheels when they mesh. This means that the cogs in the different gears are not subject to the ordinary wear. The less wear, the easier the Separator will run, and the longer it will last.



When changing the oil in the oil chamber once every two or three months, cleanse the working parts by running a cupful of coal oil or gasoline through the machine a few minutes. That will keep your "STANDARD" running at highest efficiency. The self-oiling system is only one of the outstanding features of "The World's Greatest Separator." Others are described in our booklet. Write for a copy.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

Head Office and Works: Renfrew, Ont.

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HUNDREDS OF SLEEPING SWANS DASHED TO DEATH OVER FALLS AT NIAGARA

Mr. J. R. Innes, secretary of the Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, has on his office table, a beautiful white swan, measuring from tip to tip of its wings, six feet or so. It is one of two hundred that sailed down from Lake Erie, placidly, on Good Friday morning, and were dashed to death over the falls at Niagara. The question naturally arises, why did they not raise their wings when they realized that danger was at hand? The impression is that after their long flight from whatever place they had spent the winter, these swans had settled down on the smooth water which lured them to sleep, and carried them to death.

What was left of them at the foot of the falls was gathered up by the residents and sold at the rate of two dollars apiece. Many of them broke their necks in the fall.

One of the Fish and Game employees who was up at Niagara bought two of the birds and brought them down with him. 'It seems a pity,' said Mr. Innes, 'that nothing can be done to save them. Each of these birds would probably have laid a dozen eggs, and thus the loss runs into thousands of swans.'

DISSOLUTION EXPECTED SOON

Prospect That the Provincial Elections Will be Held on May 14th or 15th.

Reports from Quebec state that the dissolution of the Legislature will be announced within the next few days, and that the Provincial elections will be held on May 14th or 15th.

In the campaigns in Montreal and Quebec the candidates will have to make some changes in their plans of organization owing to the recent legislation which limits all candidates in either of these cities to two committee rooms each. The penalty for violation of the law is a $100 fine or three months in jail. In the past some candidates have had as many as 6 to 8 committee rooms scattered over their electoral division.

Mr. S. Letourneau, the Liberal organizer is spoken of as the possible Liberal candidate in LaPrairie, in opposition to Mr. Patenaude, the present member.

TORONTO STRIKE.

Toronto, April 9.—In defiance of one of the city's by-laws the striking cloak makers of the T. Eaton Company had eighteen men stationed on the streets on Saturday collecting money in sealed cigar boxes in aid of the strikers. The collection was counted yesterday, and it was found that it amounted to $54.51.

'We're going to make a test case of this,' said Mr. James Stevenson. 'After I had a number of boxes made I wrote to Chief Constable Brassett for his opinion, and he replied by saying that the city solicitor thought that it would be contrary to a city by-law to station men on the street for receiving contributions. The Salvation Army and other so-called charitable institutions do it, so why can't we. We will have fifty men out this week,' concluded Mr. Stevenson.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Fort William is Saved by Lack of Wind When Arena Rink Burns.

Fort William, Ont., April 11.— The Arena skating rink, one of the largest buildings of its kind in Ontario, was burned to the ground to-night. The fire was the most spectacular Fort William has known in ten years, since Elevator B burned. Had there been the slightest wind there is no doubt that a large portion of the city would have been destroyed, and the fire would have developed into a most disastrous conflagration. The loss is placed between $30,000 and $35,000 covered by insurance.

OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS.

Toronto, April 10.—'In so far as the statement made that the books for which Bookseller Britnell was convicted for a third time were secured at the Methodist Book Room is concerned, the report is absolutely untrue.' This was the reply made by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, D.D., to the statement in the Toronto 'World' this morning that two books tabooed by the public library had come from the Methodist Book Room, and that Mr. Britnell had secured his supply from the same source. 'The dealer in question did not get his books from the Book Room, but from a New York firm, and when he found what they were he boxed them up and endeavored to return them. The books were not for sale and he was caught in a trick.

'Regarding the report of two books refused admittance to the shelves of the public library coming from the Book Room, I cannot make a definite statement. I have been trying all morning to get the name of the books in question, but have been unsuccessful. I am sure that nothing of a damaging nature is allowed to issue from the Book Room, and know that in one instance, nine years ago, when Dr. Briggs found a couple of objectionable paragraphs in a book, he destroyed the plates at a loss of $2,000. If the books not admitted to the library were secured at the Book Room, they could not have been printed there and their contents were unknown to those in charge. Even that I hardly think possible.

'The matter will not be brought up in conference, as we hold Dr. Briggs in too great esteem to believe that he would allow literature to issue from the Book Room which is not proper reading.'

'I have nothing to say. I don't know what the books are. If you want a statement you had better call up Dr. Hincks,' was the statement of Dr. Briggs to interviewers.

Chief Librarian George W. Locke could not be located to verify or deny the 'World' report, notwithstanding the fact that half a dozen newspaper men and the Rev. Dr. Hincks were endeavoring to locate him.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information as to the following inquiries from the Old Country may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:

Payne (Alexander) was living with his aunt, Mrs. Kate Stow, Ottawa West, Ontario, two and a half years ago. Sister Annie asks.

Peal (John Joseph Christopher) wrote from Reidow Ferry, Ontario, 1910. Mother asks.

Mooney (Bernard), who left South Lincolnshire for Melbourne, 1886, where he is believed to have worked first in a foundry, and afterwards to have gone to the gold fields, and his brother, Arthur Mooney, formerly of Grimsby, who is thought to have gone to Canada two years ago, are sought by Sister Nellie.

Williams (Thomas Henry) left Bolton, Lancs, for Canada, 1899; was working as a farm hand Dundas, Ontario, 1906. Brothers Jack and Ernest and sister Beatrice ask.

Mills (Louisa), formerly of Miss Riley's Home, left England for Canada thirty years or more ago. Brother Edward asks.

Hairfield (Lilian B.), née Wren, wrote from Hamilton, Ontario, two years ago. Mother and sisters ask.

Bosman (Rupert) last heard of at Blind River, Ontario, 1906. Brother Victor asks.

Agent (Maggie) went to Winnipeg five years ago, and has not since been heard of. Sister Nellie asks.

Cramps at Night Require Prompt Remedy

Agonizing Pain Prevented by Keeping Nerviline Handy On the Shelf.

A Case in Point Illustrated

Deadly cramps—the symptoms are not to be mistaken. Suddenly and without warning the patient experiences such agony in the stomach as to contort the countenance and cause him to cry aloud for help.

Then it is that the wonderful power of Nerviline can make itself felt—it cures so quickly.

"Last summer I was stricken with a frightful attack of cramps. I feared the pain in my stomach would kill me.

"My eyes bulged out and the veins in my forehead stood out like whipcords.

'My cries attracted a neighbor, who came to my assistance, and in a moment or two handed me half a teaspoonful of Nerviline in some sweetened water.

"It seemed as if an angel had charmed away the pain. In ten seconds I was well. Nerviline has a wonderful name in this locality, and is considered best for cramps, diarrhoea, flatulence, stomach and bowel disorders. I urge all my friends to use Nerviline.

"MANLEY M. LEGARDE.
"Williamsburg."

No home is safe or can afford to miss the manifold advantages of having Nerviline on hand in case of accident or emergent sickness. Large family size bottles of Nerviline, 50c.; trial size, 25c., all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

——ALL IN ADVANCE.——

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50.

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

For Special Clubbing Offers see announcements elsewhere in this paper, or write for particulars.

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

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

For Montreal and its suburbs—No reduced rates are open unless they are specifically declared to be so. And the cost of postage or delivery must in all cases be added for delivery in Montreal or its suburbs.

FOREIGN POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50 cents extra; 'World Wide' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Sample and subscriptions blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS—Casual advertisements, 15c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent,' 'Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion, from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

APRIL, 1912

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1912.

We are receiving many more letters to the editor than we have space for. Some of them, though longer than readers like to face, are important and admirably lucid. We commend some of those which appear in this paper to careful study. Some are much longer than they need be—would indeed be more easily followed and more convincing as well as more likely to be read in a third of the space. If the writers of long letters would, when they are finished, throw them aside and, with their thoughts on the subject thus matured, write them over again they would find that they could say all they had said in far less space and more clearly. We have to make selection between letters received, and naturally give the preference to those which say briefly and clearly what they mean, assuming that what we find difficult to follow will be difficult for other readers. Nothing tends so much to make a reader shun a whole department than anything that thus tires him. What makes some letters unavailable is the discussion of something that has before appeared as though the reader must have it as much in mind as the writer who has it before him, and has given it special attention. Every letter should as far as possible be self contained. A challenge for a reply, however couched, has to be excluded, as we cannot commit ourselves to printing whatever answer may come. On a subject that has been well threshed out, further letters will not be read. A large proportion of the letters that we print do not appear until a week after the day for which they were to have been written. We judge this from the number that reach us from Thursday to Monday. These letters are in good time for the following Saturday. It is human to put off what one is planning to do, and a common experience to find that the time for accomplishment has flown.

Is there a limit to the bigness of ships that may sail in limited waters? The 'Titanic,' about the biggest ship afloat, in making her way out of Southampton, tore, by the suction she created, another steamship from her moorings and caused her to swing almost against the giant liner. This experience throws light on the extraordinary accident to the 'Titanic's' sister ship, the 'Olympic,' passing out of the same harbor, but further down the Solent, when for reasons none could explain, the 'Hawke' ran into her. It would seem as if all river channels and harbor entrances might find new questions in vessels which are not satisfied with sufficient sea room to swim in, but must disturb the bottom to unknown distances from their keels. The screws of the 'Titanic' are capable of developing fifty thousand horse power. What an enormous effect this would have on creating a current can be pictured by relating it to the flow in our rivers. Were the Back River dammed across and canalized for its whole length its fall at the outlet would not be equal to the 'Titanic's' power. If held in place while its screws were set going it would create a current equal in power to about one-sixth of the rush of water down the Lachine Rapids. Is Montreal to become some day, through the growth of ships, a discarded port, like some of the river ports that were great in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and are now neglected villages?

The letter of 'Politicus,' giving clearly and succinctly the Liberal view of the Home Rule question, is most interesting reading. We are not sure that the fact that a bishop did not give to Mr. Redmond the names of the persons said by the bishop to have been so terrorized that they were afraid to go to church is proof positive that there was no such terrorism. When people are terrorized they do not want to be made any more than they already are the targets of the opposite party. On the other hand we take small account of such vague charges, for often the less people know of an evil the more they dread it, and when there is ill-will on one side there is often some cause for it on the other. The plea attributed to a Dundee paper that a certain unprovable story was not an injury because it was used for political purposes, is probably given more baldly than the lawyers defending the newspaper ventured to state it. The public is certainly in the habit of discounting much that is said by party journals in the heat of campaigns; but no decent paper would claim this as an excuse for a slander, as the fact that it was meant to influence directly the minds and actions of readers could only add to the injuriousness of the error. On the other hand every journalist realizes in what peril he is placed, not knowing what carelessly accepted commonplace of general belief appearing in his columns may be made use of to subject him to ruinous damages.

We are always inclined to hurry the spring. Once the winter breaks, we want the snow to go away in a fortnight. We may be thankful, however, that every sharp thaw brings its sharp raction. The warmth of the sun on freezing days takes the snow away fast enough for the safety of our river shores, and when there is any more rapid melting, it is well that further flow should be locked up for a time.

Mr. Bonar Law, the new leader of the Unionist parliamentary party, who accepted a guard of honor of drilled Orangemen on landing at Larne, did not shrink at Belfast from joining Sir Edward Carson and Lord Londonderry, and the unspeakable Rudyard Kipling, in inciting armed rebellion in Ulster. Supposing Ulster to make good her claim to self-government, exactly as Ireland as a whole has come to the verge of doing—and those who have asked this for Ireland as a right would need strong ground for refusing it to Ulster as a right—what would be the result? There are probably, if all were polled who would have votes under the new suffrage law,—more Nationalists than Unionists in Ulster. What then?

To be elected Pope is to be condemned to life-long imprisonment. There is no outside force confining the Pope to the Vatican. If he was to run away to his dear Venice for a month, or to his birthplace on the banks of the Po, no gendarmes would be sent after him to bring him back. It is a purely voluntary incarceration. Pope Pius Ninth, when the crown of Italy took possession of the States of the Church and left to the Pope only the Vatican grounds, within which to exercise the forms of regal sway, chose to consider himself as imprisoned within those confines. He had the more reason to do so on account of the enmity of the Romans, who would have greatly humiliated him in any attempt to go among them. His successors have kept up the same fiction, with possibly some remnant of the same incentive. We doubt if the present Pope would receive anything but a welcome anywhere. Although his diplomacy has, through Mgr. Merry del Val, been more assertive than that of his predecessors, he is personally known as a simple, kindly, very human man of the people. He has pined and pined, in his imprisonment, until now they are afraid to let him hear the bells of Venice by telephone for fear the emotion would kill him.

In the work of pulling herself together, the New China is having bother with the usual wily tactics of the bear. Russia's way with surrounding countries, so far as memory goes back, has been to secure the adhesion to her interests of local magnates by corrupting them in some way from their former allegiance. She has in these tactics been peculiarly successful with the Tartars. We presume, indeed, that as feudatories these Tartar chiefs count themselves as more or less free to change their affiliation whenever they can do so without danger and to their advantage. Yuan Shih Kai has sent, as appears, rather a gracious invitation than a mandate to the chieftains of Mongolia to join the republic. One of the principal Khans has returned answer with similar Oriental politeness that in recently declaring the independence of Mongolia he had had to bow to the will of the people, but that China might think fit to submit the question to the interested powers. This, being bluntly interpreted, seems to mean, not that the Tartar people had had any say in the matter, but that, as a republic implies election by the people, he would see to it that his people elected not to join China. The submission to the powers means that Russia is now his adviser. He presumably has no idea of subjecting his right divine, or right by imperial recognition, to popular election. It is pretty difficult to imagine Tartar clans as part of a republic. If China can adapt herself to that form of existence, we should fancy that she would do it much more satisfactorily without Tartar help. On the other hand, the Tartars have always found themselves at home under Russia, and the mountain khanates of northern Mongolia are now, through railway connection, in far closer touch with St Petersburg than with Pekin.

Sir James Whitney has taken to himself great praise, and on the whole deservedly, for his enforcement of the prohibition laws in local option districts. His plea for the three-fifths clause in the local option law was the difficulty of enforcing a law in a district where there was not a strong public sentiment for it. In fact his whole objection to further temperance legislation has been based on the difficulty of enforcement and the plea that no law is better than a law that is not enforced. It is rather a volte face from such a policy to propose to make a law against treating. The State of Washington passed a law against the smoking or selling of cigarettes which the police made a brave show of enforcing. Many were arrested and taken to the station. In a week the people were smoking cigarettes wrapped in tobacco leaf that did not come under the law. In another week the law had become a joke and was repealed. While the treating system is undoubtedly one of the great evils of the saloon that it would be well to see put an end to, there is a serious danger that such a law may meet the fate of the Washington anti-cigarette legislation, and by making a laughing stock of one restrictive measure discredit the long fight that the temperance forces have waged. Had Sir James seriously proposed this measure as one for the good of the community it would be different. He has, however, only introduced it, despite his known antipathy to laws that are hard to enforce, as an offset to Mr. Rowell's bold stand for the abolishment of the bar — a stand which for a generation back the best elements of the Liberal party have been vainly demanding of their leaders. While we have little faith in Sir James' way of increasing the restriction on the liquor traffic, it will undoubtedly be a great boon if he can devise a practical measure and enforce it. But of all measures proposed, that proposed by Mr. Rowell is the simplest to enforce.

The front steps are a feature of the Church of the Gesu. If they were a feature that added to the beauty of that fine edifice we should not have had the same ill will towards them. But architecturally they are a blemish. We do not know whether in the space beyond the present street line anything more stately could be devised, but when the street was widened some twenty-five years ago we were able to say, on the authority of an architect, that at least as worthy a portal could easily be substituted within the new line. Had the church been in some European towns the municipality would not only have insisted on such a change, but, if need were, would have tunnelled a footpath through the towers. We are well pleased to learn that the Jesuit fathers do not desire to be the cause of this great hindrance and danger to public traffic, and see their way clear, for a good round sum, to withdraw the approaches to the church beyond the bounds required by the street. They have an alternative offer to allow the city to do the new work on plans that they shall approve. The Board of Control has wisely preferred the former terms. Though the amount asked is large, the bargain is a clear one; but it ought to include finally all questions as to the safety of the structure. The clergy would no doubt have been willing to make as reasonable a bargain from the first, but there is no bargaining with some aldermanic committees.

The trick—and we beg no man's pardon for calling it a trick—of registering on a single property a sufficient number of names of non-residents as those of joint owners so be able to outvote a whole village on the matter of license or no license was a common enough one in the bad old days of British Toryism when a nobleman would register what was spoken of as a fagot of votes on some part of his estate to outvote the popular candidate and retain the seat for his nominee—some one who would vote straight for the classes and against the masses. We do not know that it is fair to accuse the municipal council of Lennoxville for having connived at this fraud upon the electors. They no doubt regarded themselves as bound by law to register on the voters' list all persons who legally held enough of property so to entitle them. The onus of cheating the electors out of their rights must be with those who conspired in this way to render their votes nugatory. We are using very strong phrases such as throw us open to legal proceedings from any of those who knowingly was a party to this method of election, for we are certain that no Canadian jury would give them any damages.

All Montreal will be glad if any responsible group of capitalists is seriously willing to undertake to run a line of auto-buses with five cent fares and transfers. Any relief from the present congestion of traffic will be welcome. The crowds that wait on the street corners, and the crowds that jostle and push for even a foothold on the step of a car, are an eloquent admission on the part of the street railway company that it is unable to cope with the press of passenger traffic desiring to get away from the centre of the city at the rush hours. While the city is ready to welcome almost any attempt to make an improvement there must be guarantee that the improvement will be a real one. What is wanted is not a service to add danger to the turmoil of the most crowded streets, so much as one that will carry the excess of travel by easier ways. A fine day or fine season service that would lapse when most needed would be an illusory boon. But a service that would run on streets not already occupied winter and summer from the centre of the city to its outskirts with transfers would be a great thing for the city. A bus company, however, necessitates a charter, and a public service charter is a thing which confers on private people enormous unearned value that can be trafficked in by them to the disadvantage of the public. The city could do nothing more foolish than to grant a right that would only be used to bleed the Tramways Company. If any group of men are willing to put up good security that they will maintain a five cent service summer and winter, and if the city can devise an untransferable charter that cannot be used simply to force the hand of the Tramways Company, all will welcome relief from the present congestion.

No fact is more familiar to city experience than that a considerable proportion of boarding-house keepers do not succeed in making ends meet, and that rent day is often a terrible day to them, for the landlord must get paid, whoever else suffers. The grocer and butcher may lose, but the owner of house property must not. He has the first claim on everything found in his house. There is no doubt a certain advantage in this to tenants, as without such security it would be hard for many of them to get houses at all. It has now been found to be the law that, not only the goods of the tenant are liable to seizure, but those of her lodgers, unless the latter have gone through some unheard of process of notifying the landlord, a personage of whom they are as a rule entirely unconscious, that such and such goods are theirs. The safety of most lodgers is that they do not usually take into a boarding-house any possessions worth seizing. Their clothes and toilet articles, valuable to them, would bring the landlord very little. But let him who has furniture or anything of realizable value in his rooms beware. Our laws respecting the ownership of 'real' property were made by the proprietor class, and consider nobody's interests but those of the proprietor. Still, the proprietor would have no security at all, in the case of those people against whose shifts such laws are framed to protect him, if, when he attempted to seize, he should find everything in the house held in the name of someone else than his tenant, whether a furniture dealer or some confederate who had lent his name for this purpose.

Action has been taken against a manufacturer for employing boys under age. We presume that there are not a few concerns in the city in which a disaffected employee could not give the management trouble in this way. The foreman asks a boy applying for work if he is over thirteen, gets an affirmative reply and takes him on. Boys are scarce, and he knows of no way to assure himself further. This is due to a defect in our law. In other countries having an age limit to the employment of children the foreman is required to see a birth certificate before employing a child. Our law ought to require this and define clearly what, especially among immigrants far from their parish registers, would be accounted valid as such. So long as this is not required by law and usage the careful employer who should demand such evidence would lose many a likely boy, whose parents might not know how to go about getting such a document, and who in any case would easily find other employment, to say nothing of the fibbing boy who would thus be snapped up months before he could honestly seek employment.

THE 'TITANIC.'

It is painful to contemplate what would have been the hardships of the 'Titanic's' passengers, had her disaster happened ten years ago, before the days of Marconigrams. It is probable that never before, unless at naval manoeuvres, was such an assemblage of great ships on the high seas, as gathered around to give what help they may to the shipwrecked. It was a Marconigram that brought the news of the disaster. Because of Marconi's discovery a number of ships separated from her by from three to seven hundred miles immediately started to the rescue. Had there been no Marconigram, some of these ships were on distant tracks and would have missed the 'Titanic' by a great distance. The 'Olympic', which could have run on the same track, was the furthest off. She might in time have sighted her. Had the passengers on board the 'Titanic' felt the desolation of loneliness on the trackless ocean, they would have certainly known fear and possibly panic. Because of Marconi, their captain was able at once to assure them, that their rescue was but a matter of time. Surely these people and their friends owe to the inventor, whose marvellous harnessing of physical phenomena has buoyed them with hope and made certain their delivery, a recognition worthy the event. Mr. Marconi is an Italian of Bologna—educated at Leghorn and Bologna. It was at his birthplace that he first carried on his experiments in Hertzian ether waves. Bologna, being an inland town, a statue raised in his honor there, would be but little seen. At the busy port of Genoa, however, in the square, where stands the statue of Columbus the pioneer of Atlantic navigation, a statue could be most appropriately erected to this other Italian who has given to ocean traffic such a reasuring security.

The 'Titanic's' curious misadventure at Southampton may well be attributed to untried conditions, this being her maiden voyage. But such a collision as occurred some three hundred and eighty miles south, south east of Cape Race might, one would, think, have taken place as easily on her fortieth voyage as on her first. What is discouraging about it is the fact that after being provided with a honeycomb steel structure such as would seem to make sinking impossible she was looked on as in sufficient peril of sinking to put all her passengers into boats. She was to all appearance on the regular ocean route, and just at that point where icebergs are most to be looked for as they pass from Baffin's Bay along the Newfoundland coast, and thence southward. Why, in these days when the presence of an iceberg is signalled by thermometers six miles off, should the 'Titanic' have struck at all? and why, having struck, should she sink? The failure of the temperature warning may be a question of sea currents or a penalty of speed. It is hard to compute the titanic momentum with which such a tremendous ship at twenty knots would meet an ice mountain of many times her weight. Can it be that her great hull was so strong and so solidly braced together that, instead of caving in like an eggshell at one spot leaving the rest of the ship sound, the wrench tore her joints through a great part of her length? Another danger to such a ship under such circumstances would be the weight of her engine, which in case of a sudden arrest of the vessel's motion would be jolted forward wrenching its fastenings.

A BAD ARGUMENT.

Whoever was the father, whether the Duke of Wellington or any other noted moralist, of the declaration that 'He 'was not particular to inquire about 'methods, he looked to results,' on which our eminently respected correspondent, Mrs. Chesley, of Lunenburg, seems to base her defence of suffragette methods, that declaration is simply a negation of morality. It may apply in a rough way to military tactics, which are notoriously non-moral, but as applied to any behavior that comes within the moral domain it would suggest, could we imagine those who use it to represent the coming vote, that nothing will be gained to national morality by the coming extension of the franchise. Fortunately we think too well of the expectant electorate, to think of them adopting the motto: Let us do evil that we may gain our ends. We know the lawlessness and rowdyism of certain women, as well as their unfair political tactics, have caused grievous disappointment to many who looked for great moral results from the new vote. Their discrimination against the party which contained practically all their political friends, which had an enormous budget of drastic political and social reforms already on its hands, and which they knew had no sort of mandate on this question, and could not carry it, revealed unreasonableness the reverse of sweet. It exasperated many who would have willingly supported the cause. The last outbreak made many intended votes for that cause impossible. Britain is undoubtedly conservative in its nature and ways, but if countries with less venerable institutions have been readier to adopt the change, it has not been obtained by rioting. Possibly the London ladies, who have adopted these heroics, have set the fashion, for it is reported that some Chinese women went on the warpath. Another thing that has worked against the adoption of woman suffrage ideas among people with any experience of the parliamentary system is the extraordinary notions a great many of its leading advocates have of what it will do for them and for society. They may, as others do, think many existing things deplorable; but they can only get them altered by framing feasible measures and securing the support of the country to them.

HOME RULE.

In the introduction of the Home Rule Bill—called officially 'The Government of Ireland Bill'—Mr. Asquith has brought forward a measure, every inch of the progress of which will be sturdily contested by the Opposition. As the Irishman himself is 'never at 'peace except when he is fighting,' so it is a matter of history that no important measures affecting Ireland have ever appeared in Parliament without setting every one by the ears. The path of Irish measures has been marked with ruptured friendships, broken parties and defeated governments, Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill was defeated in the Commons by the defection of the Liberal Unionists, led by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who have since practically swallowed up the old Tory party and outrun that party in the advocacy of privilege. His second Home Rule Bill was defeated by the Peers. Both of these defeats were endorsed by the people of the United Kingdom in the subsequent general elections. With these facts in view it would be foolish to look upon the success of Mr. Asquith's measure as a foregone conclusion.

Still the time has come when all are realizing the hopelessness of carrying on the government with a dissatisfied Ireland. The only hope of the opponents of the measure lies in the delay which may be caused by obstruction and opposition by the Unionists in the Commons, and by the exertion by the Peers of their privilege of sending bills back twice to the Commons before they become law. If the Home Rule Bill was 'hung up' in this way for any length of time and a government crisis took place on some other question, the hopes of Nationalist Ireland might be again disappointed. Mr. Asquith's opponents denounce the measure as a time serving one on his part in which he does not himself believe. He has challenged them to repeat in the House their charge that he was betraying his country for reward. Such language is simply meaningless. It is the part of a steersman in a rapid to take the best course he can find. The language used by Mr. Bonar Law was bitingly characterized by him as 'the new style.'

A very important feature of Mr. Asquith's introductory speech is the assumption that runs through his argument, that the measure is only a portion of a general process of devolution of government upon the various parts of the United Kingdom. It has, therefore, no doubt been constructed in full view of the fact that what is done with and for Ireland may have to be paralleled elsewhere. The bill is an attempt to retain security of essential union with Britain and of all the constitutional rights of the minority. The Lord Lieutenant is, for instance, to have power to veto or suspend any bill on the instruction of the Imperial Executive. And, again, any question regarding the interpretation of the Home Rule Bill is to be settled by appeal to the judicial committee of the Privy Council. The Irish parliament is, moreover, debarred from altering the Bill, just as our parliament cannot alter the provisions of the British North America Act. More important still, provision is made for the protection of religious equality in that it is stipulated that the Irish Parliament cannot make laws, directly or indirectly, to establish or to endow any religion, or to prohibit the free exercise thereof or to make any religious ceremony a condition of validity of any marriage. This security against any form of religious aggression or inequality should have gone further than it does in the bill, so far as it has been unfolded to us. It should have forbidden the granting of public precedence to the representatives of any form of religion.

With regard to the financial arrangements, along with critics both in England and in Ireland, we have failed to grasp their purport. We are, however, far from agreeing with Lord Macdonnell in calling them niggardly. If they err, it is on the side of being eleemosynary. Asking for home rule Ireland ought to be prepared to support her own government. Instead of that, she is to be for a time the beneficiary of Great Britain. It will, of course, be her ambition to release herself from this condition as soon as she may. But Ireland is a poor country and does not now contribute nearly enough money for her own housekeeping. The situation is much more difficult now than it was in 1893, when Gladstone introduced his bill, for then there were no Land Purchase Scheme, no Governmental assistance to fishermen and others, and no Old Age Pensions. Exactly what power over customs tariffs has been granted her we fail to make out. It seems to be very strictly limited. We deprecate exceedingly any infringement on the customs solidarity of the United Kingdom.

It is freely claimed that there will be many reductions in expenditure under Home Rule. This is the sort of hope that all political agitators sincerely cherish. This is where they will find themselves egregiously disappointed. The Celt has a genius for politics where it means getting money out of government. Local self government has already been tried in Ireland, and has not been noted for careful expenditure. The 'Quarterly Review' lately pointed out that even if a quarter of a million pounds per annum were saved by reductions Ireland would practically be no nearer financial salvation. 'Great Britain,' says the 'Reviewer,' 'unless she is pre-'pared to permit the disgrace and 'danger of a bankrupt dependency be-'ing created beside her, must find 'from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 per 'annum for Ireland, and must hand 'over its control to an Irish parlia-'ment. This is a height of altruism 'hitherto unattained in politics or 'business.' This means a ceaseless agitation for what we in Canada are familiar with under the name of better terms. But it also means a very practical bond of union between the two islands.

UPPER HOUSES.

A weak point in the new Irish constitution is the Senate, which is to be constituted similar to our own. Criticism of this arrangement comes from Canadians, with whom it is an almost universal opinion that the Canadian Senate ought to be constituted differently. Which of these critics, however, has suggested a better arrangement? The fact that Canada has long been convinced that her Senate is on wrong lines, and yet has discovered no way of mending the matter, suggests that the way selected in the government of Ireland bill is about the best that has yet been discovered. The fact is that, though, ever since the English parliament divided itself into Lords and Commons, there have been two houses in almost every legislature in the civilized world, there never has been a satisfactory second house yet. The House of Lords could only exist by not exercising its powers. When it became the tool of the party which has a majority in it to endorse all the actions of that party and foil all those of the other, it became a recognized impossibility. The House of Lords itself has frankly recognized that it is an anachronism and needs a new constitution. But we have heard of no change suggested that would not make that house more despotic and obstructive than it has been. The Canadian appointive Senate, after which that of Ireland has been modelled, has the disadvantage of being also at the beck of a parliamentary party. In Canada, a new government finds itself legislatively speaking in place but not in power, because a Senate named by its enemies vetoes its important measures. When that majority dies off and is replaced by the nominees of the new party, the Senate becomes inert as far as party measures are concerned, and becomes simply a useful committee for hammering out non-contentious measures and for a calm review of more exciting ones for flaws overlooked in the whirlwinds of the house below.

Almost all proposals for the mending of these bodies suggest some form of election. The election of the House of Lords to any extent by the peers of the realm would make that house to that extent seven-fold more a stronghold of class privileges than it is. There are now many Liberal peers—many who put the people's interests before those of their class; but none such would appear in a house where the peers were represented by process of election. We have in the United States an example of an elective Senate. There has always been agitation for some other method of election than that now in use, which is that of election by the legislatures of the states. We had in Canada an elective upper house, but we discarded it for the present method. Any system of election for an upper house puts behind that body a moral force which it cannot have as a hereditary or appointive body. An elective house is necessarily much more assertive, the result being protracted deadlocks such as that which now prevents all important legislation in the United States, where every measure that passes the Democratic House of Representatives is killed in the Republican Senate. We certainly do not think the Irish Senate will prove satisfactory, but that is a pretty general complaint against all upper houses. Like all other countries, Ireland will be able to rub along for a time under illogical conditions.

TREATING.

On the day that Mr. Rowell announced his intention to make, in the Ontario Legislature, a motion for the abolition of the bar, it was seen that he had placed the government of Sir James Whitney in a quandary. The government was content with what it had done and had no intention of touching the liquor question again for a long period unless forced. But this abolish-the-bar proposal seems to have stampeded the party following. It was admitted that every one wanted greater restriction of the trade. The first suggestion was to propose a new plebiscite. That was the counsel of despair. Ontario had had enough of plebiscites that did not result in legislation. She has twice shown that when given the chance she will cast a majority vote for provincial prohibition. The government could not without stultifying itself ask the people to vote again and then not give effect in law to the decision of the majority. Clearly if effective legislation restricting the traffic was to be avoided a plebiscite was not the method.

The next solution of the dilemma proposed was a law to prohibit treating. It would be putting it mildly to say that the saloonkeepers are surprised. They are shocked and astonished that Sir James should suggest trying to do them this bad turn. However, they take consolation from the consideration of the impossibility of framing any such legislation so as to make enforcement practicable. Mr. Hassard, president of the Toronto Hotelkeepers' Association, expressed his surprise in the words: 'We were not looking for anything like that.' 'We did not expect anything, to tell you the truth.' Many interviews with keepers of bar-rooms brought forth a consensus of opinion to the effect that it would be impossible to enforce an anti-treating law. As one put it: 'I cannot see that the government can hope to enforce such a proposal. It will be impossible. As an experienced hotelman, I can say that it is not feasible. Imagine, for instance, a bar crowded with three hundred men—there would have to be a policeman there all the time to enforce the law. What could the bartender do?' Mr. Fielding, treasurer of the Commercial Travellers' Association, and an active temperance worker, thinks the idea absurd, and says:—'Treating can never be stopped as long 'as five and ten cent pieces are manu-'factured,' as a man has but to hand the coin to his friend.'

The abolition of treating, were it possible, would go a considerable distance toward stopping the drink evil. To enact legislation that cannot be carried out is, however, not only useless, but actually mischievous, as it helps to discredit all restrictive legislation. Perhaps the most effective form this law could take would be to enact that each individual should pay over the bar the money for the liquor consumed by him. Even that could be evaded with ease. A man could invite his friend to drink, and the friend would merely have to say in reply, "Will you lend me ten cents?' Such a formula would be quickly recognized, and could hardly be made illegal. If the handling of money from friend to

friend was felt to be so obnoxious as to prevent the offer of a drink, the man who was offered the drink would soon learn to wait until the time came to pay to ask for the loan. Then the man who had undertaken to pay would put down the money for the two on the counter, and when the bartender, who had heard the arrangement, had made change for the real purchaser, he could push toward the other man the cost of his drink, so that the man treated could push it back and make his individual payment. Treating is, however, as a rule reciprocal, and the bartender would learn to wait for pay till each had ordered and swallowed two drinks.

RUBBER STAMPS.

No man likes to find himself doing the work of a rubber stamp, still less does he like to be thought of as doing the work of a rubber stamp, but above all, he hates to think of himself as a mere rubber stamp to be used by others at their discretion, to produce the impression they want. The phrase had a considerable vogue during the recent elections in British Columbia. Mr. McBride, having made his purchase of the electorate, was asking that not a single Liberal be returned. He achieved his object, so that now he has behind him a solid phalanx to turn into law for him anything he may propose, and override without gainsaying the solemn, silent opposition of the empty benches on the other side of the house. The McBride representatives have British Columbia at their mercy. It is even worse than that. There is not a Conservative paper in the province that will deny that the so-called Conservative representatives are completely under the control of the cabinet and that this is dominated by Mr. McBride and Mr. Bowser.

To all intents and purposes British Columbia has at the present time an autocratic government. The electors have virtually made a single man dictator for the next five years. Even the Conservatives were aware that in voting for him they were putting in power a self-willed man who is angered at a breath of opposition or at the voicing of a view that differs from his own. They knew that in electing him with a solid following they were staging in their beautiful capitol at Victoria a farce upon the British Parliamentary system of government that has lasted so long and suited so many nations. A premier, an assistant and forty rubber stamps is hardly the equipment with which to govern a country of the size, wealth and progressiveness of British Columbia. It is hardly to be supposed that the people really approve this form of government. A large number voted for it because they are Conservatives, and can not vote any other way. It was only necessary to secure enough other voters in each riding, by employment on roads, or promise of railways to make by addition to these regulars a small majority. Only a majority of one in each riding was necessary to entirely prevent the representation of the opposition.

Despite all the thousands of Liberal votes that were cast in British Columbia a few weeks ago, not a single Liberal sits in the Legislature. Surely that fact alone suggests the necessity for some change in the electoral system. There is, however, an almost more real need for this in the position of the forty men who stand back of Mr. McBride, and register their votes at his bidding—of speech making there is little need. These men, supposedly holding an honorable position, have no more independence of action than clerks in a large business. Independent views are the last thing desired of them. It is extraordinary that these members do not themselves demand a change that will give them a larger liberty. If, however, they are not of a calibre to chafe under such restraint, the constituencies are surely beginning to feel that they would like to have independent individuals representing them instead of rubber stamps, or parts of a voting machine. At the present juncture proportional representation should make a splendid plank for the Liberal platform in British Columbia.

ILLINOIS FOR ROOSEVELT.

Having carried Illinois, the keystone of the Mississippi States, and Maine, the easternmost state of all, Mr. Roosevelt is carrying his populistic campaign through Pennsylvania. Instead of tackling the questions that are well before the country, the tariff and the trusts, Mr. Roosevelt lets these sleep and takes for his war horse an attack upon the judiciary. His arraignment has been that the judges decide according to law and not according to the conviction of the people. This is simply a war against law. It is possible that the judiciary of the United States has failed to obtain the reverence due to it. Elective judges are liable to be made up of mere politicians fresh from the caucus and from the wire pulling and the hustings and liable to return to these beggarly elements. Even so, we are not sure that Mr. Roosevelt is in agreement with St. Paul when he ridicules the idea that judges are from heaven. There were Pontius Pilates and scourging Philippian magistrates in the day when he told his disciples that the powers that be are ordained of God. Certainly the judiciary is not going to be redeemed by increasing its dependence on electoral whim, by making it not only periodically dependent on electioneering for its appointment, but liable to have any of its findings made the subject of a popular vote. That would be the last degradation of judicial independence. This appeal of Mr. Roosevelt against the judiciary is pure mountebankery. Another of his fighting principles is the direct primary. It is a poor showing for the direct mode of selecting candidates that so important and pivotal a State as Illinois should, so far as it could speak, have placed the choice of the nation between Mr. Roosevelt and the equally reckless Mr. Champ Clark.

Mr. Roosevelt was a supporter of President Taft's reciprocity policy, probably on the general ground that it had for its object the lowering of the tariff, which as a well-read man he could not but approve, especially as it was a lowering of duties on things to eat, at a time when the nation was clamoring much about the high cost of living. Moreover, it was what calls itself the progressive wing of the Republican party which had demanded a lowering of the duties as a condition of supporting Mr. Taft's election, and Mr. Roosevelt's natural shrewdness showed him that that was the path of victory. It turned out, however, that Mr. Taft's reciprocity policy, instead of confirming the allegiance of the progressives, turned that element bitterly against him. The progressives were the farmers. The farmers are the burden-bearers who ultimately sustain the whole weight of the tariff, as theirs are pretty much the only exportable products, which must pay, in one way or another, for all imports plus the duties on the same, and the only unprotectable products, which must ultimately pay for all those that live by protection. It was natural that these should be in the field to demand a lower tariff; it was a wonder that they accepted high protection so long. But when the lowering took the form not of lowering duties on anything they bought but on everything they raised, it was equally natural that they should rebel still more. This revolt has of late taken active life in pledging the delegates from the wheat states to Mr. Lafollette and it is evidently spreading rapidly into the corn belt. So Mr. Roosevelt, has taken back his approval of the reciprocity treaty. He says he has looked into it—probably with the eyes of Dakota and Wisconsin—and finds that he cannot approve of it. In other words, he bespeaks for himself a reversionary interest in the votes pledged to Mr. Lafollette, should that leader, as is probable, be found at first in a minority. It might turn out, however, that the Roosevelt votes should go over to Mr. Lafollette, who has been a steadfast progressive throughout

MR. ROOSEVELT.

The principle of the United States constitution, as designed by its founders, was that the people should elect electors, and that these, being the wisest and most trusted men of their various localities, should in their wisdom elect a president. It was not even imagined that the people generally were competent to make such a choice. It did not take long for the electoral college so ordained to become a mere form. In marking his ballot for the Hon. Timothy Jones or Judge Snooks the voter knows that he is voting for the well known candidate of his party The only thing secured by this clumsy system is that the President, instead of being elected by the majority of the people of the country is elected by the state majorities, each state casting its vote whole on one side or the other. But back of the election is the choice of candidates by the parties. This has by custom been done by party conventions, held first in the several states and then by each party for the whole nation. These conventions were the real electoral colleges, which decided for each party who should be its candidate, and there was in that fact more or less superiority of intelligence as compared with a purely popular selection. Mr. Roosevelt has been tearing the power from these conventions by joining the very popular western demand that the choice be made at the primaries. The primaries are the local meetings of the members of a party to choose delegates to conventions. These delegates may go instructed or uninstructed. By throwing his hat into the ring, as Mr. Roosevelt put it, he was before the voters as a candidate. This forced Mr. Taft and others to enter the field without nomination and so the voters have everywhere had the personal issue before them, and cannot but choose their delegates in the light of the rival candidatures.

Mr. Roosevelt's demand that the people should themselves decide was one that no candidate could safely oppose. In this manner we are to have on this occasion, in some of the states, a veritable expression of the choice of the people as between self-nominated candidates. The usage in the past was for meetings of local organizations, largely self-appointed, to do the selecting of delegates, the voters generally taking no interest or share in the matter. The direct primary is an institution which has been of late years spreading eastward from the westernmost state of Washington. It is simply an organized election in which every one may vote who claims to belong to the party. The result of this system will be the ultimate test of democracy. Mr Roosevelt's victory in Illinois, in the very domain of Mr. McKinley, Mr. Taft's election manager, is significant of very much. It is also the domain of Speaker Cannon, the prince of Republican stand-patters. Where he is in this contest we have not heard. He is strongly opposed to Mr. Taft for his tariff reform proclivities, and would certainly be to Mr. Roosevelt, if he believed in him, for his radicalism. But no one knows exactly where Mr. Roosevelt is on the central question at issue, namely, the tariff and the trusts. These are far less afraid of him than they are of Mr. Taft's moderate but steadfast effort at progressive reform.

HATS IN THE RING.

Each of the political parties in the United States has an aspiring demagogue as one of its principal candidates for the office of president. The saner element in each party fears with reason the success of its champion spell-binder. It is very generally taken for granted that should either party make it evident that its choice will be an ill-balanced politician, the opposing party will put in nomination a conservative. Should the primaries make it apparent that Mr. Champ Clark is to be nominated, Mr. Roosevelt's chances would diminish. President Taft is the logical opponent of Mr. Clark. As the Republican convention will be held before that of the Democrats, and as it is becoming more likely that the ultimate choice of both parties will be left to the conventions to decide, the probability is that the choice of the Democrats will be dictated by the Republicans, and not that of the Republicans by the Democrats.

A year ago it was taken for granted that should the Republicans nominate a progressive of the Lafollette or Beveridge stamp, Mr. Harmon, Governor of Ohio, who is the most conservative of all the Democratic possibilities, would be put up to oppose him. This is not now so certain. While the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Lafollette by the Republicans would naturally preclude the nomination of Mr. Champ Clark as an opponent and would be likely to put Governor Woodrow Wilson, who has committed himself to the initiative and referendum out of the running, Mr. Gaynor, Mayor of New York city, is a possible alternative to Governor Harmon as a conservative. The New York delegation will go to the National Convention uninstructed, but with Mr. Charles Murphy, the boss of Tammany Hall, and Senator O'Gorman, formerly Grand Sachem of the same organization as two of its four delegates at large and in practical control of the vote of the ninety delegates that it will be cast as a unit, Mr. Gaynor will be their candidate if there is any chance of his election. There is practically no doubt that at least one of the parties will nominate a large, sane man. A serious question is, will the enormous sporting fraternity that have devoted their whole intelligence to the lore of the baseball diamond and of the ring, to whom 'Teddy' is making such strong appeal both by his sporting lingo and the level of his arguments, prove, along with all others who shun serious reading and thinking, numerous enough to endanger the nation.

THE ROOSEVELT BOOM.

The sweeping of Pennsylvania by Mr. Roosevelt, as Republican candidate for the presidency, seems to mean that there is no more a Republican party. On those features of policy which have distinguished that party Mr. Roosevelt has been silent. Every bait that he has flung out for votes has been something against every tradition and instinct of that party, which is nothing if not the party of conservatism and privilege. No one can well deny that the Republican party in that particular state has deserved this fate. Nothing more rotten than the Pennsylvania Republican machine was under Quay has ever been developed under free institutions, and Senator Penrose, the present boss, has pretty well kept up the Quay tradition. The primaries of Saturday have been his Waterloo. We need not attempt to forestall the decisions of the other states. Ohio, Taft's own state, will be inclined to stand by her favorite son. Still the Republicans there have been under a machine domination not far behind that against which Pensylvania seems to have rebelled. At all events, with the typical instances of Illinois, Pennsylvania and Maine before us, we may at least surmise the possibility of a Roosevelt nomination.

We have said that a victory for a radical in one party probably means a conservative choice on the part of the other. While Mr. Roosevelt was sweeping Pennsylvania in the Republican primaries, Governor Woodrow Wilson was achieving a still more signal victory in the Democratic ones in the same state. There was a story some weeks ago of a combination of other candidates which was going to leave certain states to Mr. Wilson and concentrate on a sufficient number of others to defeat him in convention. It is possible, however, that the Roosevelt successes may so strengthen Mr. Wilson as to make him, or the even more conservative Mr. Harmon of Ohio, the choice of his party. Mr. Wilson has committed himself to the referendum and recall, which Mr. Harmon has not. It is, however, to be remembered that prudential considerations do not rule primaries, and there is no saying what may come of this direct voting business. Should the Democrats put forward a safe man, whether Wilson, Harmon, or Gaynor, they would have a pretty good chance against Mr. Roosevelt, if we must judge from the latter's experiences a few years ago in the state elections of New York, when, after having gained complete control of the Republican convention, he was routed at the polls. There is no assurance, however, that that experience would be repeated. The Roosevelt appeal has been at least as much to the Democratic gallery as to the Republican one, and for every conservative Republican vote he loses he may gain a radical democratic one. Should Colonel Roosevelt, the imperialist roughrider, the wielder of the big stick, the annexer of Panama, the Nobel prize peacemaker, again become president, all nations would be in a quiver about what he may do next. We should look for trouble with Mexico pretty soon.

THE I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World is an organization that has gained for itself much notoriety of late. A few months ago the cotton workers in the New England States got restless. Only a small proportion of them belonged to the regular trade union known as the Textile Union, which, as a branch of the national federation, was supposed to organize them and speak for them. The Industrial Workers of the World sent agents into the field and quickly acquired a membership sufficient to call a strike. Having called a strike, they soon enrolled practically the whole industry as members of their organization. This angered the leaders of the regular labor organization. It was achieved because the terms of membership in the new organization were little more than consent and a dollar. It was spasmodic, but eminently successful. The next notable breaking out of this organization was at San Diego, where its orators talked anarchy and railed at the flag. San Diego has long been like Los Angeles, a non-union city, and the "Industrial Workers' expected another triumph over the regular organization. Their speakers, however, went so far that a citizens' committee was quickly organized that got the police force to join it in making the Industrial Workers kiss the flag and in subsequently marching them out of town with a warning not to return. It is this same organization, with its speedy growth, its ephemeral membership, and single purpose of hitting effective blows at all organized conditions, that has sprung up on the Canadian Northern construction line on the lower Fraser in British Columbia. In a week its trained speakers will organize a local industry, incite the men to dissatisfaction with their conditions, call them out on strike and possibly win for them an advance. Unlike the regular unions, they can make no guarantee on behalf of the men as to the duration of time that a settlement will be binding on the men. They can but demand an immediate increase as the condition of a resumption of work. As they collect no funds that can be paid out during a strike, the conditions of the workers they call out are sometimes, as was the case in New England, those of extreme hardship. The mischief that could be wrought by a few well trained orators with the backing of such an irresponsible organization, ready to go to the extremes advocated by the syndicalists to secure its ends, is a danger that cannot be ignored.

'FLEECING THE LAMBS'?

'Steel'—perhaps it will be something else to-morrow—is going up as the knowing ones expected it would in anticipation of the bounties or protection that it is assumed will surely be given by a protectionist government. It has risen and fallen like wavelets for a long time. A rumor 'leaks out' that the Minister of Finance will declare a bounty, and the people rush to their brokers and those who have started the rumor 'reluctantly' sell them all they want knowing that in two or three days there is going to be a rumor on 'good authority' that the Government does not intend to deal with the steel question just now, and that as a result of such a rumor they will be able to buy back at several points less all the stock they have just sold. Indeed, knowing that they could easily cover themselves at lower rates next day they sold far more than they had. So, on one rumor or another, up and down goes the stock for the benefit of the insider, till the public suspects the game, and will no longer 'rise to the fly' to be caught. Then the stock goes down, the Banks squeeze those who bought on margins, and the ring buys it in quietly, the while keeping it down by circulating rumors that bounties and tariffs alike are remote from the mind of the Government. Then when they corral as much as they can at low rates it transpires that the Government really has decided to give this bounty or that protection to 'steel.' So the ring that has gained an average of two or three points each on a dozen steel wavelets, aggregating perhaps thirty points, though in all that time the stock may have only varied from 55 to 58, suddenly finds its holdings jump a good many points, five, ten, perhaps fifteen in a week's time. Then they turn their attention to some other stock, and so become millionnaires. But perhaps they hear the lambs bleating wherever they go, and in their dreams does no voice ever ask them whether they are robbers? Possibly they say to themselves that these lambs are largely gamblers in margins and are fair game. If that be the view accepted, we have on the one hand the amateur, and on the other the knowing professional gambler.

ICELAND'S CHOICE.

The Scandinavians have ever been the world's leaders since on first emerging from barbarism they took their place in the world's activities, whether as the most daring of early discoverers or in the persons of the conquering Normans, who did so much towards the development of constitutional government in western Europe. In our own day we note in the Scandinavian countries the most advanced constitutional conditions, and the most advanced agricultural and social legislation. Finland was the first country in Europe to give equality to woman. Norway and Sweden have devised advanced temperance laws, and, what is more, enforced these laws more effectively than probably any other European or American country. In Norway each municipality can choose between the license system, the Gothenburg system, and total prohibition. The choice has been largely between the two latter. The system of public ownership of the traffic has not proved a success, but prohibition has; for where a district has voted for it, there liquor cannot be bought. Within the last two years Sweden had a plebiscite on the abolition of the liquor traffic that resulted in something like ninety percent of the vote polled (and it was a large one) going for temperance. In many villages there was not a single opposition vote. This continent is rapidly turning 'dry,' as far as outlawing the traffic is concerned, but many localities that have forbidden the sale of liquor might take a lesson from the Scandinavians in securing general obedience to that law. We hail as an addition to the ranks of the wise in this matter the people of Iceland. With a deliberation that suggests steadfastness of purpose, they passed a law three years ago forbidding any importation of alcoholic liquors after the first of January of the present year, and forbidding any sale after the first of January, 1915. It is not to be hoped for that this legislation will not be assailed. The traffic has its ways there as here and everywhere. We should expect the exporters of the countries from which they used to buy to be plying the electors with all the same sophistries as we are accustomed to, and taunting them and gibing at them for their superior virtue and Utopianism, just as they do all over the United States and Canada. But the Icelanders, if we rightly understand their national character, are not the people to be turned aside from the path of common sense by interested insolence. They have very deliberately put their foot down, and will keep it down. Like their hero, Sigurd, they have slain the dragon, and they will not, for the dragon's sake, attempt to resuscitate him. They will find themselves much the richer for Fafnir's death.

RUSKIN AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thirty and forty years ago a great deal was said and written about John Ruskin's views on political economy. Everybody at that time, including the young ladies at boarding school, was familiar with his views, and most people regarded them as the utopian fancies of a poet. The recently published and authorized life of Ruskin revives that far off time vividly in many lines of thought and activity, and adds some inner history of Ruskin's economic excursions. For one thing, it appears, his sturdy father was much distressed about his opinions. The father was a successful wine merchant, and well versed in the received doctrines of political economy. He thought that the son was unwarrantably attacking the established principles. Carlyle, on the other hand, welcomed, applauded, and indeed steadily supported for years to come the new Ruskin doctrines. While the 'Saturday Review' was describing them as 'eruptions of windy hysterics,' 'absolute nonsense,' 'utter imbecility' and 'intolerable twaddle,' Carlyle was reading them with 'exhilaration, exultation, often with 'laughter, with bravissimo! Such a 'thing flung suddenly into half a million dull British heads on the same 'day, will do a great deal of good.'

Carlyle, moreover, heard of the distress of the elder Ruskin, and wrote to him. The substance of the letter can be gathered from a letter from Froude to John Ruskin:—'I was 'at Carlyle's last night. He said 'that in writing to your father as 'to subject, he had told him that when 'Solomon's temple was building it was 'credibly reported that at least 10,000 'sparrows sitting on the trees round 'declared that it was entirely wrong, 'quite contrary to received opinion, 'hopelessly condemned by public opinion, etc. Nevertheless it got finished, and the sparrows flew away, 'and began to chirp in the same note 'about something else.' What Ruskin enforced, above all, was the need of a vast amelioration of the social conditions in England. This he preached with all a prophet's fire, and his works reached thousands who had not read Carlyle's 'Past and Present' conveying the same message. Ruskin's biographer makes a remarkable statement regarding the persistent and far reaching influence of his works: 'When the Parliament of 1906 'was elected, there was a great hubbub 'about the large contingent of labor 'members, and an ingenious journalist 'sent circulars to them asking them to 'state what were the books that had 'influenced them? Some said one, and 'some another; but the book which 'appeared in the greatest number of 'lists was Ruskin's 'Unto this Last.'

As Ruskin's teaching was social without being socialistic in the present meaning of the term, this fact is surely significant in connection with the present progress of social legislation in Great Britain. His biographer, however, draws too strong a line of demarcation between Ruskin's teaching and that of the older political economy. The doctrine of laissez-faire, of non interference, is a nickname for what was a demand for personal liberty. Both with Adam Smith and Cobden, the idea made for the breaking down of barriers and was thus a gospel of human freedom, although it was only the other day that at Cobden's memory the protectionist sparrows were chirping their note of 'failure.' But what Ruskin and Carlyle preached was not so much political economy as a new social gospel which has left its mark, however, on political economy. That science has been deepening in human interest and broadening in human scope. The public library, the art gallery, education, people's playgrounds and many other interests are now legitimate subjects in social and political economy; and a generation which has had, perhaps, too much Kipling might profitably turn back to Ruskin to see the good grounds for the connection. Without being an economist John Ruskin largely influenced economic thought just as he largely influenced art without being a great artist.

A GOOD MOVE.

The Eighth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire is to be held in London three months hence, and the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal has decided to ask at it that a uniform parcel post rate be established throughout the Empire. It is odd to carry such a request to Britain. Great Britain herself certainly needs no encouragement to act on this line. She has done her best already. Her request to Canada was met by the refusal of an equal reciprocal rate. Canada did, however, reduce her rate to twelve cents a pound to Great Britain, while Great Britain reduced hers to an average of seven cents a pound to Canada. Australia refused to enter into agreement as she did not want to put her post-office department in the anomalous position that the Canadian post-office at present finds itself of sending parcels to Great Britain for a less price than they can be sent from one part of the Dominion to another. As far as Great Britain was free to legislate in the matter she has secured for herself the great advantage of a cheap parcel post throughout the Empire. At a rate that varies from eight to six and a half cents a pound, according to their size, parcels are carried to the East or West Indies, and almost to the heart of Africa, through the Soudan or through Northern Nigeria.

In 1883 the parcel post was established in Great Britain. In 1884 the first full year of its operation, the post-office carried twenty-three million parcels. Six years later, in 1890, this number had risen to almost double, or forty-three millions. Ten years later, in 1900, the number of parcels carried had again almost doubled, being in that year seventy-three million. The next five-year period brought it up to the enormous total of ninety-seven million. Has this resulted in a drain on the revenue of the British post-office? It does not look like it, for during this twenty-one-year period the annual surplus has more than doubled. In 1884 it was but thirteen million dollars, while by 1905 it had grown to twenty-seven million dollars. While any effort the Chamber of Commerce may make at the London Congress of Chambers of Commerce will help along the cause, the place for it to use its influence to greatest advantage is Ottawa. It is probably aware that the same parcels that Great Britain can send to us at an average of seven cents a pound, we can only send to Great Britain at twelve cents a pound, and, worse, we can only send the same from Montreal to Chambly or St. Eustache for sixteen cents a pound. Canadian governments have always been extremely loath to lower parcel rates, and so extend the service that the post-office does for the country, while at the same time increasing its revenue; and all so that the express companies, which are but creatures of the railway companies, can earn the enormous profits that they annually announce on a small capital expenditure.

PRISON OF THE FUTURE.

A remarkable experiment in prison reform is being carried on in the Oregon State Penitentiary. Not so many years ago this prison had an unenviable reputation for the brutality of its administration. Floggings were frequent, and the prisoners were subjected to much callous cruelty in the name of 'discipline.' All this has been changed since the advent of Oswald West as Governor of Oregon. He proceeds altogether on the assumption that convicts are men who have mistaken their way and who, at the bottom, would be glad to regain the path of decency and self-respect—instead of regarding them as a hopelessly dangerous class, naturally brutal and to be treated with unremitting severity, if not brutality. Shortly after the Governor had taken the oath of office the penitentiary officials were surprised to receive a visit from him at 6 a.m., and a request to have breakfast with the convicts. He came again and again, cultivated the habit of dropping in without saying anything about it beforehand; and the word was soon passed among the men that the Governor was their friend and was really holding out a friendly hand to them. So the Governor got into personal touch with the men, and in the course of his association with them discovered that, not only could he help them by skillful and humane management, but at the same time he could save the state a considerable amount of money. So the 'honor system' came to be introduced into this penitentiary.

Several state institutions, including, among others, the Hospital for the Insane, an Industrial School for Boys, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and others, are situated in Salem, Oregon, besides the state penitentiary. All these have a great deal of tillable land about them. Here on the one hand were hundreds of acres awaiting crops; and on the other, in the prison, were hundreds of strong men doing nothing or engaged in useless tasks to the indignity of their manhood, and directly and indirectly to the hurt of society. So Governor West had faith that no harm, but a great deal of good would result if men were given work under the free air of heaven, under a minimum of restraint. Mr. Jennings Sutor tells the story in the 'Pacific Monthly.' 'Look here,' the Governor would tell a prisoner, 'the state can't afford to keep 'you here at its expense any longer 'than necessary. You don't want to 'stay here. I'll make this bargain with 'you. I'll let you out of the prison and 'put you at work nearby. You will 'give me your word not to run away. 'I'll see that you are paid a certain 'amount for your work, enough so that 'you will be able to get to your home, 'or where you wish when you leave 'the penitentiary. You work faithfully 'and I'll parole you as soon as you 'show you deserve it.'

Whether this offer appealed to the convicts' fraternal manhood or their sporting instincts, or perhaps merely because they saw that to take the Governor at his word would be to their personal advantage, the offer evoked a ready response. The convict above everything desired liberty, and here it was offered to him on the easiest of conditions. 'To-day,' says Mr. Sutor, 'you can take a trip 'over almost any road out of Salem 'and pass convicts at work without 'being able to tell them from the ordinary industrious farm hand to be 'met with in any countryside. There's 'no "prison look" about them. The 'hang-dog shift is lacking from their 'eyes. There is a healthy tan on their 'faces. The feeling of satisfaction that 'comes from a hard day's work out-'of-doors is noticeable. The cleverest 'forger, the most accomplished safe-'cracker, the most daring of porch-'climbers seem to have the unhealthy 'lure of their crafts driven out of 'them. There is no room for crime 'thoughts when there's a day's work 'to be done in the country sun-light, 'with the knowledge that they are as 'free from suspicion and surveillance 'as the rich farmer, who is working 'his own fields across the road.'

Some of the convicts are employed at road building, some at ploughing, some milking, some performing general farm labor. Some return to the penitentiary at night and many, who are working at greater distance from the prison, camp out or are given quarters in a house or barn. It might be imagined that the presence of so many criminals, practically at large, would be regarded by the people of the neighborhood as a menace to their safety, but there is practically no uneasiness and, apparently no cause for it. In the two years immediately preceding the adoption of the honor system about thirty men escaped, of whom some were captured, more were killed, and some are still at large. Since the system has come into operation only three men have broken their parole, and one of them has been recaptured. It may be added that the state shares the proceeds of the convict's labor with him, and before he finally leaves the prison he is offered the kind of work for which he is suited.

The 'honor system' of Governor West is but one illustration of the new way in which society is beginning to regard the problems of crime and punishment. The success of Judge Lindsey with boys and girls has taught the world a lesson. Our Boys' Farm is an eminently successful application of this principle to young people, and it only requires public support of it and new energy thrown into the extension of the same principle to all society's derelicts to make our expensive prisons and our whole prison system largely an anachronism. In a tentative way we are nationally applying to adult offenders the same principle of encouraging the better nature. Our Dominion parole officer, Mr. Archibald, has found his system work with almost invariable success. Of course there is all the difference in the world between this humane treatment of criminals and a sentimentalism which makes 'pets' of them. We have heard, for instance, of prisons in the United States where the prisoners live in the lap of luxury, have little to do, and in general have a better time than the average honest workingman. The spirit which recognizes most keenly the evil of wrong-doing, but at the same time extends a helping hand to the wrongdoer, which administers punishment as a remedial agency rather than as revenge; which despairs of no man, and which seeks to let no man despair of himself, is sure to be most successful, embodying as it does the true spirit of Christianity and of the most scientific and enlightened sociology.

LABRADOR IN NEED OF EXPLORATION.

That the greatest hindrance to Labrador's development was the non-settlement of the boundary question, which has been in abeyance for years, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Wilfred Grenfel, C.M.G., in conversation with a 'Witness' reporter on Friday. Labrador, he said, had great possibilities and great natural wealth, but its development was being hindered by the uncertainty of its division line with Quebec province, which prevented factories being operated

Dr. Grenfell is an advocate of confederation. Newfoundland and Labrador should join with Canada, he said. But the Canadian Government has taken no trouble to show Newfoundland what she would have to gain. An effort should be made to show the Newfoundlanders that their taxes would not be increased, and that they would profit generally by joining with Canada.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of this weeks' issue of 'World Wide':—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The First Lord's Statement — English Papers.

Some Opinions on the Speech — The 'Times,' the 'Morning Post,' the 'Daily Telegraph,' the 'Daily Mail,' the 'Daily News,' the 'Daily Chronicle,' the 'Observer,' London.

Mr. Churchill's Career—H. W. M., in the 'Nation,' London.

House-Room for Miners—From a Brotherhood Standpoint—P. W. Wilson, in the 'Christian World,' London.

How the Child Fares—A School Feast in Strike Time—R. A. H., in the 'Daily News,' London.

Coal-Picking—Fred, E. Wynne, in the 'Manchester Guardian.'

Industrial Malingering — Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, in the 'Saturday Review,' London.

The Defeat of the Women's Bill—The 'Morning Post,' the 'Daily News,' London.

Missionaries and Revolutions—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Illustrated London News.'

The Tariff on Wool—The 'Sun,' New York.

President Taft's Message—The 'Evening Post,' New York.

The United States and the Ocean Liner Trusts—The Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

How Do the Stories Start?—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.

The Youthfulness of Crime — The 'World,' New York.

New Roads into Old Spain—The 'Sun,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Gaho Hashimoto, a Great Japanese Artist—Yone Noguchi, in the 'Academy,' London.

First Opera in Yiddish — The 'Daily Chronicle,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Amiel — Samuel Waddington, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw as Wit and Moralist—O. W. Firkins, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Plan to Fight White Plague Formed—The 'Sun,' New York.

The Vivisection Report—F. R. C. S., in the 'Spectator,' London.

Medicated Eggs — The 'Morning Post,' London.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

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

Subscription rate, $1.50 a year. With the 'Weekly Witness' for only $2.00 a year, to any address in Canada, or British Isles. See club offers on another page. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

BANK MANAGER TAKES CHEERY VIEW OF FUTURE

Among the guests at the Windsor Hotel last evening was Mr. C. A. Gray, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Hamilton, Ont. He was going through the city on his return from a short visit to the Maritime Provinces, where he found financial and business conditions in a very good state. From what he could observe he was quite satisfied that the steel and coal industries in the east are to all appearances very busy in meeting the demands of trade, and on all sides he heard expressions of optimism in connection with all matters of industrial activity.

Speaking of conditions throughout Ontario, and especially at Hamilton, Mr. Gray stated that Ontario was certainly enjoying a prosperous season, and that this was not confined to any particular branch of business. The manufacturers are doing well, and in this connection he referred to the growing importance of Hamilton as a commercial centre. Several large industries from the United States are locating in Hamilton, while Canadian enterprises are growing rapidly, to say nothing of the trade represented in that city by British Isles firms.

'As regards business with the banks,' said Mr. Gray, 'I have reason to believe that there is not much cause for complaint. As far as the Royal Bank in Hamilton is concerned we are getting our share in the business expansion of the city and province, and there is, I believe, plenty of money for conservative and reliable investment, and personally I fail to see any evidences of a slowing down in business or any sign that would warrant uneasiness. Of course any unforeseen crash in the United States would have its effect more or less in Canada, but there does not seem to be any cause to anticipate anything of this nature.'

C.P.R. AND POWER STOCK ACTIVE--- MARKET QUIET

The total volume of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was not large, and there was a lack of special trading. Canadian Pacific showed pronounced strength rising a point from 251 1-2, while Power was being dealt in at prices ranging from 202 to 203.

Apart from these there was not much to attract attention. Richelieu was down to 121 1-2. Business in bank shares and bonds was limited.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Pacific—50 at 251 1-2, 25 at 251 5-8, 9 at 251 1-4, 50 at 251 1-2, 100 at 251 3-4, 8 at 251 3-8, 25 at 251 1-4, 350 at 252 1-2.
Detroit—25 at 64 1-2.
Rich. & Ont.—10 at 122, 10 at 121 3-4, 25 at 121 1-2.
Rio.—85 at 120.
Illinois, Preferred.—3 at 93.
Shawinigan.—175 at 135.
Ottawa Light & Power.—40 at 152.
Power.—25 at 202 1-2, 50 at 202 1-4, 25 at 202 1-8, 500 at 202, 100 at 202 1-2, 150 at 202 3-4, 50 at 203.
Soo Common.—100 at 142.
Bell Telephone.—1 at 148.
Toronto Railway.—2 at 135 1-4, 10 at 135.
Locomotive, Preferred.—20 at 89.
Steel Company of Canada.—25 at 30 1-2.
Steel Company of Canada, Preferred.—5 at 89 1-2, 15 at 89 5-8.
Canada Locomotive Company.—5 at 35.
Scotia.—25 at 94.
Steel Corporation—275 at 57.
Laurentide Company.—50 at 179.
Sherwin-Williams, Preferred.—13 at 97.
Crown Reserve.—400 at 312, 40 at 315, 300 at 314.
Cement Common.—105 at 29 3-4.
Montreal Cottons Company.—10 at 46 3-4.
Spanish River, Preferred.—25 at 89 1-4.
Cement Preferred.—5 at 90 1-2, 10 at 90 1-4, 5 at 90 1-2.
Sherwin-Williams, Common.—1 at 41.
Canada Car, Preferred.—25 at 103½.
Spanish River, Common.—50 at 46½.
Royal Bank.—3 at 231.
Molsons Bank.—3 at 207 1-2.
Bank of Montreal.—6 at 247.
Bank of Commerce.—2 at 226 1-2, 50 at 227, 2 at 228.
Union Bank.—6 at 166.
Merchants Bank.—1 at 195, 19 at 194 1-2, 2 at 195.
Coal Bonds.—$1,000 at 99 1-2.
Cement Bonds.—$2,000 at 100.
Iron Bonds.—$1,000 at 9 41-2.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Ogilvies—25 at 130.
New C. P. R.—79 at 244 1-4, 2 at 244 1-2.
Toronto Railway—1 at 135, 25 at 134 3-4, 3 at 135, 25 at 134 1-2.
Packers, Preferred, A.—75 at 99 1-2.
Packers, Preferred, B.—5 at 100 1-2.
Shawinigan.—25 at 135 1-4.
Ottawa—50 at 152 1-2; 3 at 152.
Soo—10 at 142 1-2; 25 at 142 1-2; 50 at 143.
Mon. Cott—25 at 40 3-4.
Paint Pfd.—5 at 97.
Bell—4 at 148.
Car Pfd.—5 at 104.
Can. Car.—25 at 67; 25 at 67 1-4; 25 at 67 1-2.
Steel com.—10 at 57 1-2, 15 at 57 3-4.
Power—2 at 202 1-2, 225 at 203, 25 at 202 7-8, 120 at 203.
Cement pfd.—45 at 91.
C. P. R.—10 at 252, 75 at 252 3-4, 200 at 253, 20 at 252 3-4, 15 at 253.
R. & O.—80 at 121 1-2.
Cement com.—50 at 29 3-4.
Laurentide—25 at 180, 25 at 179 3-4.
Bank of British North America—5 at 156.
Hochelaga—25 at 167.
Montreal—25 at 248.
Merchants—3 at 194.
Royal—5 at 231.
Unlisted—West Gas Power—62 1-2 at 63.
Wayagam bonds—3,000 at 75 1-2.
Steel of Canada bonds—1,500 at 100.
Textile bonds—1,000 at 97.
City of Montreal 4 percent stock—$2,700 at 99 3-4.
Textile 'A' bonds—250 at 98.
Spanish bonds—5,000 at 97 1-2.
Unlisted—Wayag—25 at 35 1-2.
Tram. Power—38 at 39.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Company, 29 Hospital Street, Montreal, reports the closing quotations in Chicago to-day, as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	110	111⅞	107½	111
July	 107	108	106½	106⅝
Corn—				
May	.. .. .. 79½	79¾	78	78b
July	.. .. .. 78½	79	77¼	77¼b
Oats—				
May	 58	58⅝	57¼	57¼
July	 55	55¼	54¼	54¼
Pork—				
May	 1757	1790	1759	1765
July	 1805	1820	1790	1805
Lard—				
May	 1022	1035	1017	1030
July	 1042	1056	1032	1050
Short Ribs—				
May	 997	1017	995	1007
July	 1020	1037	1017	1027

D.U.R. PROFITS FOR FEBRUARY SHOW BIG GAIN

Detroit United Railway February gross earnings show an increase of $94,110, while the February net increase is $6,581. Surplus after charges shows an increase of $10,408, while the two months' surplus, after charges, gives an increase of $25,605.

BUTTE CENTRAL MINE REPORTS A FINE STRIKE

Butte, April 11.—Butte Central has made an important strike on the 500 level of the Ophir mine. Ore body is 8 feet wid, running high in lead and silver and essays 2 1-2 percent to 3 percent copper.

This is the first important discovery of copper made in the Ophir mine, and Superintendent O'Connell predicts that it will turn into copper glance.

G.T.R. INCREASES

The Grand Trunk Railway system traffic earnings from April 1 to 7 show the following increase:—

1912	$939,753
1911	857,797
Increase	$81,956

C.N.R. EARNINGS

Earnings of the C. N. R., with comparisons are as follows:—

Week ending April 7, 1911, $328,300; 1912, $381,800; increase, $53,500. July 1 to date, 1911, $11,271,200; 1912, $14,720,700; increase, $3,449,500.

General Trend of Business Around Winnipeg is Good —May be Shortage of Labor.

Winnipeg reports to Bradstreets say the trade situation has shown little change during the past week. Both here and at outside points retail trade has been active. General lines have moved freely and there has been an excellent business in sorting orders.

The outlook for later business is, at the moment, most encouraging. It is yet much too early to talk of coming crops, but there are already indications that the acreage put to seed will this season largely exceed that of a year ago.

Much building will be undertaken here and at other centres this season, and that together with the railway extension and other outside work to be done this season may possibly lead to a shortage in the supply of labor. There is an excellent demand for money and rates are, as a consequence, firm in tone.

Traction Service in Porcupine Considered.

It is again asserted that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission has practically decided to give a service every hour or so between Golden City, South Porcupine, the Schumacher and the Timmins and other districts in the Porcupine. The service will be of a local character, every hour or so ,and will be operated by electric motors.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Cowansville, April 15.— There were offered for sale on Cowansville board on Saturday 380 boxes of butter; 328 boxes sold for 31 5-8c and 52 boxes were not sold.

Canadian new laid eggs in round lots quote at 25 cents, and in single cases from 24 to 26 cents per dozen.

The trade in maple product is slow owing to the continued small arrivals of the new crop. Maple syrup in wood, 7c to 7 1-2c per lb., and in tins, 70c to 75c, as to size, and maple sugar at 8c to 9 c per lb, as to quality.

The demand for Green Mountain potatoes is fairly good and prices firm at $2 per bag in a jobbing way and at $1.75 in car lots.

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, per brl., in wood, $6; in jute, $5.70. Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, per brl., in wood, $5.50; in jute, $5.20. Manitoba strong clears, per brl., in wood, $5.30; in jute, $5; choice winter wheat patents, per brl., in wood, $5.10 to $5.35; in wood, $4.65 to $4.75; winter wheat straight rollers, per bag, in jute, $2.15 to $2.25; winter wheat, extras, per bag, in jute, $1.90 to $1.95.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

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

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	149	148	Dom. I. & S	....	....
B.C. Pk. A. A	....	....	" pfd	102	101
M.C. Pk. A. S	....	....	Dulutn com	....	....
Can. Cem.	....	39	" pfd	....	....
Can. Pac. Ry.	252½	252¼	Halifax Ry	....	....
Crown Res've	3.15	3 12	Hav. Elec.	....	....
Detroit Elc.	64¾	64¼	" pfd	....	....
D. Canl. com	....	....	Mex. L. & P	82½	81
" " pfd.	....	....	" " pfd	....	....
Ill. Trac. pfd	93	92	M. & St. Paul	....	142
Int. Coal. m	....	....	pfd.	....	....
Int. C. C. pfd	....	....	Mt. L. H. & P	203	202½
Int. Port. C	....	....	Mont. St. Ry	250	....
L. W. Gas com	142	130	New St. Ry.	....	....
" pfd.	124	....	Mont. Steel	....	147
Laur. Paper	180	179	pfd	....	....
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tel.	....	147
Mackay com	89	....	Nipissing	....	....
" pfd	70	69½	Sao Paulo	202½	202
Nor. Ohio	....	....	Shaw W. & P	135½	135
N.S. Steel	91½	91¼	St. John Ry.	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....	Toledo	....	....
N. W. Land	....	....	Toronto	135¼	134½
Ogilvie com	131½	129	Tri City pfd	....	....
" pfd.	119	118	Twin City	....	....
Penmans Ltd	56¼	56¼	West India	....	....
" pfd	88	86	Winnipeg	212	....
R. & O. Nav.	121½	121¼			

BANKS

B.N.A.	....	145	Nationale	123	....
Commerce	....	228	N.W. Brunsk	....	....
Dom.	227	....	N. Scotia	276	275
East. T.	....	....	Ottawa	....	208
Hamilton	....	....	Quebec	134	133
Hochelaga	....	....	Royal	231½	230
Imperial	....	....	Standard	....	....
Merch.	194½	194	Toronto	206½	....
Molson	207½	207	Union	....	165¼
Montreal	....	247			

COTTONS

Can. C. Cot.	21	19	Dom Tex. pf	102	100
D. Tex. com	69½	69	Montreal	49	46¼

BONDS

Bell Tel.	....	103½	Ke'w'n Mfg	....	....
Can. C. Co.	87	86	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	88	....	Lau. Paper	....	....
Cable	....	....	Mag. L. D.	4	....
Dom. Coal	99¼	99	Mex. E. L.	6	....
Dom. Cot.	102½	101¼	Mex. L. & P	91	....
D. I. & S.	94¼	94	M. L. H. & P	100¼	100¼
Halifax T.	....	....	Sao Paulo	100	....
Hav. Elec.	....	....	St. John R	....	....
Mt. St. Ry.	....	....	Textl' S. A	97¾	97
M. Wareh.	....	....	" " B	....	102¾
N. S. S. & C.	....	....	" " C	97	96½
N. Sco. C'n	....	....	" " D	....	....
Ogilvie M.	....	....	T. Y. R. a	....	....
Series B	....	....	Wes. India	....	85
Price Bro.	....	....	Win. Elec	105¼	....
Rio de J. n	....	....	Win. Hotl	....	....

OUR BANKS HAVE OVER $100,000,000 CALL LOANS IN N.Y.

New York, April 10.—(Special.)—The large amount of money placed by Canadian banks in this city in call loans has created the impression among bankers and financiers that the Canadian public is at the present time well supplied with funds, and that the excessive supply of Canadian money on deposit here is evidence of the prosperity throughout the Dominion.

A leading banker from the Canadian side, who was a recent visitor to New York, in discussing the policy of the Canadian banks in placing on 'call' such a large amount of money, said it was first of all considered by Canadian bankers as a safeguard to business in Canada from the fact that these loans in New York could be readily obtained for use in Canada without in any way disturbing the Canadian monetary situation.

'Then, too,' he said, 'we have possibly in New York on call loans around $100,000,000, bearing three percent, which if left in our bank vaults in Canada would not return us one dollar revenue, while the interest derived in New York is money found.

'Supposing,' he concluded, 'that the Canadian banks had all this money out on call loans in Canada, and suddenly some depression or emergency occurred, it would still further precipitate and endanger the situation throughout the Dominion should our banks have to make the calls in Canada—hence the policy of placing our surplus funds in New York and elsewhere.'

WINTER WHEAT REPORT IN U.S.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, issued its first crop report of 1912. It was for winter wheat, and showed an average condition of 80.6, against 83.3 reported for the grain a year ago, and 86.1, the April average of the past ten years. On December 1 last the preliminary condition report of the Government on the grain now growing named 86.6; the present report consequently indicates a winter depreciation in condition of approximately 6 percent. In most years there has been a decline between December and April, the average loss between those dates for the past ten years being 3.3 points.

From a condition estimate of 80.6, the trade forecast for the 1912 winter wheat crop was 492,550,000 bushels. The harvest last year was 431,000,000; the record harvest was that of 1906, 493,000,000 bushels. The estimate is made on the so-called 'old basis' of figuring; traders allowed a deduction of 38,000,000 bushels to discount future deterioration, this making the crop promise 454,000,000 bushels.

Outdoor Work Begins to Show Greater Activity.

Hamilton reports to Bradstreet's say general business has picked up rather during the past week, and a better tone is noted to the demand for seasonable lines of goods.

Wholesalers report good sorting orders and they state the outlook for summer trade is good. Outdoor work is commencing and promises to be active throughout the season. Country trade is quiet. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, April 15.—Export cattle, ch., $6.20 to $7.20; do., medium, $5.20 to $6.10; do., bulls, $5.00 to $6.60; do., butcher cattle, choice, $6.20 to $6.90; do., medium, $5.30 to $5.70; do., common, $4.50 to $5.25; do., cows, choice, $4.70 to $5.45; do., medium, $3.50 to $4.50; do., canners, $1.25 to $2.50; do., bulls, $2.50 to $5.25.

Feeding steers, $5.50 to $5.80; stockers, choice, $3.50 to $4.50; do., light, $2.50 to $3.40; milkers choice, each, $55 to $70; springers, $45 to $60.

Sheep, ewes, $2.00 to $4.50; bucks and culls, $4.00 to $5.00; lambs, $4.50 to $8.50.

Hogs, fed and watered, $8.50; do., f. o.b., $8.15; calves, $3.00 to $8.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 15.—Cattle receipts 21,000; market steady to 10c higher.

Beeves, $5.60 to $8.85; Texas steers, $4.75 to $6.10; western steers, $5.60 to $7.10; cows and heifers, $2.65 to $7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.30 to $6.65. calves, $5.00 to $8.25.

Hogs, receipts 37,000; market slow, steady to a shade higher.

Light, $7.50 to $7.90; mixed, $7.55 to $7.95; heavy, $7.55 to $7.97½; rough $7.55 to $7.70; pigs, $5.90 to $7.25; bulk of sales, $780 to $7.90.

Sheep, receipts 25,000; market steady. Native, $4.40 to $6.30; western, $6.45 to $6.90; yearlings, $5.75 to $7.10; and lambs native, $5.50 to $7.75; western, $6.25 to $8.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

April 15.

About five hundred head of butchers' cattle, six hundred calves, twenty-five sheep and lambs and a thousand 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 1,000 cattle, 1,800 calves, 75 sheep and lambs and 1,500 hogs.

Trade was brisk at firm prices for cattle.

Prime beeves sold at from 6 7-8c to a little over 7 1-4 cents per lb.; pretty good animals, 5 1-4c to6 3-4c and the common stock, 4c to 5c per lb. Calves sold at from 2 1-2c. to 5 1-2c per lb.

Sheep sold at about 5 1-2c per lb.; yearling lambs, at 6 1-2c per lb.

Good lots of hogs sold at 9 1-4c. to 9 3-8c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—April 12.

Very few farmers brought loads of produce to the Bonsecours Market this morning, and the basket brigade did not half fill one of the market halls. Prices of nearly all kinds of farm and garden truck had an upward tendency. For oats $1.35 the bag was asked, and $1.75 per 80-lb. bag for potatoes; dealers sell the 80-lb. bag of potatoes at $1.85, and 90 lbs. at $2.00. Turnips, 60c to 75c the bag; beets, $1.25 the bag; carrots, $2.25 the bag; onions, $3.50 the bag; cabbage, $2 to $3 the barrel; celery, 60c to $1.50 the dozen; radishes, 80c the dozen bunches; lettuce, 60c to 75c the dozen bunches; rhubarb, $1.50 the dozen bunches, or from 12c to 15c the pound; leeks, 20c to 30c the bunch; sholats, 20c the bunch; dead turkeys, 23c to 25c the lb.; geese, 16c the lb.; chickens, 15c to 20c the lb.; live fowls, $2 to $2.50 the couple; black ducks, $1.50 the couple; tub butter, 32c to 35c per lb.; roll butter, 34c per lb.; print butter, 35c to 40c per lb.; eggs, 30c to 35c the dozen; cream, 30c to 35c the quart; apples, $3 to $6 the barrel; oranges, $3.50 the box; bananas, $1.60 to $2 the bunch; hay, $12 to $13.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $6 to $7 the 100 bundles of 13 lbs.

WHEAT PANIC OF SATURDAY AND ITS CAUSE

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Chicago, April 15. — There was a panic in the wheat pit on Saturday, the excitement caused by startling advances in price being the greatest that the traders have known since the 'green bug' period of 1907.

Every one rushed to the buying side and firms in the trade were so deluged with orders that many of them could not possibly be executed.

In the first hour of trading May wheat soared from $1.06 to $1.10, July wheat to $1.06 1-8, and September touched $1.05. Last Monday July wheat sold at 96 1-4c and September at 95 7-8c.

At times the confusion was so great that prices varied as much as a cent a bushel in different parts of the pit.

The cause of the scare is the daily receipt of bad crop reports from nearly every county in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. The market has been advancing al through the week and there has been a great rush to buy. The commission firms received many orders to purchase from customers in the sections where the crop news is bad and the character of the messages made it appear as if it were a crop calamity.

George Lecount, who has been travelling through Illinois, declared that a period of growing weather with helpful rains would bring a considerable acreage out all right.

In the midst of the excitement on Saturday C. E. Gifford & Co. posted a notice requesting a transfer of their trades. The announcement that their losses would not affect the general situation quieted the traders somewhat.

BAR SILVER HIGH PRICE

New York, April 8.— The price movements in bar silver in March exhibited a remarkable degree of firmness, averaging at high level of 26 7-8 pence an ounce standard in London, and 58 3-8 cents an ounce fine at New York. The highest monthly average of this year was attained in February, the 26 business days of quotation record at 27 3-16 pence. The month just passed was less by 5 -16d. than its immediate predecessor, and compared with January average of 25 15-16d. The average for March, 1911, was 24 5-16d.

The Washington Bureau of Statistics reports that the world's international trade has doubled in value in the last 15 years, and that the figures for 1911 are the largest on record, amounting to approximately 17 billion dollars of exports and 18 1-2 billion of imports. The American billion, it should be added, is a thousand million.) Thus the international commerce of the world last year was of the value of about 35 1-2 billion dolalrs. In 1907 the total was 30 billions; in 1904, 24 billions; in 1901, 20 billions, and in 1896, 16 1-2 billions.

WINNIPEG GRAIN

Following was the course of prices in Winnipeg this morning:

	Wheat.			Oats.	
	New.	May.	July.	May.	July.
Close	104⅝	104¾	105¾	51⅛	48¾
Open	104⅝	..6	105⅝	51	48¼
High	104¾	....	105⅞	51⅛	48¼
Low	104¾	....	105⅝	50¾	48¼
Noon	104½	....	105⅞	51¼	48¼

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

Ingersoll April 15.—White wheat, 88c. to 90c. per bush.; red fall wheat, 88c. to 90c. per bush.; peas, 70c. to 75c. per bush.; barley, 60c. to 65c. per bush.; oats, 42c. to 45c. per bush.; corn, 75c to 80c. per bush.; oatmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.75 to $4.00 per cwt.; flour, $2.40 to $2.65 per cwt.; bran, $24.00 to $25.00 per ton; shorts, $26.00 to 27.00 per ton; dairy butter, 30c. to 35c. per lb.; creamery, 38c. to 40c. per lb.; eggs, 20c. to 22c. per dozen; potatoes per bag, $1.50 to $1.75; live hogs, $8.75 to $7.60 per cwt; hay, $15.00 to 16.00 per ton; hide, $9.00 to $10.00 per cwt.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

Ottawa, April 15.—The price of maple sugar is $1.25 a gallon, with ready purchasers. Butter and eggs have made no perceptible change in price. For pail butter as high as 35c has been given and graded down to 28c. Creamery in prints sold for from 30c to 35c. Eggs went at 25c to 28c per dozen, the retailers selling out at 25c per dozen. In the poultry line there was a fair display of chickens and the well fed and well dressed ones sold at 20c to 22c per pound. Fowl ran from 16c to 18c a pound, and no geese, ducks or turkeys were on offer. Beef took an upward jump and the quality was a trifle better than for some days, running from $8.50 to $10 per hundredweight, pork stationary at $10 to $11 for heavy and $11 to $12 for light. Veal was plentiful, but the prices keep up, as high as 9c and 7c being got for fronts, while hinds went for choicest, as high as 12c, the average of good quality being 11c a pound.

Oats have been scarce for some time and Saturday took a decided jump, going up to from 56c to 60c per bushel. There are said, however, to be plenty of oats in the neighborhood to market. Hay has been plentiful considering the roads and the price remains at rrom $11 to $15 per ton.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, April 15.—We quote prices to-day as follows: White wheat, per bushel, 95c to 97c; red, 95c to 97c; spring, 90c to 97c. Peas, 77c to 79c. Barley, 70c to 72c. Oats, 50c to 53c. Corn, 78c to 80c. Clover seed, $12 to $14. Timothy seed, $8 to $10. White wheat flour, per barrel, $4.10 to $4.30. Strong bakers', $4.25 to $4.50. Dressed hogs, per cwt, $10 to $11. Apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $2 to $2.50. Dried apples, per pound, 4c to 6c. Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.70 to $1.90. Butter, in rolls, per lb., 28c to 30c. Butter, in firkins, per lb., 22c to 28c. Eggs, per dozen, 22c to 23c.

BALED HAY FIRM.

A continued good demand for baled hay keeps prices firm. In car lots, No. 1 hay quotes at $15.50 to $16.00; No. 2 extra, $14.50 to $15.00; No. 3 northern, 13.50 to $14.00; No. 2 hay, $11.50 to $12.00; clover, mixed, $10.50 to $11.00.

OATS CONTINUE FIRM.

No. 2 Canadian western, 54 to 54 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed oats, 51 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed oats, 51c; No. 3 Canadian western, 50c; No. 2 feed oats, 49 to 49 1-2c; No. 2 local, 50c; No. 3 local, 49c; No. 4 local, 48c.

ONIONS SCARCE BUT EGYPTIANS IN FAIR SUPPLY

In view of the heavy demand for onions both in Canada and the United States at present, the following report of conditions of the new Egyptian onion crop, compiled by Messrs. Glover Hill and Company, of Liverpool—who have unusually elaborate means of keeping in touch with the situation in those parts—will be interesting.

Quantity—As usually follows a profitable season to the growers, as last proved to be, plantings of onions have been above the average, and whilst it is reported that only the same acreage has been planted, it is our opinion, especially considering the size of samples already to hand, that the crop will exceed 2,000,000 bags. Last year 1,768,249 bags were actually shipped.

Quality—Is reported to be exceptionally good and this has been verified by the condition of cargoes that have already landed here—of course, the onions are not yet quite out of danger; rainstorms can do a lot of damage in twenty-four hours.

Prices—Which opened high on account of the expected early finish of Valencias, and urgent enquiries from America, have since become normal, and there is a prospect of some large business being done at reasonable figures.

Shipments—To date have been heavier than any previous year, being 112,997 bags against 15,249 for the corresponding period of last year.

Owing to the late spring in Canada and the United States there is liable to be a shortage of onions with prices high.

$5,000,000 IN LAND BOUGHT BY G.T.R. SYSTEM

A wire from New York states that the deal has been formally concluded, by which the Grand Trunk purchases the property of the Rail & River Coal Company in Belmont County, Ohio. The property consists of about 31,000 acres, and the operating plants, the total being valued at $5,000,000.

Price of Butter Drops With Further Decline Probable---Produce Items

The decline in the price of butter which was inevitable, made considerable progress on Saturday, when sales at Cowansville were made at 31 5-8c, a decline of 3 7-8 cents from a week ago. It is not at all assumed, however, that the downward course of prices has spent itself.

Choicest creamery in a wholesale way is quoted at 32c to 32 1-2c, and in a jobbing way at 35c.

Receipts of butter for last week were 5,854, as compared with 2,450 for the previous week, and 3,511 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May first to date were 817,085 packages, as against 446,852 for the same period a year ago, showing an increase of 70,233 packages.

Receipts of cheese for the week were 1,213, as compared with 226 for the previous week, and 949 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals since May first to date were 1,833,791 boxes, as against 1,987,030 for the same period a year ago, showing a decrease of 153,239 boxes.

Cable advices from London to-day quoted Canadian cheese at 75s. to 77s. There was no further change in the condition of the local market, and prices easy at 14 1-4c to 14 1-2c.

OTTAWA TRADE ACTIVE.

Ottawa reports to Bradstreets say business is steady and generally of excellent volume for this time of the year. The sorting trade is active for spring goods.

Retailers say the demand for spring clothing and footwear has been good, and the Easter trade was very satisfactory. Collections are generally fair to good.

STEADY BUSINESS MOVING.

London reports to Bradstreets say a steady business is moving in all lines of trade there. Factories continue busy and wholesalers report an excellent demand for seasonable lines.

Trade in the surrounding district is fair. Deliveries of produce good and prices generally steady.

BRITISH CATTLE MART.

John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable on Saturday that there were no cattle for sale in the Birkenhead market, but general indication denote that the approximate values of both states and Canadian steers remain unchanged at from 14 3-4 to 15 1-2 cents per pound.

London, April 1.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 170 head. A few Scotch beasts were on offer, and made our top quotation. For both prime and second quality English fat beasts a firmer trade was experienced at an advance of 2d per 8 lbs. in value. Irish beasts showed no alteration. Good quality fat cows and bulls met ready sale, but middling descriptions fell in value. Top prices paid per 8 lbs.:—80 to 90 stone Scotch and 90 stone Devons and polled Norfolks, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; 95 stone shorthorn Dublins and 100 stone shorthorns, 4s 10d to 5s; 100 stone Waterfords, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; 100 stone fat bulls 3s 6d to 3s 8d; rough do., 2s 10d to 3s. Arrivals—6 Scotch, 83 Irish, 660 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 71 midland, home and western counties; 10 Devon. Increase of 960 in number of sheep and lambs penned, compared with Monday last. Firmer trade for English sheep, both wedders and ewes, at 2d per 8 lbs. advance. Scotch sheep made 4d per stone more money. To-day being Monday preciding Easter, is commonly known as great lamb day; consequently these predominated, supply numbering 3184 head. The demand was a good one, prices ruling about 1s per stone higher than on corresponding day last year. Leading pens made per 8 lbs.—7¼ to 8 stone Down tegs, 6s 10d to 7s; clipped, 6s; 8 stone Scotch sheep, 6s 10d to 7s; 9 stone Down tegs, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; clipped, 5s 10d; 10 stone Down tegs, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; clipped, 5s 8d; 10 stone Down ewes, 5s to 5s 2d; 5 stone fat Down lambs, 7s 10d to 8s. Quotations per 8 lbs., sinking the offal—Beasts, 2s 10d to 5s 4d; sheep, 5s to 7s; lambs, 6s to 8d. Total supply—Beats 830, sheep and lambs 6140, calves 10, pigs 30.

London, April 1.—Fair supplies, and trade slow but firm. English beef, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; Scotch sides, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; shorts, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; Argentine chilled hindquarters, 3s to 3s 5d; do. forequarters, 2s 1d to 2s 3d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 4d; do., tegs, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; do., ewes, 4s to 4s 2d; English wedders, 4s 10d to 5s; do., ewes, 4s to 4s 2d; English lamb, 6s 4d to 7s 4d; extreme, 8s; veal, 4s 4d to 5s 4d; English pork, 4s to 4s 6d; Dutch do., 4s 2d to 4s 6d per 8 lbs.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT IN STRONG DENIAL

Madero Issues Official Statement in Answer to Rebels Charge of Mismanaged Funds.

(From the New York 'Times.')

New York, April 9.— Francisco I. Madero, president of Mexico, was requested by the 'Times' to answer the charges contained in an article sent broadcast from New York last night by the envoys here of General Pascual Orozco, leading the revolution against Madero. These charges, which were made in a long statement issued Sunday night by Manual L. Lujan, head of Orozco's commission in this country, are that Madero is ruining Mexico; that his is only a stop-gap administration and that he obtained office by threats and violated his word. The statement declares that 'When President Diaz resigned his office there were 65,000,000 pesos ($32,500,000 gold) in the treasury of Mexico. Within six months' time that money was almost entirely gone, and Mexico had not one single benefit to show from its expenditure.

'Upon the abdication of President Diaz a commission was appointed to adjust any and all claims that might be pressed against the new Government. The law specifically required that documentary evidence must be offered in each case to establish a claim. In every instance was this done, with the one notable exception of the claim for Gustavo Madero, the President's brother. He presented a bill for the modest sum of $700,000 for alleged expenses he had incurred during the operation of the revolution, and that sum was paid him through Madero's influence without the presentation of one single voucher.'

Here is Madero's reply:

Mexico City, April 8.

To the New York 'Times.'

'The statements of Manuel Lujan are entirely without foundation. Everybody in Mexico knows that there has never been greater electoral liberty. The Presidential message to Congress states the amount on hand in the treasury, which proves that the charges of waste are false. The payment made to Gustavo Madero was over six hundred thousand pesos, for expenses that were thoroughly verified, and to cover obligations which the revolution had contracted.

'(Signed), Francisco I. Madero.'

RED CROSS HALF MAST

Founder of American Red Cross Society Dead.

Washington, April 12.—Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society, died at her home in Glen Echo, Md., at 9 o'clock this morning. The cause of her death was chronic pneumonia, with which she was stricken about a year ago. Her brother, Stephen Barton, of Boston, was with her when she died. Miss Barton was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1831.

Miss Clara Harlowe Barton, founder of the Red Cross in America and one of the most famous philanthropists of modern times, was born in North Oxford, Mass., in 1831. She was the youngest of five children of Stephen Barton, who when little more than a boy had been one of General Wayne's soldiers in the West.

Her first apprenticeship to the duties of nurse, in which she afterward made such a noble record began when she was only twelve years old and was as the special attendant of an ailing brother. Afterwards she resumed her studies in the district school, and subsequently graduated from the Clinton (N. Y.) Liberal Institute. She taught school in various places in Massachusetts and New Jersey until 1854. Her health failing as a result of overwork, she obtained a position in the Patent Office in Washington, but was dismissed on the ground of anti-slavery sentiments. After Lincoln's accession to office, when she went back to Washington. With the news of the attack on Sumter she declared her intention of devoting her strength and savings to the care of those wounded on the battlefields.

Her work in this direction began April 20, 1861, when about thirty wounded of the Sixth Massachusetts were taken to the Washington Infirmary, having been attacked while passing through Baltimore. Her undertaking was a hard one at first, for she was without official rank or authority, but these obstacles were removed soon and with a carload of supplies she started for Culpeper Court House, then crowded with the wounded from the battle of Cedar Mountain. At Antietam hers were the only supplies on the ground on the day of battle.

During 1863 she toiled hard near Charleston, allowing nothing to keep her from the soldiers' bedsides. Her marvellous organizing ability and executive force, by which she could always direct and hold others to their place in the work, saved many lives and smoothed the way into the dark valley for many others who could not be saved. Eventually, General Butler gave an official position which enabled her to accomplish even more, and one of her most notable achievements was the tracing of missing soldiers supposed to be in prison camps.

Miss Barton went to Europe for rest and recuperation in 1869, but at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War she was entreated by the Central Society of the International Red Cross, to which her record was known, to go to the front and assist in caring for the wounded of both armies. She went at once to the seat of war and for a year worked with the society in Germany and France. On her return to her native land, she awakened public interest and proceeded to organize the American Society of the Red Cross. She long had seen that the society could be quite as efficient in other cases of calamity as in time of war and this feature was given full prominence in the constitution adopted. She was elected president of the organization early in June, 1881, with headquarters in Washington. Her first personal Red Cross relief work was done the following year, when the Mississippi River overflowed its banks. The next great disaster in which she gave aid was the overflow of the Ohio, in 1883, and this was soon followed by the Louisiana cyclone.

Since then her work had taken her to all parts of the globe. Among the disasters in which she rendered invaluable aid were the West Indian hurricanes, the Johnstown and Galveston floods, and others

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

THE WAY OF LIGHT

(By Mary Humphrey.)

A noted man was speaking to an audience consisting chiefly of young foreigners in one of Chicago's settlement houses. 'And remember, friends,' said he in the course of his simple, earnest, inspiring talk, 'it's not so much what you can do that's going to count in the long run—but it's how much can you stand up against?'

Those words often return to me, and I sometimes translate them like this: It is not the weight of your cross that makes or unmakes you, but it's how well are you carrying it? Are you bearing it bravely, graciously, in the faith that conquers? Or are you dragging it through the mire of resentment and restlessness, making it heavier at every stop. He is wise who has learned to seek not to have his cross lifted, but rather for strength to carry it on to the very end.

There is an old familiar poem by Mrs. Charles Hobart, 'The Changed Cross,' which carries comfort to the cross bearer. It tells of a woman who had come to believe that her life was almost unendurable; that surely no one else bore so heavy a cross as hers. At last one day she was led to a place where crosses of 'divers shapes and sizes' were ranged before her from which to choose. She selected one, a little one, all brilliant with jewels. It looked so easy to bear! To her surprise, however, she discovered that she could not even lift it. Passing many others, she paused before one of much beauty, brightly twined with flowers. But soon this cross made its hidden sorrows known to her. She found one that suited her need until at last she came to a little cross of plainest form, 'with only words of love inscribed thereon.' 'Here, surely, is a cross that I can bear!' she exclaimed. Thankfully she bent to lift the burden, when lo, she recognized her own old cross again.

Quiet acceptance, with trust, of the hard things of life cannot help but make them easier even under the most trying circumstances. The crosses given us to bear are the ones best fitted to our shoulders. It is only the writhing and twisting beneath them that chafes and wears us out. For as our crosses, so shall our strength be.

A young woman recently told me of her early life. The petted daughter of wealthy parents, she was a gay butterfly, knowing only social pleasures, beautiful clothes and the extravagances that such an existence entails. In her 18th year her father died. Family finances became deeply involved and not long afterwards she had to face the necessity of earning her own living. And now, ten years later, this once selfish, thoughtless girl, developed—by virtue of bearing her cross so nobly—into a rarely fine young woman, is able to say in all sincerity:

'I fairly tremble when I think what I might be to-day if reverses had not come. Why, I wouldn't have known any of the real joy of life, because I should never have sounded the great sad depths of it. I am thankful beyond words that I've just had to fight. For if you fight, you know there's always the chance of winning!'

It is an old saying that human life is like the diamond. Just as this jewel of nature must be ground and polished to bring out its real beauty, so also that more precious jewel, life, must be ground and polished by physical and moral forces before it can radiate the glow of spiritual light. Trials and perplexities, if we adopt ourselves to conditions and work with, not against them, bring their own richness of spiritual growth.

No matter if our acts are misinterpreted; if our unselfishness, our perseverance, our sacrifice go unappreciated, unsuspected even. Every act of self-abnegation, of willing service, not only puts us on a higher level but somewhere, somehow, is saved and added to the credit columns in our Book of Life. Nothing of good is ever wasted. And even if enduring brought no other reward, in proportion as we bear the cross bravely, just so much are we helping to lift up another's cross which may be inanitely heavier than our own.

The way of light is the way of the cross. He who, struggling beneath his cross, still knows how to toil and to sacrifice, has found the door to life everlasting.

'If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily, and follow me.'

Here is the precious essence of the world's salvation. For without the cross there could be no hope, no joy in striving to overcome, no light of love.—The 'Continent.'

THE ART OF GENTLE SPEAKING

'Well, I suppose you were glad to have your regular teacher back again to-day?' said a mother to her boy as they sat down at the luncheon table.

'Oh, no,' he replied thoughtfully, 'we liked that little substitute. She had a soft, gentle voice.'

The reply was surprising to the mother, for she had never given much thought to the effect of the voice on a room full of children; but when she visited the grammar school a few days later she understood her son's feelings. The regular teacher was there again; there was no doubt about that. She was nervous, as a result of her recent illness, and every ounce of nervousness was apparent in the sharp, loud tones which resounded through the school room and created an air of restlessness, irritation and tenseness. Such a voice could not fail to affect the children who were forced to listen hour after hour. The unpleasant passages between her son and his teacher, for which the mother had conscientiously tried to blame him, the frequent air of discouragement with which he flung down his books, exclaiming that 'Nothing ever pleases Miss ————,' were easily explained now. It was that rasping voice that made the trouble.

We are apt to think that voice culture is a matter of secondary importance, some persons even believing it a sort of affectation to train the natural voice; yet nothing is farther from the truth. It sometimes requires a concrete instance, or an unconscious criticism like that of the boy to make us realize that voice culture is of the first importance. We have always been told that character expressed itself in the voice, that it is 'The loud laugh that speaks the vacant mind;' and we can all think of men and women whose nobility and optimism lend an inspiring ring to their voices so that even their ordinary greeting puts heart into us. To hear them say, 'How do you do?' makes us ashamed to be anything but well. We know others whose amiability and sympathy and gaiety almost sing in the music of their tones, and, alas! we know others whose ill-health and worry, whose depression and lifelessness show in every fretful or whining tone.

Nobility and sweetness of character do not always show themselves in the human voice, however, because in youth the voice was untrained and allowed to remain high and perhaps nasal. We may try to persuade ourselves that a fine character is sufficient to produce fine manners and cultured voices; but is it true? No amount of natural unselfishness or highmindedness will prevent a man from eating with his knife; nor make a naturally shrill voice agreeable. Many persons believe that they must go through life with voices as they originally were, but the case is not nearly so hopeless as that; the most unpleasant voice may be trained. Indeed, it ought to be trained. The ear is trained to music, the singing voice we train at great pains and expense. Why not the speaking voice? It has been said that 'untrained naturalness is the perfection of awkwardness,' and it is usually true. It is not the performance of the untrained songstress that gives us pleasure nor the crude canvas of the 'natural painter.' A low, well-modulated voice is a fine asset and sometimes acts as a passport.

'What was it made you decide on Mr. B. for the lecturer?' a lady asked the chairman of the entertainment committee.

'His voice,' was the reply. 'When the other man failed I had no time to look up any one very thoroughly, so I telephoned to the two I knew most about and the moment I heard Mr. B.'s voice I knew he was the man we wanted.'

'I always buy my evening paper of this little shaver,' remarked a gentleman, 'because he doesn't yell his papers hideously, as the other boys do.'

The young man or woman in a shop or bank who speaks clearly in a low-pitched, gentle voice is always sought and appreciated.

A cultured voice is also one of the most potent of charms, as the fame of Southern belles testifies. It is due quite as much to their melodious voices as to their personal beauty. The girl who has a musical laugh and a voice which modulates to express her thoughts and feelings perfectly will always be sure of listeners. Of her, as of Mrs. Browning's 'Kate,' it will be said that when she spoke—

'So peculiar yet soft was the tone,
'Though the loudest spoke also, you heard her, alone.'

The strongest reason for the culture of the voice, however, is of course its effect upon others. As in the instance of the school room, it may be far-reaching and sometimes disastrous. In the home the effect of the voice is quite as evident; for the parents who speak in high, ungentle voices will be apt to receive surly replies and to find disobedient children, while the mother with a low, pleasant, hopeful voice creates an atmosphere which is like sunshine. Her children will the more naturally take her suggestions and obey her; likewise they will unconsciously imitate her pleasant voice.

For many of us nowadays it is possible to get help in the culture of our voice; for all of us it is possible to train our own by taking thought. In a certain boarding school there may be seen hanging from the gas fixture in one girl's room the suggestive reminder: 'Professor ———— is not interested in your conversation,' while in the mirror is a card containing King Lear's tribute to his dead Cordelia: 'Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low,
An excellent thing in woman.'

—Selected.

APRIL SONG

April is a little hill
Overlooking summer's prairies;
Rainbow-sandalled springtime varies
All its slopes with green vagaries—
April is a little hill
Overlooking summer's prairies.

Little winds on April's hill
Pipe and coo in leafy covers,
Swing the cradled nests of lovers,
Voice the sweetness spring discovers—
Little winds on April's hill
Pipe and coo in leafy covers.

From the tip of April's hill
Little brooks go crystal-clashing,
Down the steeps of springtime dashing,
Into summer's distance flashing—
From the tip of April's hill
Little brooks go crystal-clashing.

Little veils on April's hill
Gather, waver, float asunder,
Show the forest cities under,
Ribb'd with life and roof'd with wonder—
Little veils on April's hill
Gather, waver, float asunder.

From the base of April's hill
Flows the prospect wide and single,
Till its waves of verdure mingle
With the hoar of winter's shingle—
From the base of April's hill
Flows the prospect wide and single.

—Ethel Rolt Wheeler.

RECIPES.

Macaroni or Spaghetti and Cheese.—(1) Boil four ounces of macaroni or spaghetti until tender (about twenty minutes), putting it into already boiling salted water. Melt one ounce of butter in a stewpan, blend with it half an ounce of flour, add half a pint of milk and stir until the sauce is boiling. Put into this two ounces and a half of grated cheese, stir well, add half a teaspoonful of made mustard, salt and pepper, and the macaroni, with, if liked, a little nutmeg and cayenne, and either serve as it is, or turn into a dish, sprinkle with brown breadcrumbs and a little grated cheese(this latter may be omitted and butter substituted for digestive reasons), and put into the oven for ten minutes. (2) Proceed exactly as in preceding recipe, but add half a shallot, finely minced and fried, without browning, in a little butter, and use in place of the plain sauce, either tomato sauce of Bachamel sauce, i. e., white sauce in which the milk has been flavored by boiling in it an onion or shallot, a bunch of herbs, four or five peppercorns, half a bayleaf, and a blade of mace, or other flavorings as preferred; a tablespoonful of finely chopped ham or tongue may also be included, or variety may be given by using half tomato and half white sauce and adding three mushrooms and a truffle, shredded, and cooking ten minutes longer. In these recipes spaghetti or even vermicelli is often preferred to macaroni as being less solid when cooked.

Risotto.—Wash and thoroughly dry half a pound of rice, and put it into a stewpan in which a small onion, finely chopped, has been browned in two ounces of butter. Stir or shake well over the fire for eight or ten minutes. Add a small teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, and a little nutmeg. Cover with stock and cook gently for about an hour, adding more stock as it is absorbed, three or four pints being probably required in all, though this depends on the rice; or tomato sauce may be used in place of part of the stock, which will make a richer dish. When the rice is cooked stir in two ounces of grated cheese. Button mushrooms, finely choped, may also be added, if desired, when the rice is about half cooked, or a dessertspoonful of chopped parsley and herbs.

Cheese Paste for Sandwiches.—This may be varied in many ways by the addition of different constituents to the pounded cheese which forms the foundation, and the paste may be used either as a filling for bread and butter sandwiches, of spread on the bread in place of butter, some form of chopped salad being used as filling. For a plain potted cheese which can be kept ready for use when required, cut up the cheese, pound it in a mortar, season and flavor to taste with pepper, salt, a pinch of cayenne, and powdered mace or curry powder, and make into a smooth paste. For a richer paste use the yolk of one hard-boiled egg to four ounces of cheese, and make into a paste with a dessertspoonful of tarragon vinegar and about two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, seasoning with pepper and salt. Other variations may be introduced by using mushroom, tomato or other sauce, or cream, to form the paste.

Milanaise Potatoes.—Pare and boil as many potatoes as desired. When done press through a ricer into a heated bowl and whip with a fork, adding, little by little, enough boiling hot white stock to make them creamy. Season with salt and white pepper, then add as much whipped cream as will bring them to such consistence that they can be slowly beaten with a dover egg beater. Beat for full five minutes, heap them in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with grated parmesan cheese and brown lightly in a very hot oven. Send directly to the table.

Beef au Gratin.—Cut into very thin slices sufficient cold cooked beef to serve six persons. Peel two large Spanish onions and cut in the thinnest of slices. In a heavy granite pan melt two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add the onions and cook over a slow fire, shaking gently from time to time, until they are golden brown. Sprinkle into the butter two teaspoonfuls of flour and cook until lightly colored, add gradually one pint of clear beef stock, stirring at first very briskly that the flour may not lump. Add one tablespoonful of tomato catsup and let all come to a gentle simmer. Have ready a deep baking dish which can be sent to the table. In its place alternate layers of the onions, sauce and beef. Cover with a half cupful of fine stale breadcrumbs mixed with one tablespoonful of melted butter and brown in a quick oven. Serve at once.

Princess Soup.—Peel and slice one large Spanish onion or two small ones. Cook slowly in two tablespoonfuls or butter for ten minutes; do not allow them to color. Add one quart of chicken stock and simmer for fifteen minutes. Thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour, blended with cold water, add seasoning to taste, simmer for five minutes longer, strain and return to the fire. Add two Spanish peppers cut in tiny diamonds, keep hot for five minutes, add one cupful of hot milk and two tablespeenfuls of corn flour to thicken.

Eggs Baked With Cheese.—In a flat earthen dish melt one teaspoonful of butter and let it run over the bottom of the dish Cover with thin slices of cheese and dust with white pepper and a little salt. Break in carefully as many eggs as the dish will hold and place in a hot oven until the whites are set, then serve at once.

Dover Cake.—Cream thoroughly together one-quarter of a cupful of butter and one-half of a cupful of sugar, add the well beaten yolks of two eggs and beat again, then one-half of a teaspoonful of rosewater, one teaspoonful of vanilla and one drop of almond extract. Add alternately one cupful of flour and three tablespoonfuls of milk and beat well. Stir in the stiffly whipped whites of the eggs, a pinch of salt and one scant teaspoonful of baking powder, beat well for a moment, turn into a buttered loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Excellent Cookies.—Two eggs, two heaping cups of sugar, one cup of buttermilk, one scant cup of lard, one teaspoonful of soda, nutmeg to taste, flour to make a dough that can be rolled out. Roll, cut into cookies, and bake quickly.

Science Confirms the Palate

BOVRIL

Added to SOUPS AND SAUCES GIVES A PLEASING FLAVOR.

Scientific Experiments have proved that it also renders the digestion of the solid part of the meal easy by the rapid action of its nutritive qualities.

THE GARDEN

C. S. Smith.—We do not know of any book dealing with geraniums only 'House Plants and How to Grow Them,' by Parker F. Barnes, published by The Musson Book Company, of Toronto, deals with geraniums and many other plants. It is a satisfactory little work, and contains much of interest to the amateur. Geraniums may be grown from seed without much difficulty. It is seldom done, however, as you have about one chance in a thousand that the offspring would resemble the parents. It is well known that plants may be propagated by means of their vegetative parts, that is, by cuttings; or by means of their reproductive parts, seeds. Seedlings are notoriously variable, while plants arising from cuttings vary little or not at all. New varieties often arise in this way. Your chances of getting something valuable are not great, for, as a rule, the seedlings are of less worth than their parents. As an experiment in plant breeding it is always worth the trial, for here we get a glimpse of the wonders of nature's way. The seed should be sown in finely sifted soil and covered very lightly. Use sandy soil, provide for drainage, and protect from direct rays of sun until seedlings appear. Geraniums are so common that we seldom give their transcendent merits a second thought, yet they are the easiest all-the-year plants which the gardener attempts to grow in the house. The geranium is one of the few plants on which the home gardener can rely to keep his house looking gay during the holidays.

E. M., N.S.—For a cemetery where no cultivation could be given we should encourage the growth of such wild flowers, native trees and shrubs as please us best. A cemetery is not a park or garden; it is not a place for pleasure-seeking, or an environment for the homes of men. It is the home of the dead. It should prove a guardian's presence, but not a horticulturist's enthusiasm. Nature makes many spots beautiful. Such a place is a fitting home for the dead. If man touches it at all, it should be first to preserve and then to accentuate nature's scheme.

J. W., Ottawa.—Our correspondent did not make it quite clear, whether the grubs ate off his cabbage and cauliflower plants, close to the ground or whether they devoured the leaves of his plants. If the former, the trouble was caused by what is commonly called cutworm. These are very troublesome insects, work only at night and hide during the day. The plants may be protected at transplanting time by using strips of tarred paper, about six inches long and two inches high. These strips are wrapped around the plant, not touching the stem, and with its bottom edge buried in the soil. It is very seldom that a cutworm will climb over this fortification. The green cabbage worm attacks cauliflowers also. The leaves of these plants are often riddled in a very short time by these pests. Pyrethreum powder or hellebore sprinkled on the plants will kill the worms quickly. Both of these preparations are quite expensive, so that we rely almost entirely on Paris green or arsenate of lead as a means of control. Of these, arsenate of lead is perhaps the better, as it adheres to the foliage somewhat longer. Soap also aids in sticking it on. Use arsenate of lead, four pounds; soap, two pounds, and water, forty gallons. Make up any quantity in these proportions. If this mixture is applied a few times early in the season there should be little trouble later on. It has been shown that there is no danger of poisoning if plants are sprayed some time before they are eaten.

WHAT SHALL WE PLANT IN SHADED PLACES?

Mrs. J. R.—It is rather discouraging to move into a new house and leave the nice garden behind, especially if the new premises are so shaded. And it will not be any use to attempt to grow roses or any other sun-loving plant with high fences on each side, and but little sunshine. But in this half shade you can grow a good many perennials such as Dephiniums, Dicentra, Hemerocallis, Perennial, Phlox and Funkias.

Vinca Minor makes a good creeper, and Lily of the Valley grows well in shade, so does Forget-Me-Not. Among annuals there are such as the Daisies, Pansy, Datura, Minulus and Godetia, and you can plant in autumn such bulbs as Hyacinths and Daffodil and the Winter Aconite and Crocus.

Surely this will be a variety and easy to establish, for a garden of that sort can have flowers from spring till fall by the use of perennials alone.

AN ASPARAGUS BED.

Mrs. E. S. A.—In the first place you can cut your asparagus every day; the morning is best, as it remains firm when gathered before hot sunshine. As for lateness in cutting, you can cut till the end of June.

All must be cut off clean, for the weaker sprouts may not be left, or else they will help to exhaust the plant; they are just as good for the table, but the bed must be cut clean daily if you wish for success and good, tender shoots.

CRANBERRIES.

D.T.—Your nearest nurseryman will be the best person to procure the plants for you, and you must give directions that they be carefully packed so that the roots will not become dry.

The beds must be cultivated the first two or three years, and after that may be left to possess the land. Water must be put on, at least two feet deep in your locality, and left all winter, being flooded before the first hard frost, and drawn off gradually in spring until all danger of frost is past, as there is no danger of it injuring the plants while the weather is cool.

The profit depends largely upon the market, and upon the amount of care given in the first years, before there is much fruit. Given a good location and market there is no doubt the cranberry can be made profitable, but there is some risk from inexperience.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

Enquirer.—To grow the Clematis successfully it should be given a good depth of loamy soil with a fair supply of manure spaded in, and in hot, dry weather must be supplied with plenty of water to encourage growth.

It is subject to a very serious disease, due to the depredations of a worm at the root. The trouble is more serious when the ground does not freeze hard, but no remedy is known.

LITTLE PALMS

Mrs. W. W.—Palms of the size usually mailed are best planted in five-inch pots having good drainage, in a compost of leaf mold mixed with one-fourth sand and a little pulverized manure. Fill in several inches of the compost and spread out the little roots of the palm, then the rest must be packed firmly around it. Give the plant a thorough watering and set in a shaded place until the roots are well established, giving water when the soil tends to dryness. Palms have little root action from November until March and that is the time for any re-potting that may be required. Keep a palm always shaded from the afternoon sun, and if syringed with clear water it will help to keep away most insect enemies.

Do not allow the plant to stand in a saucer full of water, or in a jardiniere, for it is certain to injure the roots.

Palms do not like to be disturbed, and are as well left in the same pot as long as can be done with safety.

PLANTS FOR BOX.

Miss V. M.—For your verandah box that will only get the afternoon sun the best plants to purchase will be Geraniums, Petunias, Impaticus Sultana, Nasturtiums, Cacti-Pansies, Tradescantia, and Tuberous Begonia. There is sufficient choice if you wish for a variety, but a selection of your favorites might be most suitable. These plants require good soil and a free circulation of air.

RUBBER PLANT.

A.M.K.—It does not appear that there is anything the matter with either of your plants, from your description, and your treatment is all that is required.

Put a little rich soil on the top of the pots, for the less they are disturbed, the better, and the size you give should be large enough.

This plant grows to an immense size in Central America and enjoys a humid atmosphere and partial shade from the hot sunshine.

APRIL PLANTINGS.

Mrs. B.—In order to have a garden you must be there by the end of April, for our seasons are so sudden and the heat comes so quickly that such things as shrubs, perennials, and the hardy vegetables are better, if possible, planted in April or early May, if frost is out of the ground.

There is quite a variety of early blossoming shrubs that never fail and are hardy, and you can depend upon the bush Honeysuckles, Flowering Currants, Spirea Van Houtii and the red stemmed Dogwood to make early brightness.

If you planted Tulips and other Dutch bulbs in autumn there is no reason why you should not have flowers at this season and the hardy perennials can be planted along the border you mention, and hide unsightly objects that you saw need covering.

But there will be need for a few annuals and that is where the trials of the amateur gardener begin, for one is apt to cover too deep, to have a rain come and pack the ground too hard, so that it is not easy for it to get through, and the black fly often finds out cherished plants of Sweet Alyssum and Candytuft to their destruction.

But 'nothing venture nothing have, and if you get in your peas and lettuce in April, there is more chance of them taking firm hold of the ground while it is moist.

If you have never tried the Akebia Quinata you will find it a satisfactory vine for your purpose, but the everygreen Honeysuckles are tender in your locality, and would not endure the variation of the seasons in such an exposed position.

Have your plantings in April by all means if you have suitable land for the purpose.

SEVERAL QUTSTIONS.

Oxalis.—It is most likely the mealy bug that destroyed your plant. It is a very insidious pest—fond of getting into the corners of the stems, and must be routed. Give it a dose of tobacco and soap suds, washing well every part, and rinsing with warm soft water. The Chinese Lily bulbs are of no further use for house culture in this province. In warmer climates where it is hardy, this species of Narcissi will recuperate if planted out of doors.

In the seedling stage the Rex Begonia requires a warmer, moister, more equable temperature than the average window gives, but propagates easier from leaf cuttings.

A number of vigorous little plants will form upon the cut veins of a single leaf if it is pegged down upon a moist surface in a shaded spot. A light porous soil formed of garden loam, woods, earth, sharp sand, and well decayed manure is best. They enjoy a moist atmosphere, and must be shaded from hot sunshine. They do not require more water at the root than other Begonias, but after showering at any time it is not safe to let sunshine fall upon the leaves while wet, for it will blister and blacken them.

A MANX COBBLER.

(From the 'Shoe Retailer.')

On the Isle of Man—still a primitive place—you find the village cobbler. He has a last for every man, every boy in the place, and centuries before the card index system came into vogue the village cobbler of Man needed only to be told by Shamus that he wanted a pair of boots and he went to the back of his shop and produced the lasts and patterns. Of course with children, feet would change, and so, now and then, he re-measured. The village shoe shop in a Man town is apt to be the rallying place of the gossips. It's pleasant to sit and gossip while a man makes a shoe, and watch the piece of footwear shaping.

A RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets are a safe medicine for all little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from opiates and other harmful drugs—that is why so many mothers will give their baby nothing else in the way of medicine. Concerning them Mrs. John Thompson, Coutts, Alta., says: "I have given my baby, when needed, Baby's Own Tablets and think they are the best remedy for constipation I have ever used. I would not be without them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

In a Restaurant Corner

(By HOPE GLADDEN, in the 'C. E. World.')

(Concluded.)

Blanche seemed all spirit. Never had her husband seen her more attractive than she was to-night. When he had left the office, he thought he was tired and nervous, a little blue, and very warm. Now he forgot all those things save the latter. He still felt that a cold sponge would do him good; and, while Blanche put the last touches to the supper, Mark refreshed himself with cold water, clean linen, and a fresh tie. As he adjusted the tie, he said:

'My; I don't know what I am changing my tie for. Nobody is coming, but—perhaps Blanche will like it,' he added; and after a last brush of his hair he bounded down the stairs and into the dining-room.

Opening the door, he stopped with a start. He looked around the room, at Blanche, at the table, and then at Blanche again. Her eyes, which had been watching him all the time, were aglow with love and life, and held somewhere in them a look he could not resist. Going to the end of the table, where she stood, he put his arms around her, and said in tender, appreciative tones:

'The little girl has been busy to-day, hasn't she. It looks fine, and—I know it tastes good,' he added, as he took a kiss from her rosy, red lips.

Blanche in her happiness almost forgot the faint heart that had been hers that noon. She tactfully inquired about affairs down-town, as if she herself had not been there that very day. The two were as happy as children.

'Poor Mark!' Blanche said to herself. 'How selfish I have been! He had boarded for so many years he was just tired and sick of it. He was simply hungry for home; and I am afraid since he provided one for himself I have made it only half a home. Just wait!'

With those last words a new determination came to her, and at the same time a realization of the fact that she had more to encourage her than many women have, for Mark was appreciative. The thought that he had never failed to note the least little thing she had done for him made her more ashamed of herself than ever. Notwithstanding that feeling, however, she found herself happier than she had been for months. Something that she liked, something that helped, had gotten hold of her, and she meant to keep within its grasp.

Later, when Mark was watering the lawn, Blanche washed the dishes and studied her new cookbook, preparatory to breakfast. She decided to try sally-lunns; for they would be easy to make, and she felt almost sure they would be good. After hiding the book, she went upon the lawn to join Mark, and, although neither spoke of any new happiness, each was conscious that the same feeling was being experienced by the other.

The next morning, to Mark's surprise, his wife, while she thought he still slept, quietly crawled out of bed, hurriedly dressed, and left the room. At the usual time, twenty minutes later, he rose, took his customary shave, and proceeded to dress for the day. Entering the dining-room, he was almost as surprised as on the evening before. The smell of coffee, hot muffins, and chops reached him; and he at once guessed what had prompted Blanche's early rising.

Seated opposite his wife, he looked at her many times. Something seemed suddenly to have changed her. He had previously thought her a girl. Now he saw more than a girl. She was a woman, with a woman's purpose stamped on every feature of her face.

As the third muffin, and the second chop disappeared, he said:

'These are great, Blanche. I never ate better.'

'I am glad you like them. I tried them with fear and trembling lest they prove a failure, after all.'

'Failure! They are great. No one could beat them,' Mark answered with enthusiasm.

'Thank you. Now that I know I can do it, I shall be trying them again.'

'Gee, I must hurry,' said Mark, a few moments later, but the remark was only emphasized by his taking another muffin and looking at the clock.

A little later, when she received her good-bye kiss, Mark said:

'It's going to be another hot day. I believe I should like the car ride. Guess I'll come home this noon. Home's the best place, after all, isn't it?'

'I mean to make it the best place, dear,' answered Blanche earnestly.

'And you will,' he said in a tone so full of confidence that it gave her courage and faith in herself.

When he was well out of sight, Blanche turned to her work. Her cup of happiness seemed full and bubbling over. She thought not of the heat as she worked first in one room and then in another until everything was in order. She somehow found time to think of her cook book and to study it, and, more than that, to try another recipe which proved a success, as did the ones which followed day after day.

Finally, as her confidence grew, she decited to invite Tom and Mabel to dinner the evening of Mark's birthday. The invitation was accordingly sent without Mark's knowledge; and, when the day came, the little housewife was ready for her guests, who, knowing what car their host would take, planned, in order to complete the surprise, to go on the one following.

When the hour came, Mark thought he had never sat down to a dinner more appetizing than the one Blanche served to him and their guests. Although he was happy beyond words, he could not help thinking of the talk he and Tom had had a few days before, wondering what Tom must think now.

'Surely, he knows me too well to think I was making it up, and yet I can't tell him this has all happened since then,' he said to himself.

Blanche in the same way was saying:

'I wonder what Tom thinks now. I bet Mark is sorry he criticized his wife before any one, even Tom, in a public place; but, thank God, I didn't get mad. I mean to profit by it.'

And, had the mental telepathy been greater, she might have known that Tom likewise was saying:

'I don't understand it. I don't understand it. Even Mabel couldn't beat this.'

Mabel, too, who had heard from Tom what Mark had said, was searching her brain for an explanation.

But, notwithstanding the inner workings of each brain, all were silent on domestic affairs. They talked of business, of pleasure, of Mark's birthday, and admired the napkin-ring that Mark had found at his place, although only he and Blanche knew of the note beside it, on which he read in his wife's handwriting:

'To be opened and read when alone.'

Guessing at once that it was one of her little secrets, he slipped it into his pocket; and, at the same time shot a smile across the table at his wife.

The evening's entertainment was certainly a success. Everything passed pleasantly. Blanche gracefully refused Mabel's offer to help clear away the dishes, saying she would wash them later, and Mark would wipe them for her, as he often did.

At last, when good-byes were said, and the door closed behind Tom and Mabel, Blanche hurried to the kitchen, where she started to put things into order while Mark went back to the parlor to turn down the gas. Suddenly he remembered the note, which he had not yet read; and, again turning on the gas, drew the note from his pocket, and reread the words on the envelope.

'I wonder what game this is,' he said.

He tore open the envelope, took the perfumed missive within, and read:

'Dearest Mark:

'The other day I went into town, intending to buy you the very best birthday present I could find for ten dollars, money I had been saving for the last three months. Not finding what suited me but feeling tired and nearly starved, I went over to Johnston's for dinner, thinking that you would be at Codman's, and that I should not see you; for I wanted to keep your present a secret till your birthday should come. I was at a table around the corner when you and Tom came in; and, Mark, dear, I heard it all. At first I felt bad, but afterwards I was glad that I had found out before it was too late.

'I changed my mind about the bigger present, and decided to give you a better wife instead.

'Lovingly,
'Your Blanche.'

For a few moments Mark stood speechless.

'The darling girl!' he at last exclaimed with tears in his eyes, for in those moments he had realized the situation, and had seen something of the depth of character which had enabled her to forgive, to rise above the clouds, and then scatter them, only to shine down on his little world even brighter than she had ever shone before.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO

APPOINTED RURAL DEAN.

Ingersoll, April 10.—The Bishop of Huron has appointed the Rev. R. J. M. Perkins to be rural dean of the county of Oxford. He is the youngest rural dean in the diocese.

ACCEPTS CALL.

Brantford, April 10.—The Rev Andrew Allan, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church here, has accepted a call to an important North Coralina church, and leaves Brantford on May 5.

BULL WENT MAD.

Hamilton, April 9.—An $800 Holstein bull, imported by the Hamilton Asylum authorities, went mad in a C. P. R. freight car to-day, kicked a side out of the car and badly gored an asylum attendant before he succeeded in killing it with a sledge hammer.

DOG BITES BOY.

Windsor, April 9.—Ellis Cameron, the twelve-year-old son of the Rev. P. C. Cameron, pastor of Bruce Avenue Baptist Church, was bitten by a dog last week, and as a result the rabies scare in Windsor is greatly augmented. The police have given orders to shoot every dog found without a muzzle.

ONE DAY OFF IN SEVEN.

Ottawa, April 10.—Some seventy members of the Dominion police force have signed a petition asking that they be allowed one day out of every seven to themselves. The petition has been sent to Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, head of the force, and is also at present before the Minister of Justice.

FARM HELP FOR ONTARIO.

London, Ont., April 10.—One hundred farm laborers arrived in London yesterday to be placed with Western Ontario farmers by Major McGillivray, of the Salvation Army immigration office here. A large number of the men are already placed and will go through at once to their destination.

BILINGUAL SCHOOLS.

Toronto, April 11.—'If the government thinks it wise to make a statement regarding bilingual schools or anything else, it will do so.' This was the reply of Sir James Whitney when Mr. Rowell asked in the Legislature when they might expect a statement regarding bilingual schools.

TO MAKE POWER REPORT.

Kingston, Ont., April 9.—The City Council will secure the services of R. S. Welch, of Montreal, as expert to consider the power offers the city has received from the Hydro-Electric Commission and Seymour Power Company. He will be paid a salary of $1,000 for the work, and says it will take three weeks to make report.

SAD FATALITY.

Renfrew, Ont., April 9.—T. Murphy, a mill employee at Ferguson's Lake, near here, was instantly killed to-day by falling on a circular saw near which he was working. The momentum of the saw threw him off when he first struck it, but the teeth catching his clothing drew him back to his death. He leaves a wife and six small children.

HORSES FOR THE WEST.

Chesley, Ont., April 10.—Mr. B. S. Haliday, of the firm of Haliday and Biehn, has left with two cars of horses for Southern Alberta. There were some very choice animals, the price for the whole lot coming near the $250 price. Horses are fairly scarce in this community, buyers picking up all the available good ones.

NEW AREAS FOR PARKS.

Toronto, April 10.—The government of Ontario has under contemplation the addition of one or more new areas to its park and forest reserve system. The bill introduced by the Hon. I. B. Lucas last week provided for any future enlargements of the park or forest territory, and it is likely that within the next six months a substantial addition will be made.

BROCKVILLE HOLD-UP.

Brockville, Ont., April 9.—Three men entered a Chinese restaurant on King street at an early hour this morning, and while one of them covered the proprietor with a revolver, the other two secured possession of $120 secreted under a mattress and made good their escape. The Celestials have given the police with a good description of the trio, but so far no arrests have been made.

L. C. R. GETS A MILLION.

Ottawa, April 13.—An order has been placed by the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, for rolling stock for the Intercolonial Railway to the amount of $1,125,000. The orders include nine freight locomotives from the Canadian Locomotive Works at Kingston; 400 steel box cars from the Nova Scotia Car Company; two dining-cars and two sleepers from the Canadian Foundry Compny.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

North Bay, April 9.—Sidney Aldrich, a young C. P. R. fireman, was fatally injured Monday night while working on a freight train eastbound from North Bay. A boiler tube burst blowing steam back through the firebox, carrying live coals with it. Aldrich was caught in the rush of fire and burned so badly that he died this morning in the hospital here. Engineer Davidson was also injured.

MORE DRASTIC LAW.

Toronto, April 12—The Ontario Government has moved to wipe out the most serious menace to the success of local option that has arisen in recent years. By a clause in the liquor license act introduced in the House by the Hon. W. J. Hanna, the 'storing' of liquor in local option municipalities is to be absolutely prohibited. This will apply to all liquor not actually delivered into the possession of the person for whom it is intended.

TEACHERS GATHER IN TORONTO.

Toronto, April 10.—A host of teachers from all parts of the province took the university by storm yesterday, the largest delegation yet known for a first day, appearing at the introductory meetings of the fifty-first annual gathering of the Ontario Educational Association. The machinery of eighteen different departments was set in motion in as many different rooms of the university.

NOT GUILTY.

Woodstock, Ont., April 9.—Decision of the magistrate in the case of alleged assault of R. A. F. McDonald, Vincent Price and Leon McCrimmon Masters at Woodstock College on H. V. Spotswood, a student, given this morning was 'Not guilty.' The case was dismissed without costs. The magistrate urged that in the future corporal punishment be only inflicted by order and under supervision of the principal.

SUES BANK OF MONTREAL.

Toronto, April 10.—John Keith Stuart has entered action against the Bank of Montreal, A. D. Braithwaite, and Alex Bruce for a declaration that a deed of conveyance of property in Hamilton from John Jacques Stuart to John Stuart was for security for the repayment of money advanced. The plaintiff asks for repayment of any moneys received from the sale of any portion of the property, and for the reconveyance of the property.

HARRY LAUDER'S PRESENT.

Toronto, April 9.—Harry Lauder, the famous Scottish comedian, has presented the 48th Highlanders with a handsome silver cup, an exact replica of that donated by him to the Black Watch Regiment, to be held by the winners in the annual shooting competition. The trophy has been formally accepted by the colonel on behalf of the officers and men and will be transferred into the keeping of the mess immediately.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Windsor, Ont., April 10.—A 'good roads' movement was successfully launched here at a public meeting held in the City Hall. Every municipality in the county was represented. Encouragement was given the movement by Mr. Oliver J. Wilcox, M.P., and the Hon. Dr. Rheaume, both of whom were present and made short addresses. Mr. Charles Montreuil, warden of Essex County, was elected president, and Mr. C. L. Barker, secretary-treasurer.

RIFLE RANGES FOR PARK.

Ottawa, April 10.—Although the government has been offered half a million dollars for the Rockliffe rifle range, which has been abandoned for a more favorable site, it is practically certain that the property will not be disposed of for either commercial or residential purposes. It is understood that the government has under consideration the handing over of the entire site to the Ottawa Improvement Commission, and that it will be added to Rockliffe Park.

JAPANESE BISHOPS.

Toronto, April 9.—Word was received at the Methodist Foreign Mission Offices to the effect that the Rev. Yoshiyasu Hiraiwa, D.D., president of the Kwense Gaisuikt College, of the United Methodist Church of Japan, had been appointed to the bishopric left vacant by the death of the late Bishop Honda. Dr. Hiraiwa is one of the oldest of the native pastors in Japan, and has visited Canada on two occasions, first in 1887, and again in 1902, when he attended the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Winnipeg.

DEATH OF MR. ROSE.

Toronto, April 10.—The death took place yesterday of Mr. Charles Rose at his late residence, University avenue. Mr. Rose had been ill for eight weeks and died from septic poisoning. For the past thirteen years he has been provincial medical prosecutor, and formerly held the position of chief of police in Brockville. He was also past master of the Sussex A. F. & A. M. Lodge, Brockville, and was a member of the A. O. U. W. and Canadian Order of Foresters. His widow, two daughters and three sons survive.

CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.

Ottawa, April 9.—It is announced today that while arrangements are under way for sending the Canadian rifle team to Bisley this summer, it is not definitely settled that Canada will be represented at the N. R. A. meet. The difficulty is over the Sutherland sight on the Ross rifle, to which there has been objection from the N. R. A. That association compromised by agreeing to accept another sight made by the Birmingham Small Arms Company. This sight has been submitted by the D. R. A. to the Minister of Militia who has not yet given his decision.

NO SILVER DOLLARS.

Ottawa, April 12.—The proposal of the Dominion Government to issue silver dollars has been deferred for the present. The late government, at the request of the people of British Columbia, principally, passed an act authorizing the making of cartwheels in the Canadian mint. The dies have been purchased in England and are now at the Mint. The Hon. W. T. White, after looking into the situation, is of the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for the issue of Canadian silver dollars and the making of them will be postponed. The coining of five and ten-dollar gold pieces will be proceeded with.

CHAMPION COW DEAD.

Brockville, Ont., April 9.—A Holstein cow, owned by Wm. C. Stevens, Phillipsville, died here, after undergoing continuous milking tests for two weeks. The animal was valued at $10,000, and its record showed that not in Canada had any cow equalled it in milk production and butter fat, the record of the latter being 38.63. It was milked four times daily and at one milking gave as high as twenty-five pounds. Its performances were attracting the attention of all farmers throughout the district, and the dairy division of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa.

RESENT THE PROTEST.

London, April 11.—A testimonial in the form of a donation of $1,000 subscribed by ten of the leading Conservatives of Dorchester has been presented to Robert Sutherland, Liberal member for East Middlesex, who defeated George Neely, ex-M.P.P., in the recent elections. The following resolution accompanied the donation: 'We, as Conservatives of North Dorchester, in the East riding of Middlesex, take great pleasure in forwarding the sum of $1,000 to Mr. Robert Sutherland, M.P.P., showing him our greatest sympathy towards his unjust treatment on behalf of the protest entered against him by Mr. Neely, ex-M.P.P.'

1,400 TEACHERS REQUIRED.

Toronto, April 11. — Mr. Willis C. Froats, a school inspector, speaking at the Ontario Educational Association conference, said that an adequate supply of trained teachers was at present of most vital importance to the welfare of the province. 'We need immediately 1,400 teachers,' he said, 'and from 500 to 800 more yearly than the present yearly output. But if every school room had a qualified teacher under present conditions, salaries would again sink almost to the level of fifteen years ago. The Normal schools must weed out yearly at least 15 percent of those attending, simply as an educational protection.'

WILL SEEK LEGISLATION.

Toronto, April 13.—Discussion of the catalogue and mail order business occupied the greater part of the time at the thirteenth annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, which has concluded its sessions. Strong speeches were made expressing the sentiment that there should be a tax on catalogues collected by the Provincial or Dominion Government and redistributed to the municipalities. There was a strong feeling that the present Act regarding peddlers and transient traders are inadequate to protect the local merchants, who paid business and other taxes. A resolution urging that a more drastic law be passed at the next Legislature was passed.

CHILDREN'S FAIRS.

Ottawa, April 9.—The Department of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario has decided to encourage the study of the public schools by establishing a system of school fairs to be held each year, independent of all the other fairs. A children's day will be set apart when the youthful competitors may come together with their seeds, vegetables and poultry. Under the present system where school children enter exhibits at the various fall fairs these are invariably given second place and relegated to some back corner of a building. Then again, with so many other lines of exhibits to divert attention, children's exhibits are not given as much prominence as they deserve. The new department is in charge of Prof. McCready, of the Guelph College.

QUEBEC

SCARLET FEVER IN CONVENT.

Quebec, April 12.— A few of the scholars of Levis Convent are ill with scarlet fever, and the convent has been quarantined ,the scholars affected with the fever being isolated. The cases are light, and it is expected all traces of the fever will lhave disappeared in the course of a few days.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Quebec, April 9.—The first steamer to herald the opening of the season will arrive here next week from Sydney, C.B., with a cargo of coal for the Dominion Steel & Coal Company. Officials of the Harbor Commissioners are preparing for her arrival by thawing out the ice in the tidal basin to permit the ship to reach her berth.

LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED.

Lennoxville, Que., April 10.—The ratepayers of Lennoxville to-day voted on the question of local prohibition, and decided against it, the total vote standing 230 to 90. Since the campaign began a strenuous fight has been waged by both parties, and neither conceded the other the large majority recorded. At Bedford the local option by-law was also lost, the majority against it being 53.

ASK POLICE PROTECTION.

Quebec, April 11.—At a meeting of the City Council a letter was read from the Captain of the Salvation Army, requesting that they be granted police protection when holding a procession in the city streets. The request was referred to the Police Committee. The Army authorities some time ago petitioned the city authorities for permission to hold street parades, but their request was turned down by the Police Committee.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS

Quebec, April 11.—It is announced that a special grant will be made by the Provincial Government to Macdonald College for a course to train teachers to teach French in English schools. At the present time an annual bonus of $150 is made to the schools that employ special instructors to teach French, and as it will not require all the three thousand dollars to maintain the course, it is understood that the rmainder will go to increase the bonuses accorded to the schools that employ the teachers.

QUEBEC'S NEEDS.

Quebec, April 9.—There was an important conference between the Postmaster-General, the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, and a delegation of the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, when the latter presented a memorial in regard to the immediate necessity of the erection of docks, elevators and railway terminals in the port of Quebec. The Hon. Mr. Pelletier promised a thorough investigation of the different sites would be made at the end of the month, when the Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General; the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Leonard, chairman of the Transcontinental Railway, with the assistance of the president of the Board of Trade and the chairman of the Harbor Commission, will make an inspection of the proposed sites.

NOVA SCOTIA

BIG INDUSTRY FOR AMHERST.

Amherst, N.S., April 11.—The N. S. Carriage & Motor Car Company is Amherst's latest industry. It has been incorporated with a capital of two million dollars, consisting of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars preferred stock, one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars common stock, and an authorized bond issue of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

FOR MEMORIAL TOWER.

Halifax, April 11.— The Memorial Tower Committee set out to have incorporated in the walls of the Tower, a tablet of native stone from each Canadian Province, from New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland, and from England, Scotland and Ireland. The last of these to arrive, that from Ireland, has now come to hand. In addition to the above, the Dominion Government has contributed the Canadian Coat of Arms, beautifully executed in native marble, and thirteen Canadian Universities and two societies have also donated tablets containing their coats of arms executed in stone from the different localities.

NEW CANADIANS.

Halifax, N.S., April 9.—The Allan steamer 'Scotian' arrived from Glasgow yesterday afternoon with 1,344 immigrants on board. Among the passengers were 99 boys from William Quarrier's Kilmalcolm Home, Scotland, in charge of William Douglass. The lads are between seven and 12 years of age and are going to Brockville, Ontario, from which place they will be distributed among people who propose adopting them. Two of the passengers were William and Annie Russell, who had booked passages on the steamer 'Erna,' which left Glasgow for St. John's, Newfoundland, on Feb. 28, with fifty-one passengers on board, and which had not been heard from since. The Russells changed their minds at the last moment. The 'Scotian' discharged 700 tons of cargo, took 1,500 tons of coal, and will proceed to Portland, Maine.

THE NE TEMERE DECREE.

Halifax, N.S., April 11.— Bishop Worrell, in his charge to the Diocesan Synod, referring to the Ne Temere decree, said Roman Catholics had sought to make people believe that it had no reference to the Protestant world, and some Anglican brethren had aided this by accepting the Roman Catholic contention in regard to the French law in Quebec. The premature exercise of assured authority by Archbishop Bruchesi, in annulling the Hebert marriage, has forced upon Protestant notice, he said: 'The insidious nature of this attempt to frighten their people and gain control over their home, which, while it might be kept within the fold of their wandering sheep, could not but be fraught with the gravest danger to the morality of the people.' After declaring that Justice Charbonneau's decision would be surely appealed, he said every non-Roman Catholic should stand for Madame Hebert securing her rights, and that no foreign ruler have jurisdiction in this land. The only settlement was the enactment by the Federal Parliament of a uniform marriage law for all the provinces.

NEW BRUNSWICK

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Campbellton, N.B., April 11.—Nomination of candidates for mayor and councillors was held yesterday. Retiring Mayor McDonald did not seek re-election and F. M. Murray was elected mayor by acclamation.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

Moncton, April 11. — Wednesday marked the opening of navigation on the river to Moncton, there being two arrivals, the schooner 'Inez,' Captain Beaumont, from Hopewell Cape, and Capt. Belliveau's packet from Preden, Hant. Both vessels were loaded with general cargo by the Reed Company, and the 'Inez' sailed in the afternoon on her return to the Cape.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S BALL.

Fredericton, April 10.—The ball given by Lieutenant-Governor Wood in the Legislative building last evening was more largely attended than any recent event of a similar character. All the members of the government were present and the majority of the members of the Legislature, who have now returned from the Easter vacation to resume their legislative duties. The attendance of Fredericton people was also larger than usual.

NEED MORE POLLING BOOTHS.

St. John, April 11.—In several of the wards on Tuesday electors were disfranchised because it was not possible in the time to get all the votes polled. Probably two or three hundred voters in all were thus disqualified. In wards where the polling officer exercised leeway and allowed more than one voter in the booth at a time, the vote was all polled. Possibly in the next election extra polling booths will be opened in some of the larger wards.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT.

Fredericton, N.B., April 10.—Mr. A. B. Copp, leader of the Opposition, quoted figures in the legislature during theb udget debate to prove that the increase in the public debt had been very much larger under the Flemming Government than under the old. If the old administration had increased the debt in an extravagant and reckless manner as hon. gentlemen opposite claimed, the record of this administration was infinitely worse, because they had increased the debt to the great extent of $4,649,357. Mr. Copp charged the Conservatives with failing to carry out promises made while in Opposition.

P. E. ISLAND

OPENED NAVIGATION.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 10.—The Canadian Government steamer 'Minto' has succeeded in opening Charlottetown to navigation, after a two days' battle with the ice, which was extremely heavy this year.

P. E. I. POLITICS.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 10.—The provincial legislature yesterday resumed its session after the Easter holidays. The report of the delegation to Ottawa which passed the claims of the province for an increased subsidy, was presented the House. The premier, in speaking of the subsidy eulogized the Hon. Mr. White for his grasp of the case and his support of it. There might be another conference at any time but what was now received was on such grounds as not to prejudice a future settlement. This afternoon delegations from different parts of the province waited on Premier Mathieson and the provincial government and presented a memorial praying for the repeal of the automobile act which prohibits them altogether and asking the enactment of a proper regulating act. It is a lengthy and comprehensive document and deals with the introduction of the motor vehicle in this province, the passing of the prohibitive law and the need of its repeal. Claims are put forward that its prohibition is ruining tourist trade which dropped off 50 percent with a revenue loss annually of $50,000, compared with other places, where automobile tourists go. In reply the premier said that in view of large numbers and the influence of representation the government was bound to give the memorial serious consideration.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

LARGEST IN CANADA.

Winnipeg, Alpril 11.—In connection with their new railway yards here, the C.P.R. are building one of the largest grain elevators in Canada.

BIG HOTEL FOR SASKATOON.

Saskatoon, April 10.—Plans are now being prepared by Thompson, Daniel and Colthurst, architects, for a new $150,000 hotel building, which will be erected this year at the corner of Ave. B. and 20th street.

KILLED HIS SISTER.

Edrans, Man., April 9.—Jimmy Collins, seven-year-old son of the C.P.R. section foreman here, blew off the head of his five-year-old sister, Bessie, with the charge of a loaded gun left by Galicians in an empty box car.

NINETY-THREE MORE.

Edmonton, April 11.—Ninety-three land settlers lined up at the door of the Land Office this morning, and all filed homesteads. They are a good class of citizens, being experienced farmers from the central and western states.

N. P. RY. TO ENTER WINNIPEG

The Northern Pacific Railway has secured entrance into Winnipeg by means of an arrangement for running rights over the Canadian Northern, beginning on May 1st. The Northern Pacific will use its own line as far as the International boundary, thence running over the Canadian Northern to Portage Junction, and by the Great Northern Manitoba into Winnipeg.

SASKATCHEWAN ELECTIONS.

Winnipeg, April 10.—The Saskatchewan general elections are to be held just after seeding is done, about the end of May, or early in June. By the end of the week all the government candidates will be nominated. The reciprocity feeling is still strong, and this will help the government's appeal on their general record. The Hon. Robert Rogers will have charge of the elections for the Conservatives.

TRAGEDY FEARED.

Sawbridge, Alta., April 9. — Reports of a fatal wife beating case have been brought into the city by freighters coming from a point about fifty miles west of here. Details of the alleged tragedy are very meagre, but the woman is said to be the wife of a man named Alex Courtaille. The story told by the freighters is to the effect that Courtaille beat his wife to death and afterwards hid the corpse.

CANDIDATE RESIGNS.

Weyburn, Sask., April 10.— T. H. Hillsar, the Conservative candidate here, has handed in his resignation, owing, it is said, to differences with the local executive. Mr. Geo. Belschel has been approached to fill the breach, but it is hardly likely he will accept, as he is said to be a strong advocate of reciprocity.

RIDERS' TERRIBLE INJURIES.

Calgary, Alta., April 10.—While riding in one of the classes at the Horse Show yesterday afternoon, Percy Sawtelle, a youthful rider, was terribly injured when his horse threw him over its head and his feet remained in the stirrups so that he could not get free. His right arm was torn from the socket and he was otherwise terribly trampled.

FARMING WITH LIGHTS.

Lethbridge, April 11.—With headlights placed on their tractors, the farmers of Southern Alberta are working twenty-four hours per day preparing the soil for seeding. The early spring means a large increase in acreage, and the farmers are taking every possible advantage of the fine weather.

EVIDENTLY A CRIME.

Melville, Sask., April 11.—The body of an unknown young man who was obviously murdered, was found in the bush north of here yesterday. He had been shot and stabbed to death. His body was well dressed, but all clues to his identification has been removed. His shoes showed slater store, St. Paul, and were new. He was apparently about 20 years old.

SINGLE TAX CITY NOW.

Edmonton, April 11.—Edmonton is now a single-tax city. The city assessor has received notification from the city council to the effect that the business tax has been abolished, and that taxes shall only be levied on lands and special franchises. This means that business men in the city will not be obliged to pay a tax for floor space or any other portion of their business. Last year the tax netted the city in the vicinity of $28,000.

ENGINEERS COMING.

Calgary, Alta., April 11.—A number of English engineers and engineering students, who are to visit Canada and the United States under the auspices of the Association of International Exchange of Students, will begin their tour on April 19, and the trip will include all cities of Western Canada. An invitation has been cabled them to view the big irrigation dam at Bassano, which is one of the greatest engineering works in the world.

C. P. R. ELEVATOR FOR WINNIPEG.

A prominent feature of the extensive works for the Canadian Pacific Railway contemplated starting next fall at Springfield and Kildonan, Winnipeg, will be the erection of a huge elevator. This elevator will be built to relieve the congestion in the yards as well as the overcrowding at the head of the lakes. It will be one of the largest in the west, and its provision will enable the company to utilize the cars thus relieved for handling the western grain traffic.

PROSPECTS IN ALBERTA.

Calgary, Alta., April 11.—That prospects for a large and good crop in the Province of Alberta were never brighter is indicated by reports received from a large number of correspondents. The reports indicate that spring work has started at least two weeks earlier than was the case last year. In many districts the farmers are at work on the land three weeks earlier than a year ago and are busy disking and ploughing. In a few isolated cases seeding has started, but in many others the farmers are only disking the land prepared last fall and have not started spring ploughing.

$1,000 A SECOND.

Saskatoon, Sask., April 11.—Saskatoon citizens responded nobly to the first call of the Industrial League campaign. What is believed to be a world's record of its kind was created when captains of canvassing teams alone, within five minutes of the opening of applications for stock subscribed among themselves $307,000, or an average of more than $1,000 a second. By noon this total had been raised to $350,000, and when the office closed in the evening it had passed the half million mark. It is hoped that the necessary million dolars will be raised in five days.

CENSURED HEALTH OFFICER.

Regina, Sask., April 12.—The coroner's jury last night, in finding that George Banks, who died on Sunday morning last while being taken from the police cells to the hospital, died from natural causes, induced by alcoholism, brought in a rider censuring the city medical health officer, Dr. Meek, for refusing to attend the man when called by a constable over the telephone to do so. The constable in question stated in his evidence that Dr. Meek refused to come, saying that he would not be paid for his attendance, and suggesting the name of another doctor, who, not being a civic official, would be paid for his work.

BASSANO BOOMING.

Bassano, Alta., is one of the newest Pacific Railway towns in the west, and there is now a great boom on. The C. P. R. are conducting great irrigation works in this district, and every train brings new citizens. A municipal tent, fitted with scores of cots, was decided upon as the best means of accommodating the nightly overflow from the hotels, and this was provided by the Bassano Council. Already the rush is being keenly felt and although each hotel has secured extra accommodation, they are hard put to it to shelter all. A committee was appointed to look after the tent.

NEW WESTERN ELEVATOR.

Winnipeg, April 10.—A prominent feature of the extensive works the Canadian Pacific contemplate starting next fall at Springfield and Kildonan will be the erection of a huge elevator. This elevator will be built to relieve congestion in the C. P. R. yards as well as the overcrowding at the head of the lakes. It will be one of the largest in the west and its provision will enable the company to utilize the cars thus relieved for handling the western grain traffic. Instead of having to send the cars to Fort William they will be able to unload them at Winnipeg and redispatch them on their journey to the west.

CONSUL ATTACKED.

Calgary, Alta., April 9.— Crazed with cocaine and suffering under the hallucination that her father and mother were being detained from entering Canada through the action of the American consular officials, Camille Bates, a colored woman, made a determined attack on Col. E. Scott Hotchkiss, the American consul, in the Grain Exchange building at noon yesterday. Only the quick action of Policeman Cuddy, Detective Sergeant Richardson, and Detectives Burroughs and Symons saved the consul from being seriously hurt by the dope crazed woman, who was breaking the furniture in the office and attempting to close with Colonel Hotchkiss, whom she was menacing with a long hatpin when the policemen arrived.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BELT LINE AND FERRY.

Immediately on its election, the West Vancouver Municipal Council will ask the British Columbia Electric Railway to construct a belt line tapping the most important portions of the new municipality, and will charter and later purchase a ferry boat for municipal ferry purposes if it adopts the recommendations of the West Vancouver Ratepayers' Association.

COURTS OF REVISION.

Victoria, April 10.—Courts for the revision of the provincial voters' list will be held on May 6 at Fairview, Kaslo, Rossland, Greenwood, Golden, Kaamlch, New Westminster, Chilliwack, Prince Rupert, Ladysmith, Duncan, Cumberland, New Denver, Barkerville, Nelson and Ganges Harbor. The court of the revision of the voters' list at Cranbrook will be held May 13.

KAMLOOPS RIFLE RANGE.

Victoria, April 10.—According to a notice which appears in the 'Gazette,' the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa has cancelled the order-in-council of July 22, 1911, setting apart certain lands near Kamloops for rifle range purposes. The cancellation is due to the fact that the Department of Militia and Defence has reported that the safety requirements of the site are not sufficient.

TO VISIT PRINCE RUPERT.

Victoria, B.C., April 10. — Premier McBride has replied to an invitation recently extended him through Mr. William Manson, M.P.P.-elect, that he hopes to be able to visit Prince Rupert and other parts of the north during the early summer. He will then take up with the municipal authorities the question of the desired sale by the government of its central Prince Rupert holdings.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Victoria, April 10.—Among recent announcements in connection with the provincial civil service is that of the appointment of Mr. F. H. De Gray, of New Westminster, as assistant to Dr. Davis in the inspection of camps, etc., for sanitation and otherwise. Mr. J. R. Terry has been promoted to the post of chief poultry instructor for the province, and Mr. A. E. Craddock will in future exercise dual functions as secretary and statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

JOURNALIST DEAD.

Vancouver, B.C., April 9.—Arthur M. Burns, former well-known Toronto newspaper man, died suddenly of pneumonia in the General Hospital yesterday. Deceased was formerly a member of the Ottawa press gallery for the Toronto 'News,' later coming west. After several years with the Vancouver 'Daily Province,' he went to Hilo, Hawaii, and two years later to San Francisco, from which place he recently returned to Vancouver. He was the eldest son of Principal Burns, of the Vancouver Normal School.

RAISED THEIR OWN SALARIES.

New Westminster, April 10.—While attention at the regular meeting of the City Council was riveted on the raise in the firemen's wages, the fact that the city aldermen are also going to have an advance in salaries escaped notice. But it is true, nevertheless. Under the unassuming guise of the 'Aldermen's Indemnity By-law,' the change is being put through. The aldermen have raised their salaries to the limit of $400 a year. Up to the present time they have been content with the indemnity of $300 a year. The new figure is the highest possible under the Municipal Clauses Act.

MONTREAL

TO INVESTIGATE SMALLPOX.

Dr. Beaudry, of the Provincial Health Department, has left for Joliette to investigate the rumor that there are sixty cases of smallpox there. The board has a report from St. Henri de Levis that smallpox is prevalent there, and that nothing is being done. An inspector is being sent.

BRAKEMAN'S ARM AMPUTATED

A brakeman named Albert Perron, 25 years of age, of 127 Valois avenue, had his right arm badly crushed on Wednesday when it was caught between the coupling bars of two freight cars. Perron was taken from the yards of the Great Northern Railway Company in Hochelaga, where the accident happened, to the Royal Victoria Hospital where it was found necessary to amputate the arm.

INHUMAN ACT.

Somebody threw a dog from the ninth story of the Transportation building on Monday afternoon, and it was killed instantly. Although the Society of Prevention and Cruelty to Animals was informed of the matter, and they had a man on the scene as soon as possible, no trace could be found of the author of this inhuman deed. The dog was a prettily marked little fox terrier, but had no collar to indicate its owner.

WANTS PUBLICITY BUREAU.

The Chambre de Commerce recommended that Montreal should establish an information and publicity bureau. Many inquiries are constantly made of the Chambre de Commerce. The Postmaster-General and Minister of Customs will also be asked to allow parcels on which duty is paid, to be delivered at the nearest branch office rather than have the people all go to the general post office for them.

NOT FOR DEBT COLLECTION.

In awarding $150 damages for false arrest on April 9 Mr. Justice Greenshields stated that the plaintiff, Mr. W. H. Chenery, was some time ago taken into custody on a warant issued by Mr. C. S. Ferry on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, but that the proceedings were stopped when the matter reached the Magistrate's Court. His Lordship made it plain that the criminal courts should not be used for obtaining money due by debtors.

UNIVERSAL FEE.

The undergraduates of McGill on April 10, by a vote of 699 against 149, decided in favor of the adoption of the universal fee. Should the governors of the university approve of the scheme this will mean that in future when entering the university students will be charged a ten dollar fee in addition to the regular tuition fees. This will be set apart for the support of the several college activities, some of which have heretofore been dependent upon voluntary subscriptions.

$300,000 FOR CLEAN STREETS.

Montreal will expend $300,000 this season in cleaning the streets, said Mr. George Janin, Chief City Engineer, on April 10. Mr. Janin said that the work would be proceeded with carefully, and not all the money expended in the early part of the season. The work would be confined to no particular streets, but it would be carried on where it was needed most. In previous years only a limited amount of street cleaning has been done in Montreal.

MR. TARTE TAKES ACTION.

Mr. L. J. Tarte, one of the proprietors of the 'Patrie,' entered an action in the Superior Court on Wednesday against La Campagnie la Publicite, Ltd., for $5,000 damges. The action arises out of an article which appeared in the 'Nationaliste' on Sunday, in which Mr. Tarte alleges he was made to appear ridiculous, represented as being illiterate, and as running his newspaper for business. To use the word of Mr. L. T. Marechal, Mr. Tarte's attorney he is represented as being a 'shop' journalist.

FAVORS AUTOBUSSES.

Mr. George Jauin, City Engineer, said recently that a proper autobus service in Montreal would be a good thing for the citizens. These vehicles were successful in European cities, as Paris, London, and Glasgow, and if properly managed they should be a success in this city. Mr. Jauin commented on their advantages in not needing tracks, in operating on streets where the street cars would not be permitted, and their value in handling crowds to relieve the congestion at busy hours.

SALES OVER $2,000,000.

Since the Canadian Northern Railway offered for sale its lots in Mount Royal, over $2,000,000 worth of the property has been sold. Mr. T. S. Darling, the general sales agent of the company, who has had charge of the sale of many of the C.N.R. town sites in Western Canada, says that this is the most successful one which he has conducted, and that the prices realized are very satisfactory. Most of the building and residential lots in the central part of the town are already sold.

ENGAGED BOY TOO YOUNG.

Mr. Justice Laurendeau when giving a judgment in connection with the case of a twelve-year old boy who had been injured in a factory while at work, stated that, according to the proof submitted, the defendants had employed the boy without obtaining a certificate as to age, or his ability to read and write. Employers had no right to engage boys at such an age. Under such circumstances, said His Lordship, the case could not have come under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Mr. Justice Laurendeau replied in the above strain, dismissing the objection. F. X. Boutin was the plaintiff acting for the injured boy.

WIDOW GETS $5,000.

Five thousand dollars damages was awarded Dame Cousins, widow of Wm. E. Walter, against the Grand Trunk Railway, on April 10, her action for ten thousand dollars for compensation for her husband's death being successful, though Judge Lynch finding contributory negligence reduced the damages by half. Dame Cousins is the lady whose action against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for insurance, a few days ago, failed. Her husband was engineer on a Grand Trunk train which collided at Ste. Rosalie with an I. C. R. train, the crew of the former being killed. The witness on whose evidence the case depended was the switchman who turned the Grand Trunk engine into the east instead of the west track. The judge found that the switchman, who is only twenty-one, and had only been six weeks employed, had either misunderstood the engineer, or through carelessness had turned the engine on to the wrong track.

MAD DOG SCARE.

London, Ont., April 9.—London had a mad dog scare last evening as the result of the actions of a stray mongrel, but the authorities do not anticipate any further trouble, the one victim, a six year old boy, not being dangerously injured. The dog, however, created plenty of excitement choosing the busiest part of the late afternoon, and the downtown district for his activities. It first attacked a couple of men, but did no more damage than tear their trousers. Then it jumped on little Ernest Miller whose parents have lately come to the city to reside in the Abbot block on Dundas street. Besides scratching the lad's face, the dog lacerated his ear. The wounds were cauterized by Dr. Wilson. The animal then entered Barard's jewellery store where an auction sale was in progress, and created an uproar. However, it bit no one, but on the street again encountered P. C. Middaugh, who lassoed it. The dog attacked him, and while the policeman was using his baton the dog got away and headed for the Majestic Theatre where it made more excitement. Before it could bite any one else the policeman overtook it, and ended its career with a revolver shot. The animal was a tramp dog that made a practice of worrying horses on the street. It is not thought that it had rabies and the head was not sent to Toronto for analysis.

AGRICULTURAL.

DAIRY SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

Change of Method in Preparing Papers this Year.

The total attendance at the Dairy School, Guelph, for 1912, was larger than for 1911, but about the same number wrote on the final examinations, held March 20, 21 and 22. This year there was a change in the method of preparing papers, as the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for the province, James Duff, requested that the dairy school in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College and the Eastern Dairy School at Kingston, should give the same course of theoretical and practical instruction so far as possible, in order that graduates of the two schools should be on the same basis. This has become necessary since the legislation of 1909, requiring all chief butter and cheese makers of the province to hold a certificate of qualification on and after Jan. 1, 1911.

Five out of the eight papers for final examinations were prepared jointly by the examiners at the two schools, so that the two classes wrote on the same papers of five subjects. It is altogether likely that the other three — Bacteriology, Chemistry, and Miscellaneous—will be included next year. Cheese and butter makers are taking a greater interest in the dairy schools since the passing of the Dairy Products Act of 1909, requiring certificates. As the course is one of twelve weeks, during which the whole time and attention of the students are concentrated on dairy matters, students who are able to pass the theoretical and practical examinations have a good training in dairy work. If they have one or more year's factory experience before taking the factory course, which is strongly advised, the graduates of the dairy schools ought to be in a better position to maintain and improve the quality of dairy goods made in Canada, than those who have not taken the dairy course.

The following is a proficiency list for factory and farm dairy students:

(1) H. Cotton, Allanburg, Welland County, Ont.; (2) R. W. Brown, Attercliffe, Lincoln County, Ont.; (3) G. R. Smith, Aylmer, Elgin County, Ont.; (4) F. A. Scott, Glasgow, Scotland; (5) J. McKenzie, Clifford, Wellington County, Ont.; (6) E. Yousa, Delhi, Norfolk County, Ont.; (7) A. Rogers, Leesboro', Middlesex County, Ont.; (8) T. Macdonald, Molesworth, Perth County, Ont.; (9) G. Van Camp, Burketon, Durham County, Ont.; (10) W. Durnan, Milton, Halton County, Ont.; (11) C. Lackner, Chesley, Bruce County, Ont.; (12) J. S. Balfour, Guelph, Wellington County, Ont.; (13) A. H. Hurst, Eversley, York County, Ont.; (14) P. Carnochan, Palermo, Halton County, Ont.; (15) A. Neeb, Brocksdeen, Perth County, Ont.; (16) J. A. Hill, Delaware, Middlesex County, Ont.; (17 J. A. Sheehan, Hamilton, Wentworth County, Ont.; (18) M. J. Underhill, Guelph, Wellington County, Ont.; (19) A. Imlay, Lawrence Station, Elgin County, Ont.; (20 J. H. Conway, Harrington, Oxford County, Ont.; (21) W. Owen, Uptergrove, Ontario County, Ont.; (22) H. Shepherd, Nelson, Halton County, Ont.; (23) J. L. Hammond, Hickson, Oxford County, Ont.; (24) W. A. Coleman, Underwood, Bruce County, Ont.; (25) W. Greenwood, Strathroy, Middlesex, County, Ont.; (26) C. F. Runge, (1), Harold Hastings County, Ont.; (27) A. E. McNichol, (2), Dunnville, Haldimand County, Ont.

Farm Dairy Class.

(1) R. J. Hastings, Guelph, Wellington County, Ont.; (2) W. Duncan, Vernon, B.C.; (3) W. Adams, Quebec, Que.

(1) Will be required to pass supplemental examinations in written buttermaking and milk tesing.

(2) Will be required to pass supplemental examinations in written cheesemaking and dairy bacteriology.

HORSE BREEDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

(By President W. H. Bryce, Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association.)

The members of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association elected me as their president for the year 1911. Now most people know I don't look for honors unless it is in the show ring, and then I try to get my share. I consider it one of the highest honors in Saskatchewan to beyour president, and thank you for the honor you gave me last year. This being the annual meeting of the Horse Breeders of Saskatchewan, I will deal with the horse.

It was seven or eight years ago that I started to breed Clydes. It is a very interesting study and requires a lot of judgment. We are all learning every day, and most of us are willing to learn. Where a man starts to breed he has to make up his mind beforehand what he is breeding for. I may say he has to get a certain type for his ideal and breed along these lines, and stick to these. Market prices change, people's ideas might change, the newspapers might follow public opinion; but if the breeder started on what he considered right lines, I say he should stick to his ideal. And I think that most breeders will come out right at last.

I think the breeders of Saskatchewan are mostly all breeding along the same lines, and those are quality and action. Some people say we have lost size and weight, and I believe we have, and I think the reason is that we are inbreeding too much. If a breeder makes up his mind to breed to a certain type of horse, he will succeed. Saskatchewan has some of the best breeders in Canada—I might safely say on the American continent. They are all after quality and action, and if they follow along these lines they will get size nad weight by mating right, and then they will get a horse as near perfection as possible.

One point I might mention, and that is different strains of blood and the mating of right strains. Let us go back to Scotland. You well 'ken' I am Scotch by my tongue. In the early days see what the cross Darnley and Prince of Wales did to improve the breed. Take the last ten years, see what the Baron's Pride and Hiawatha cross has done. We get a mare like Boquhan Lady Peggy, the best show mare in Scotland in 1911. Then take Royal Favorite. He is another outstanding strain. Mate him with Baron's Pride mares and what is the result? We get the Cawdor cup winner for 1912. And that is Scotland Yet. Had you seen Royal Favorite in the Regina show ring to-day he never would be in a 'short leet.' Still he is a different strain and is improving the breed, as much as any horse in Scotland.

You will see in my last few remarks that I don't believe in inbreeding. Baron's Pride is the best breeding horse Scotland has ever produced. Still we require more outstanding strains to improve the breed and constitution. Some people think the markets will soon be glutted with horses on account of so many tractors. A tractor is a good piece of machinery on a farm, but expensive and requires capital. Then, too, the tractor is merely a forerunner of the horse, because the tendency of farming is always toward smaller farms, and the tractor is not economical on the farm of less than several thousand acres. So you see the tractor is merely getting more land under cultivation that will need our horses to farm once it is broken.

There will be a strong horse market in the west for the next fifty years for all we can raise, and the sooner we work with registered stock the quicker we will improve the breed, the more permanent the improvement will be, and the more money there will be in the business for us breeders. The dealers are all over Eastern Canada and the United States trying to buy to supply the demand for the west and they can't get the horses they want. They have to buy inferior animals.

Go over to Scotland, for instance. They are getting scarce over there. You can buy an inferior animal cheap, but try and buy a good one and the price is away up.

A new act has been passed by the legislature this month to encourage the use of a better class of stallions. The act will be discussed at this meeting, and Dean Rutherford will lead this discussion. And who is more able to explain the situation than your President? I might say it is to encourage the use of pure-bred sires.

I might quote you a few figures I gathered from the Department of Agriculture in reference to the enrollment of stallions in Saskatchewan. In the last eight years 3,600 stallions have been enrolled: 1,700 of that number are grades, cross breeds and scrubs. The balance, 1,936 are pure-breds. Clydesdales topped the list with 1,174, Percherons showed 358, Standard Bred, 120; Shires, 95; Hackneys, 56; Belgians, 42; Thoroughbreds, 29; Suffolk Punch, 29; other breeds, 33; making a total of 1,936.

These figures show we have 1,936 registered stallions and 1,730 grades, etc. Will Saskatchewan, which is considered the banner province for horse raising, improve the breed at that rate? I should say no! I think you will all agree with me on that point. We have 1,936 registered stallions which are supposed to improve the breeds if there is anything in breeding. But we must also have good mares to mate to them. Now we have 1,736 grades. What will they do? I won't answer the question, but will leave it to all intelligent horsemen to solve the question the best way they can.

THE GROWING OF VEGETABLES

CORN.

A warm, friable, rich soil should be selected for garden corn. The seed is sown in hills 3 1-2 feet apart each way, and 3 to 4 plants allowed to develop in a hill. The seed is sown son after the middle of May. Early and late varieties should be planted to extend the supply of table corn into the fall. As is the case with peas and beans, constant surface cultivation to kep the weeds down, and maintain a loose surface mulch, is necessary.

EGG PLANTS AND PEPPERS.

These may be handled the same as tomatoes for planting out. It is better not to set them to the open ground until the first of June. They require a rich soil. The egg plants may be set in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows. The peppers are set 3 feet by 1 foot apart in the rows.

BEETS.

Beets for early use should be started as early as possible. For winter use seeding toward the last of May, or early in June, is advised, as the beet does not become so large. Any good soil will develop good beets providing a uniform growth is maintained. A checked growth has a tendency to produce fibre.

Six pounds of seed per acre is usually used. The seed is sown in rows 2 1-2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to 3 to 4 inches apart.

TURNIPS.

The early turnips may be sown as soon as the ground is fit, in well prepared soil. The swede turnip should be sown about the last of May. They do best on a good loam retentive of moisture. Continouus growth is necessary to develop good quality. Like most of the root crops they develop best during the damp, cool fall weather, and the advantage of late seeding is that they make little growth during the hot summer, developing a succulent tissue in the fall. Swede turnips planted early are very liable to be checked in growth during the heat of the summer, developing a root containing much fibre, and lacking in quality.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS.

These should be grown in deep thoroughly prepared soil of loose open texture, to admit of even root development. This is especially true in the case of the parsnip, as a heavy compact soil develops a poorly shaped and rooty parsnip. The ground may be spring or fall manured, plowed deeply in the spring and thoroughly worked.

The seed is sown in the open ground usually before the middle of May, in rows 2 1-2 feet apart, at the rate of two pounds per acre for carrots, and 4 lbs .per acre for parsnips. The carrots may be thined to 2 inches apart, and the parsnips 4 inches. If carrots are spaced too far apart in the row they become too large for table use. The ground should be rich enough and sufficient moisture maintained by frequent cultivation to continue an even growth throughout the season. The root should be kept covered with soil to the top, preventing the top of the root from becoming green, which is objectionable for market carrots.

MELONS.

Melons are started by planting the seed in 3 1-2 inch pots, or strawberry boxes answer the purpose, toward the last of March or early in April. About four seeds are sown to a pot. These are placed in a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees. The plants remain in these pots until ready to plant in the field. Should all of the seed start, pull out all but two plants.

It is best to prepare the ground in the fall by manuring and plowing. Fifteen to twenty tons of manure per acre is advisable. In the spring, as soon as the ground is fit it is worked up thoroughly, at least 6 inches deep. Furrows are then run out 10 feet apart, making a trench 8 to 10 inches deep, and 1 foot wide, into which 6 to 8 inches of fermenting manure is forked and tramped. With a plow or shovel 6 inches of earth is crowned up over this manure trench. The hotbed frames and sashes are then placed over this row, and closed tightly. After one week, or about the 8th of May, the plants are set, one pot to each sash, or 8 plants to a 12 foot frame. These are set right over the trench of manure under the central par tof a sash. The plants are disturbed as little as possible when transplanting.

The frame must be carefully watched to give proper ventilation, and as time goes on watering will be necessary. When the vines fill the frame it should be lifted and blocked up to allow the vines to run out under the frame. About the middle of July the frames may be removed entirely.

The ground should be cultivated very shallow around the plants to deep down weed growth. Do not plant too many plants together and give the plants a good chance to develop. Properly enrich the soil and avoid extreme moisture and temperature conditions. A temperature of 65 to 70 degrees is the most suitable for the melon.

The seed may be sown a month later and plants set in the open field the last of May or early in June, without giving any protection. This practice enables one to develop good fruit, although not nearly so early as when the frame is used.

NITRO-CULTURE BACTERIA.

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro has had a number of inquiries asking whether nitro-culture bacteria for alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, peas, beans, etc., would be supplied from the college as heretofore. The college will continue, as before, to supply bottles of nitro-bacteria, each containing sufficient to inoculate 60 pounds of seed.

EARLY SHEARING OF SHEEP.

If a reasonably warm pen is provided, early shearing of the sheep has many advantages. It is a saving of time if done now, before the busy season commences. It also serves as a means of ridding the sheep, to some extent, at least, of ticks, many being killed and disposed of in the wool, and others removing to the lambs, which can be easily dipped, practically cleaning the flock. It is also a great comfort to the sheep, because, if left on until farm operations commence, the wool is often not removed until far into the hot weather. Clip the sheep now.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Special Bulletin Issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in the province is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of experienced correspondents under date of April 1:

FALL WHEAT AND CLOVER.

These crops were protected against the intense cold of midwinter by a heavy covering of snow, much of which still lay on the land at the end of March. This has made it difficult for correspondents to report definitely regarding their present state, but the opinion most frequently expressed was that both fall wheat and clover would come from under the snow in practically the same condition in which they entered. It was pointed out, however, that the trying weather of April, with its alternate thawing and freezing, was yet to be met with before these crops reached the new growing season.

FRUIT TREES.

Until the buds begin to swell it will be too early to speak definitely regarding the effect of the severe winter upon orchards. There are, however, a few reports of injury to the peaches and other tender fruit trees on account of the very low temperatures of January and February, although the most serious injury from that cause as yet apparent has been the splitting of a number of apple trees. On the other hand, so far no damage from sleet storms has been sustained by orchards. Cotton-tail rabbits and mice are reported as doing considerable injury to young fruit trees.

LIVE STOCK.

The unusual length and severity of the winter, the shortage of fodder supplies, and the great lack of bedding materials, have been most trying to live stock. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the general condition of the various classes of farm animals may be fairly summarized as being rather on the lean side, but healthy.

Horses, on account of their high value, have received more attention than any other class of live stock, especially in the case of working horses, which are as a rule in fine shape. Outside of a few mild cases of distemper no disease has been reported.

Cattle are also in good general health, considering that most of them have had but little more than a maintenance ration. Fat cattle are rather scarce, and there are not as many store cattle as usual, and neither are up to the average in quality, owing to the paucity of fodder supplies.

Sheep are comparatively few, but are in good condition, and early lambs are coming on nicely.

Swine are scarcer than usual at this time of year, and appear to have suffered more than other live stock from the long confinement of the hard winter. Early litters are not doing as well as usual. The scarcity and high prices of feed, and dissatisfaction with the market prices for hogs, are given as the reasons for the more recent falling off in numbers.

FODDER SUPPLIES.

All kinds of fodder supplies are low, taking the province over—except in some eastern counties—and careful feeding must be practiced until live stock can be turned upon the grass. While a few correspondents report a surplus of hay, others speak of having to buy from outside points at stiff prices. All classes of grains are also scarce and high in value. Straw was never more appreciated: it has been scarce for feeding and almost impossible to get for bedding. Roots have been in fair supply, and so has corn, which has been largely used both as ensilage and stover, to the saving of other more valuable fodders.

USING LEFT-OVER SEEDS.

With many persons the question of using left-over seeds from last year's operations will arise. Such may be used with perfect satisfaction in many cases. In fact, where a strain has proved especially good in one season's trial, it is often much better to use old seeds rather than to risk buying a new strain. Even if several years old, seeds may be tested for germination; and if they give a high percent of strong germination, they should be used.

To test such seeds is a simple matter. Secure two large dinner plates and some pieces of blotting paper of about the same size as the plates. Place a blotter in one plate and place one hundred of the seeds upon it. Over them lay another blotter. Pour water into the edge of the plate until it rises high enough to soak the blotters thoroughly. Turn the second plate upside down on top of the first, covering the blotters, to prevent the evaporation of the moisture. Set the improvised tester in a room at about 70 degrees F. Supply moisture as needed, and within a week the germinated seeds can be counted, and the value of the sample ascertained.

If seeds have ideal storage, i.e., a dark, cool, airy place, they will retain their germinating power longer than where they are stored in a close, warm or moist place. The conditions under which the seeds were grown, and their stock of original vitality, also determined the length of time for which the seed will remain viable. Oily and starchy seeds usually deteriorate more quickly than those of an albuminous character. With good conditions, the following may be roughly stated as the dependable length of life for the various garden seeds:

Muskmelon, 4 to 6 years; cabbage, 3 to 4 years; cauliflower, 3 to 4 years; cucumber, 3 to 4 years; kale, 3 to 4 years; lettuce, 3 to 4 years; watermelon, 4 to 6 years; radish, 3 to 4 years; tomato, 4 to 10 years; sweet corn, 2 years; squash, 3 to 4 years; turnip, 3 to 4 years; asparagus, 1 year; beet, 3 to 4 years; carrot, 1 year; celery, 2 years; egg plant, 1 year; onion, 2 years; parsnip, 1 year; pepper, 2 years; bean, 2 years; parsley, 1 year; pea, 2 years; salsify, 2 years.

AMERICAN SILO ARGUMENT.

It is said that the musicians of a brass band are unable to play in the presence of a man sucking a lemon, it makes their mouths water so much. A semi-circle of cows gathered around a silo, when the silage is being served, will, it is said, present a similar spectacle. They remember the—to them—delicious flavor of the silage; its odor titillates their nostrils, and the water fairly drips from their mouths. Herein is further proof of the value of silage in cattle-feeding. A feed which thus stimulates the appetite of the cows can hardly be otherwise than excellent for them.—'University Farm Press News.'

PREVENTION OF ROOTING.

The pig that goes rooting is a nuisance on every farm. Some breeds are worse in this way than others, and require to be restrained by the very practical method of ringing. As a rule, the long-snouted breeds are the worst sinners in this respect, and many an orchard can tell a tale of wasted hours in the rooting up of old pasture by grazing pigs.

The means by which the prevention of rooting may be accomplished is a very simple one. Single rings are sometimes effective, but invariaably they fall out either through wearing away or tearing part of the cartilage of the nose. Two or three rings are therefore used in the case of bad rooters.—'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

DAIRY NOTES.

Tainted butter in winter is sometimes caused by the cows having too much turnips, swedes, and cabbages, etc., especially if these foods are at all decayed. Brewers' grains will also taint butter, while linseed cake, if fed in too large a quantity, makes the butter soft and oily in flavor.

Bacteria play an important part in the manufacture of butter, especially in ripening the cream. Although bacteria are so useful in the dairy, they are so small that 250 millions of them could be ranged side by side on an ordinary postage stamp.

A variety of cheese known as Dorset Blue is made of skim milk. In the manufacture of cheese about 3 percent of acid is developed in the milk before the rennet is added. In about six to ten weeks, from the time of making, a Dorset Blue cheese is ready for consumption.

Making cheese in the winter is seldom a successful undertaking, unless means are at hand to maintain the making and drying rooms at a suitable temperture. When the dairy is too cold, the development of acidity, which is essential in the manufacture of cheese, is a very difficult matter.

Ropy or slimy milk is of such a glutinous nature that it can only with difficulty be poured from one vessel to another. If a needle or piece of wire, etc., is put in slimy milk and then withdrawn long strings or threads can be drawn out. This trouble is due to bacteria, and, of course, can only be overcome by ascertaining the source of contamination.

Some butter-makers use carrot-juice to color their produce. This kind of butter-coloring, however, is liable to decay and impair the flavor of the finished article, especially when it has been kept a few days. Annatto should always be used where it is desired to color butter. The cream is colored with three of four drops of annatto to a quart of cream. It is not advisable to artificially color butter except in cases where it is naturally very pale in color, and on that account does not secure a good price.

If the milk is to be sold, it should be filtered and cooled to as low a temperature as possible. It is most essential to have a good supply of cold water on the milk-selling farm, in order that the milk may be effectively cooled. Cooling the milk makes it keep longer, as the bacteria which ferment it are inactive when the substance in which they are located is at a low temperature.

Annatto, which is obtained from the seed of the Bixa orelanna, is a golden yellow color, and used for coloring milk and cheese as well as butter. The annatto extract is dissolved in oil in order that it might mix thoroughly with the fat in the cream. Artificially colored butter never presents the same appearance as that which is naturally of a rich yellow color.

The bacteria in cream for buttermaking must be of the right kinds. The flavor of the butter depends very largely upon type of bacteria in the cream before it is placed in the churn. Cram obtained under the most clearly conditions will ripen more slowly than that obtained otherwise, but in the former case prime butter can be made from the clean cream.

CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALE.



Independence (5731.) Champion Canadian Bred, Winter Fair, Brandon, Man., 1911. Bred by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont. Owned and exhibited by J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man.



SHORTHORN BULL, AGED 3 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS, "CHIDDINGSTONE MALCOLM."

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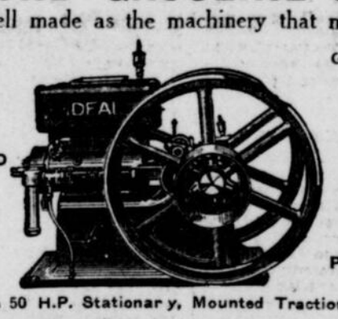
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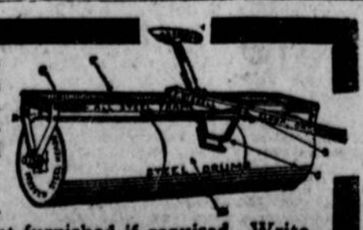
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POULTRY

INTERESTING EGG RECORDS

Egg Production in Tests Prove that Strain Has Much to Do With Heavy Laying

Poultrymen have come and poultrymen have gone, but that old question 'Which is the best breed?' will go on forever. There is no answer to that question, for there is virtually no one best breed; there are good and poor fowls in all of the breeds. Taken collectively as a class some breeds are superior to others for some special purpose, but the fact remains that there is no one best breed when it comes to consider the profit side. Here are some figures from three of the largest egg-laying competitions being held in America. The first one is being held at Storrs, Conn., U. S. A., the second at Mountain Grove, Mo., U.S.A., and the third at Vancouver, B.C., Canada. These three competitions are, to a certain extent, under government supervision, and their reports should be authentic and accurate. In the Philadelphia North American International Egg-laying competition at Storrs a pen of Single Comb White Leghorns is in the lead with 417 eggs to its credit. Another pen of the same breed come second, with 368, while a pen of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds comes third with 360 eggs. The fourth and fifth places in the competition are held by Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, with records of 360 and 359 respectively. The sixth pen is of White Wyandottes, which is a Canadian pen. Then comes the Single Comb Buff and White Orpingtons. It may be of interest to note that several pens of Single Comb White Leghorns are among the lowest in the competition. The only pen of Black Langshans, a meat breed, has a heavier record than more than half of all the Leghorns.

In the Missouri National Egg Laying Contest a pen of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds are in the lead, with a pen of Silver Wyandottes second. A pen of Rose Comb White Leghorns comes third and White Orpingtons occupy fourth, fifth and sixth places. The Cornish Indian Game occupies seventh place.

The comparative averages for all breeds per hen for three months in the Missouri contests are as follows:

All Orpingtons, 151 eggs per hen.
All Rhode Island Reds, 140 eggs per hen.
All Cornish Indian, 114 eggs per hen.
All Langshan, 92 eggs per hen.
All Wyandottes, 89 eggs per hen.
All Ancoras, 85 eggs per hen.
All Leghorns, 83 eggs per hen.
All Brahmas, 53 eggs per hen.
All Plymouth Rocks, 51 eggs per hen.
All Minorcas, 48 eggs per hen.
All Ducks, 31 eggs per hen.
All Hamburgs, 22 eggs per hen.

WHITE LEGHORNS LEAD.

In the British Columbia contest White Leghorns are in the lead. There are about as many White Leghorn pens in the competition as all others combined. A pen of Buff Orpingtons comes third, a pen of Rhode Island Reds third and fourth, White Wyandottes fifth, and Silver Laced Wyandottes seventh, with White Leghorns sixth.

Following is the result of the International Egg Laying Contest, under the joint auspices of the British Columbia Poultry Association, Vancouver Board, an dthe Provincial Government. Fifth monthly record, Feb. 20 to March 20, 1912:—

CLASS I.

Pen No.		Eggs laid.
2.—White	Leghorns	321
9.—White	Leghorns	277
4.—White	Leghorns	230
14.—White	Leghorns	211
10.—White	Leghorns	204
3.—White	Leghorns	201
5.—White	Leghorns	190
23.—White	Leghorns	152
8.—White	Leghorns	143
22.—Buff	Leghorns	143
19.—White	Leghorns	141
12.—White	Leghorns	130
20.—White	Leghorns	130
6.—Brown	Leghorns	114
1.—White	Leghorns	109
13.—White	Leghorns	108
18.—White	Leghorns	108
17.—White	Leghorns	103
16.—White	Leghorns	95
21.—Mottled	Anconas	82
7.—White	Leghorns	78
11.—White	Leghorns	44
15.—White	Leghorns	43

CLASS II.

Pen No.		Eggs Laid.
39.—Buff	Orpingtons	264
33.—Rhode	Island Reds	248
31.—Rhode	Island Reds	242
38.—White	Wyandottes	220
34.—White	Wyandottes	228
40.—Silver	Laced Wyandottes	223
26.—Barred	Rocks	167
29.—Buff	Rocks	150
37.—Barred	Rocks	149
32.—Rhode	Island Reds	112
30.—White	Wyandottes	102
36.—Partridge	Wyandottes	101
35.—Barred	Rocks	99
25.—Buff	Orpingtons	92
27.—Silver	Pencilled Wyandottes	69
28.—Columbian	Wyandottes	30

PRICE OF EGGS.

Average price received for eggs, 30c. per dozen. Pen temperatures: highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 25 degrees; average mean, 39.24. Rain fell on four days, snow on one day (19th), and frost occurred on 22 days. On several mornings during the frost, the water pips was frozen. Heavy charges of stumping powder are being continually fired during the day time, the noon hour being the worst period. Except for the heaviest concussions, the birds do not seem to be disturbed, as far as class two is concerned. The lightweights do not stand the noise so well. It is evident that the egg yields from the whole pens has been seriously affected by these adverse conditions.

Considerable changes will be noted in the various pens' positions since last month. Pen 3 has dropped from the fourth to sixth place, and has been replaced by Pen 14. Pen 10 has climbed up two notches, and Pen 5 has dropped two. Pen 20 has jumped over four competitors.

The star performers in class one for the month were Pen 2, 96 eggs; 9, 88; 4 and 20, 84 apiece; 10 and 14, 80 apiece; 8, 74, 12, 73; 17, 7, and 19, 69; 16 and 22, 66.

The following pens deserve special mention for having laid six eggs in one day; 8, twice; 9, 10, 12, 14, 18 and 21, one each.

Owing to the confined quarters, feather-eating has been rife amongst the pens comprising class one. The principal offenders have been pjens 22, 1, 9, 10, 3, 4, 2, 6. Birds in each pen have been successfully treated with a mixture of pure lard and Barbadoes aloes. This pernicious habit has been found very hard to treat, owing to the fact that the birds cannot be removed from the pens, because of jeopardizing their egg yields.

FOOD CONSUMPTION.

During the month (29 days), a great variance in food consumption and results has been noted. For instance, pen 39, producing 88 eggs, ate only one pound more food than pen 28, which produced only 18 eggs, and pen 2, whilst laying 98 eggs, consumed two pounds more than pen 1, which produced 45 eggs.

Just one hundredweight of clam shell was consumed during the month.

In class 2, even greater changes have taken place. For the first time during the contest Pen 40 have had to yield up the premier position. By only producing twenty-eight eggs during the month, they have dropped to fifth place. The eggs from this pen have been even smaller during the past month than previously. Pen 39 have drawn away from the pens succeeding. Their performance during the month has been the more praiseworthy owing to the fact that three broody hens had to be removed. These were broken up very easily. In fact all the broodies have been returned to their respective pens within three days of their removal. The following pens have supplied broodies during the month: 39 (3), 36 (2), 31, 35, 25 (1 each).

The following pens have bettered their positions: 39, 33, 38, 26 (1 hen short for 9 days), 30.

The following are the month's heaviest producers: 39 (88 eggs), 33 (77), 38 (74), 26 (72), 37 (71), 34 (69), and 25 (66).

BROODING PROBLEMS

Temperature and Feeding are the Important Things

We have incubated the chicks and now we have to provide some means of caring for them while they are still young. Where the chicks were hatched with hens the mother hens will brood them successfully, but on our large poultry plants, where incubators are used for hatching purposes, artificial brooders must be provided.

The brooding of chicks does not present so many difficulties as incubation, but all the problems of brooding have an important bearing upon the successful raising of poultry. The life of the chick is dependent largely upon the parent stock, as well as upon the method of incubation, and finally upon the method of brooding. The influences of the methods brooding are probably not as great as those of incubation, because the chick is in a more advanced state of development and can withstand greater variations in methods adopted. On the other hand, a fine lot of vigorous chicks may be hatched from eggs from the best of stock, and, through improper methods of brooding, totally unsatisfactory conditions may result.

The main thing in brooding is the temperature. Little chicks, three or four days old, are fairly hardy creatures, but when placed under extreme conditions, weakness or death is sure to follow. The chicks' lungs are situated along the spinal column, and are protected only by a thin membraneous lining over which a light covering of feathers grows. Provided with such meagre protection, the lungs may become readily chilled or overheated. An even temperature, with as few variations as possible, is most desirable. The brooder should be started up a day or two before the chicks are ready to be placed in it, so that a temperature of 98 degrees may be maintained. This temperature should be lowered gradually, and it depends upon the season of the year just how much it should be lowered. The poultryman must use his judgment, and operate the brooder according to the condition of the chicks. Many poultrymen, especially with large flocks, use no thermometer in their brooders; they study the condition of the chicks, and can tell by looking at them if the temperature is right. This emphasizes the fact that for best success the poultryman must understand his business.

Another problem, next to temperature, is that of foods and feeding. Never feed the little chicks too soon. This is very important. When the chick is nearly hatched it has a certain amount of food within its body. This food is contained in the yolk sac, and the remains of the yolk of the egg are withdrawn bodily into the body cavity on about the nineteenth day of incubation. The food contained in this absorbed yolk provides for the chick's sustenance until it is able to obtain food by its own efforts. It is due to this provision that it is not wise to feed the chicks for about fifty hours after they are hatched. Last week we noted that the chicks should not be removed from the incubator until about 24 hours after being hatched, or on the twenty-second day, and they should not be given any food for at least 24 hours after being placed in the brooder. If food is given them bowel trouble and indigestion are almost sure to result, because the chick cannot digest both the feed given and the contents of the yolk sac.

Keep the temperature as even as possible and don't feed too soon. These are two important things that should be remembered. Next week we shall discuss the natural and artificial methods of brooding.

These columns are open for discussion on any questions pertaining to poultry raising. In another week or two the 'Witness' will ask through these columns an important question regarding the keeping of poultry on the farm, and it is hoped that all interested will give a short, concise reply to the question. We want to know what you all think of the business of poultry raising and how it can be improved.—M. A. Jull.

FATTENING POULTRY.

The following methods of fattening poultry is contained in a bulletin received from the United States Department of Agriculture. The notice reads as follows:—

'The method used by most of the large establishments engaged in fattening poultry in this country is to feed the chickens in crates from troughs. From six to ten birds are placed in each division of the battery or feeding coup, depending on the size of the birds and the ideas of the feeder. Two or three chickens do better in a division together than when only one bird is placed in each compartment, and the cost of equipment and labor per bird varies inversely with the number of birds in each division. Another method which is used to a considerable extent on a small scale in this country is pen fattening. The method is adapted for use on the farm where the farmer does not care to go to the trouble of crate fattening, or where the price received for well-fed birds does not warrant the extra labor and feed cost of the crate method.

'Most "milk-fed" chickens are fed for fourteen days, but results indicate that a more profitable gain can be secured in a shorter feeding period, provided the same price per pound can be obtained for the finished product. Practically all of the special feeding in this country involves the use of milk, thus producing "milk-fed" chickens. Milk, while the least expensive, seems to be the most essential constituent of the ration, and when a feeder can not get milk in some form, he generally does not attempt to fatten poultry commercially. Fresh buttermilk, condensed buttermilk, and skim milk are preferred in this relative order. The feed is mixed to the consistency of thick cream, or so that it will drip from the tip of a wooden spoon. Rations of fifty percent corn meal, forty percent low-grade wheat flour, and ten percent fine shorts; or of fifty-eight percent corn meal, thirty-six percent oat flour, and six percent tallow, by weight, give very good results, producing gains which cost from 6.45 cents to 7.74 cents per pound. Low-grade wheat flour is a more economical feed than oat flour at the present prices of grain.

'The results of extensive fattening tests conducted in the Middle West showing the methods of feeding and the costs of gains, are given in Bulletin 140 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

BROODING THE CHICKS

The Natural and the Artificial Methods

At present the small grower of chickens in many cases depends upon the aid of the hen in the reproduction of the flock. Many find it necessary to use the hen entirely in the hatching and brooding of the chickens. When a person is hatching less than one or even two hundred chicks the hens could be used quite well, but where a large number of chicks are being raised annually the incubator will be a necessity.

THE NATURAL METHOD.

When the chicks have hatched and are prepared to leave the nest, they should be examined carefully for lice. The hen should be dusted thoroughly with fresh insect powder, and oil is effective when applied to the head and under the wing of young chicks. Care must be taken not to get too much on them, especially during damp weather. The hen with her brood should not be disturbed too frequently during the first few days after hatching. To keep warm is of more importance than much feed. As the chicks develop they require more range, but the mother hen should be kept confined. If chicks are allowed to run through the long wet grass or grass heavy-laden with dew, it interferes with their growth. Dampness is one of the greatest drawbacks to the poultry industry.

The feeding of the chicks is practically the same as for chicks raised with the brooder, and methods of feeding will be taken up next week.

BROODING CHICKS BY THE ARTIFICIAL PROCESS.

There are many different methods employed in the brooding of chicks. The first one we will consider is the Colony system, which is used by nearly all small breeders and a few of the larger ones. The individual brooder or round hover, as it is commonly called, is used probably more than any other.

This hover may be placed in almost any kind of a house, and is sometimes used in long continuous houses. It gives good satisfaction, and is easily operated. About 50 or 60 chicks may be brooded under one hover until they are five or six weeks old when they will do without heat particularly later in the season.

Fireless brooders on the whole, have not given very good satisfaction. It seems to be that the great difficulty is to keep the brooders dry, and at the same time keep the chicks comfortable. Some are having good success though those who have not had much experience in brooding should not try the fireless brooders too soon, they seem to require constant attention.

Artificial heat has been supplied to these brooders with good results. This tends to keep the brooders from 'sweating,' and the chicks seem to do well. Heat may be supplied for the first week or so by means of heated bricks, or hot water jugs. This system involves more labor than the hover system.

Another system of brooding chicks involves the use of gasoline. The chief feature of this system is that the cost of brooding is materially lessened. Also there is less labor, since large numbers of chicks are brooded together than with the round or fireless brooders. The hover here is much larger than in the other two systems, and under the hover is the drum as with the round hover. Gas which is generated from the gasoline is ignited at the burner, and this heats the drum, a flue passing through the floor into the centre of the drum. An outlet at the back of the drum connects with a flue running up the back of the house which allows fumes to pass off. The temperature may be controlled by the use of thermostats. This system involves the same principles as in the round hover brooding.

THE CONTINUOUS SYSTEM.

When chicks are raised in small numbers, the Colony system is necessary. This system is quite often practisedon extensive poultry plants, on the other hand, the round hovers and other brooders originally adapted for the Colony system are often installed in a continuous house. The larger the number of chicks that can be brooded together without doing any injury to one another, the less will be the cost. Or large plants where chicks are to be raised on a large scale, the brooder house, heated by hot water pipes, is the most economical. In this case only one building is required, and all of the work to be done in caring for the chicks can be done in one place. There is only one fire to attend, and the work of feeding and watering the chicks can be done much easier than when the chicks are scattered about in individual brooders. There is no doubt, however, but that the chicks have a better chance in the Colony brooders, for they are kept in smaller numbers, have less restricted range, and have a better chance to pick up more of their living. But the extensive breeder must consider the cost and in this connection he will find it more economical to brood them in a continuous brooder. The furnace for heating purposes is usually situated in the basement, at one end of the brooder house, or in a long house it will be in the middle. The pipes run from the finance to the other end of the house and return. The pipes may be of any size, the inch and two-inch size being used most frequently. These pipes, the 'outflows' and the 'inflows' run parallel to one another the length of the house, and are about six inches above the floor. The pipes are higher at the extreme end of the building than where they enter the furnace. This causes an even flow of water, and an even temperature is quite readily maintained. Naturally the temperature at the end where the pipes are high would be somewhat lower than where the pipes are low, and near the source of heat. The greatest difficulty in continuous house brooding is to have proper temperatures for chicks of different ages. This difficulty is some times overcome by constructing partitions, making separate brooder pens, and in this way more satisfactory results may be obtained—M. A. JULL.

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.

LOCH LOMOND.

The following is given at the request of 'An Old Subscriber':

By yon bonnie banks and by yon bonnie braes,
When the sun shines bright on Loch Lomon',
Where I and my true love were ever wont to gae,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomon'.

Refrain—
Oh, you'll take the high road,
And I'll take the low road,
An' I'll be in Scotland afore ye
But I and my true love
Will never meet again,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomon'.

'Twas there that we parted in yon shady glen,
On the steep, steep side o' Ben Lomon',
When sweet purple hue decks the Highland hills we view,
An' the moon comin' oot in the gloamin'.

The wee birdies sing and the wild flowers spring,
An' in sunshine the waters are sleeping,
But the broken heart, ah, it kens nae second spring,
Tho' the walfu' may cease frae their greetin'.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

W. R. asks if some one can give him the words of the song, 'The Man Behind the Plough.'

'Bumble Bee' asks for two poems, one, 'The Dutchman's Hen,' beginning:

'Once with an honest Dutchman walking,
About his troubles he was talking';

And the other ,called, 'Bessie's Fishing,' two lines of which are:

'I had caught neither bass nor flounder,
But Bessie had caught a hundred and eighty pounder.'

A.P.D. asks for poem, the first line of which is 'The' seas may far between us roll.'

K.S. asks for a poem containing the lines:

'Oh, where shall the soul find a rest and a home,
Whose wings will protect us however we may roam.

And spot free from sin where our labor may cease;
No, no, no, no, far out of sight,
Beyond is our home in the kingdom of light.'

E.C.R. would be pleased if some one would give the words of two songs, one beginning:

'Jim Blake, your wife is dying,
Came over the wires to-night,'

And the other:

'O Canada, dear Canada,
None can compare with thee.'

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

G.E.S.—Please tell me if there is a bright outlook for civil engineers? Would a young man be wise to enter upon such a profession? 2. Which language, German or French, is the more useful for it? Ans.—In a country with the resources and progressiveness of Canada, civil engineering is a profession in which there are many openings, but whether a young man would be wise to enter upon it, or not, must depend to a great extent on his individual aptitude for the work in some one of its branches. 2. In this country, perhaps French would be found more useful.

BONDS.

W.H.—Please explain the working of redeemable bonds in, say, 25 years. What has a man to show for his payment and ownership of them when all the coupons for dividend itnerest are used? Ans.—He would still have the bond. The dividend coupons are not an integral part of that, but separable.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A Constant Reader.—Please note that the heading of the column says that all letters must be signed with name and address of the sender. If you will repeat your inquiry, observing the regulations, I shall be glad to answer it.

LEAVING CARDS.

F. and J.—Would you be kind enough to answer the following questions, which I am sure will be of interest to many of your readers? 1. Mrs. A., a married lady, whose family consists of only her husband and herself, called on Mrs. B. who received her in person, and whose family also consisted of only her husband and herself. Mrs. A. left three cards, one of her own and two of her husband's. Was this correct? Why did she leave cards at all when Mrs. B. was at home to receive her? Why did she leave her husband's? Fhy two of her husband's? 2. When Mrs. B. returns Mrs. A.'s call should she leave any cards if Mrs. A. is at home to receive her? If so, whose, and how many? 3. Should Mrs. B. leave the same number of cards if Mrs. A. is absent? i.e., should the same cards be left whether the lady or ladies called upon be present or not? 4. When a lady or gentleman calls on a friend, who is at the time in some other part of the house, or out somewhere around the grounds, should the one calling simply announce his or her name to the door maid, or hand her a card with name of caller? 5. When a husband and wife call together on friends, should their cards be left? If so, by whom, the husband or the wife, or each his or her own? How many? Should those leaving hand their cards to the host or hostess, or should they lay them on a stand or table nearby? Or should the lady alone hand her own and her husband's cards? Should any comment regarding cards be made when doing so? 7. If on a lady's card is written '2nd Friday,' does that mean she is at home to receive company only on that day of each month? If so, and another lady wishes to call on her that day, but is detained on account of some unavoidable circumstance, would it be good form for her to run the risk of the lady's being at home and call on her some other day, or should she wait until the '2nd Friday' of the next month? Ans. — This is quite a contract to deal with, and in matters of formal etiquette, circumstances, to some degree, alter cases. 1. Mrs. A. did the correct thing in leaving one of her own cards and two of her husband's. Cards are left at a first call, or the first call of the season, not subsequently unless on some specially formal occasion, or unless the person called upon is out. The object in leaving cards, even though the hostess is at home, is to constitute a sort of register, the use of which is apparent when the visiting list is a large one. The wife leaves the husband's cards, one for Mrs. B. and one for Mr. B., to represent the husband, a tacit recognition of the custom that men being otherwise occupied delegate this social duty to their women folk and pay their calls by proxy. 2. Yes, if it is returning a formal call. One card of her own, and two for her husband. 3. Yes. 4. Simply give the name, to be announced by the maid. 5. The same cards are left as when the lady calls alone, and it doesn't matter which one the husband or the wife, attends to the duty. Cards are deposited on the table or card receiver as unostentatiously as may be at the close of the call, and without any comment whatsoever. In the case of an absent person whom it was desired to include in the card leaving, one might say: 'I am sorry to have missed So-and-so,' or something of the kind. 6. Yes. That would depend somewhat on the degree of intimacy between the persons concerned, but, as a rule, it is better to call only on the 'at home' day.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

I. O. O. F. CASE.

L.A.—If a 3rd degree member of the I.O.O.F. for 25 years dies, and is in arrears at time $4.63, on what basis are the funeral expenses paid? He was a resident of the State of New York. Ans.—This depends entirely upon the conditions of membership in the order.

ONTARIO.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE.

Subscriber, Man.—My husband died three years ago, leaving me a section of cultivated land by a will which was not legally witnessed, I have six children, the eldest 27 years, the youngest, seven, three of whom I have to support. Was advised to place estate in hands of a trust company—from whom I received $50 for past years for children's support. This is not sufficient. 1. Can I claim more? 2. Could I take my estate from the trust company if I get two executors as administrators? 3. Ten years ago my husband filed on a homestead for which he did not get a patent. Am I entitled to claim homestead if I pay taxes (overdue), and apply for a patent while duties are completed, or will said homestead be added to estate? I am receiving no support. Ans.—1 and 2. These are both matters calling for the careful attention—in the regular way—of a solicitor, and a personal consultation would be necessary in order to his becoming properly conversant with the material facts. 3. This property interest would seem to belong to your husband's estate, but it would be well for you to personally consult with the solicitor as to this matter also.

CARE AND CUSTODY OF CHILD.

A Subscriber, N.B.—My sister died ten years ago, leaving a child a few days old; her husband having other children by a first wife, and not being able to take care of it. The child's grandmother, or mother's mother, brought her up. The child has two aunts and two uncles, each having done a part in supporting her. The grandfather and grandmother have died. The family not agreeing as to who has to have the child. 1. Could the father say which aunt or uncle has to have the child to look after, or be its guardian till of age, or to adopt it. (The father has not done anything towards its support, it not being necessary.) 2. What writings or arrangements would have to be gone through to make it legal? 3. Would the same rules apply to a boy or girl? Ans.—We think that the matter is one that the father may legally dispose of. 2. An agreement of adoption would seem to be requisite and proper under the circumstances. 3. Practically yes.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARS.

Juno, Ont.—A and B are shippers of goods on the railway here; A ships one car daily; B two. When cars get scarce, and only two cars daily come for these shippers, the railway gives them one each; thus A suffers no loss, but B get only half his goods shipped. Is the above a fair distribution of the cars by the railway company, or should they be so distributed that A and B will get them in proportion to their requirements, and each suffer somewhat on account of the scarcity? Ans. It is certainly not a proportionate distribution; but it does not appear from the foregoing statement that the company's treatment of B is, necessarily, in any way dependent upon their course of dealing with A, or governable by analogy to it.

DELIVERING MAIL.

A Subscriber, N.S.—1. Is a mail carrier in the rural districts bound by his contract to deliver mail at private houses on his route between post offices? 2. Or has he only to stop at the post offices, where the rural free delivery system is not in force? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes. We assume, of course, that the contract is just the ordinary one, of the sort indicated by the foregoing statement.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed 'Medical Editor,' 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

ALOPECIA.

Huron, S. C., had his hair falling out about three years ago, and the trouble is now threatening to return. Asks what is likely to be the cause. He has been using coal oil on the scalp. Asks how often the scalp should be washed. Asks also if electricity would be of any benefit to a sufferer from palsy. The person affected is over sixty years of age, and has been palsied for seven years. Ans.—There are many causes of the hair falling out. Parasites in the scalp, such as favus or ringworm, may be at fault. Or, more often, dandruff. At times, poor general health is the cause. If the scalp is naturally oily, the head should be washed about once a week; if dry, once in three weeks. Massage of the scalp is of great value, and should be practised daily. Apply the flats of the fingers to the scalp and move the skin gently over the underlying bone. Coal oil is of use, inasmuch as it causes some irritation of the skin, and promotes the flow of blood to the part. Use a good tar soap to wash the head. When hair is dry rub in a little lanolin to the roots. After seven years, electricity will not be of the slightest use in the treatment of palsy. If the patient can walk, the best thing is a little gentle exercise, with massage of the limbs. Moving the joints freely every day is a good thing, as it prevents stiffness. Nothing else will be of much use.

GRAY HAIR.

'An Old Subscriber's daughter' asks for a remedy to restore grey hair to its natural color. Ans.—The following 'tonic' is said to be valuable in restoring the color to hair: Resorcin, three drachms; tincture of cantharides, two ounces; castor oil, two drachms; bay rum, one ounce; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Apply once daily, rubbing well in to the scalp. Of course, it is necessary to keep your general health up to the mark, and eradicate dandruff. See answer above on alopecia. Personally, I do not think that any remedy short of a dye will restore the color to hair, though the measures just indicated may retard the process. A safe dye may be made by boiling green walnut shells and using the decoction. Possibly, butternuts might be used instead. I think a preparation of walnut juice is on the market, but I do not remember where it can be got. It was advertised some time ago in the 'Ladies' Home Journal.'

ECZEMA.

'Dundonald' asks for advice to cure a form of salt rheum or eczema. It only comes on the ends of the thumbs, where the skin becomes dry, rough, and then cracks open. The condition heals only to break out again. Ans.—The most important thing is to keep the hands out of water. Use a pair of rubber gloves when washing or doing house work. At night wear a pair of kid gloves after rubbing the thumbs with sweet oil. Painting once a day with an alcoholic solution of tar will be beneficial in addition to the other measures

ACUTE ECZEMA.

J.R. has noticed tiny blisters coming out between the fingers. This causes much irritation. Ans.—You are either suffering from a form of acute eczema, or else from the itch. I should suggest that you avoid putting the hands in water for a time. Cleanse them instead with a clean soft rag dipped in sweet oil. If this does not cure, rub in a little ointment of zinc oxide twice a day. If this fails, try sulphur ointment.

TYPHOID FEVER.

'Typhoid' asks what means can be adopted by a man working in a construction camp to avoid contracting typhoid fever. The conditions under which he lives are, of course, not ideal. Ans.—Do everything you can to keep your general health up to par. Do not drink any water that has not been boiled. Prevent flies from settling on food. Disinfect all excreta with lime. Lately injections of anti-typhoid serum have been used as a preventative with good results. Any doctor would be able to get it for you and apply it. If this cannot be carried out, write to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, Ont. They can send you the material with instructions how to use. The immunity will last only for a few weeks.

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.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

EGGS FOR SALE FROM MY Prize-winning birds, winning over four hundred first prizes at eight shows. Barred Rocks, White and Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Houdans, Blue Andalusians, Black Javes, Spangled and Black Hamburgs, Silver Grey Dorkins, Black Spanish, Single and Rose-Combed R. I. Reds, Brown Leghorns, two dollars per fifteen eggs. Half price after June 1st. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, BLACK HAMBURGS and Silver Laced Wyandotte Cockerels for sale, $3.00 each. Potatoes, first choice, Empire State, $2.25 per bag; Early Sensation, $2.00 per bushel. F. W. KROUSE, Guelph, Ont.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs from prize winning stock, $3 per 15; Black Orpington eggs, $4 per 15; every bird a prize winner; satisfaction guaranteed. E. LAWLESS, Grafton, Ont.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING. Apply to Mrs. DAVIDSON, St. Ann's, Ont. $1.00 per 13 eggs.

PHEASANTS, FULL PLUME GOLDens; first prize birds. Beauties indeed. RICHARD HILL, 1036 Laura Street, London, Ont.

ANCONAS — BRED FOR EXHIBITION and winter egg production; $2.00 for 15; $3.00 for 30. E. W. WARDLE, Corinth, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED to lay, farm raised, White Wyandottes. Fifteen eggs, one dollar; larger orders at reduced prices. Write, MARSHALL SMITH, Palmerston, Ont.

A FEW S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Hens and Pullets for sale; heavy winter layers; everlasting workers; cheap. Write quick, R. W. LINSCOTT, 'Seven Acres,' Brantford.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM heavy laying strain; $1.50 for 15. The best utility breed. OWENMORE POULTRY YARDS, Almonte, Ont.

BUTTERCUPS. — EGGS FROM THIS wonderful egg-producing breed. My stock improved by two imported cockerels; choicest, $3 per 15; utility, $2. J. J. DEAN, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FROM WHITE WYANDOTTES, White Rocks, Barred Rocks; prize pens, $2.00 per 15; utility, $1.00; $5 per 100. E. HOYES, Cannington.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK; Rouen Ducks, $1 per eight; Brown Leghorns, $1 per fifteen. WALLACE FROOD, Box 208, Renfrew, Ont.

EGGS FOR SALE, FROM PRIZE-winning Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Brown Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, $2 per setting; $3 for 2 settings; a few fine birds for sale at fair prices; also Golden Pheasants. WILLIAM MOORE, 19 Oxford street West, London, Canada.

MACKENZIE'S TWO HUNDRED EGG Strain; S.C. Reds, bred for years, for heavy laying. Eggs, $2 per setting. Box 68, Winona, Ont.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE bred Barred Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, $1 per setting; $6 per 100. E. R. SMITH, Dixville, Que.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—My Birds are the genuine Runners; wonderful layers of pure white eggs. Eggs from my imported prize winners, $1.50 per 12. (Miss) MARY BERTRAM, Vinemount, Ontario.

HALEY'S BRED TO LAY WHITE Wyandottes; bred for constitutional vigor and heavy winter laying; eggs, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. A. HALEY, Box 245, Burlington, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EGGS for hatching, from prize winning exhibition and utility strain; $1.00 per dozen, straight; orders in rotation. J. R. GILLAM, Bondville, Que.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING Stock; $1.50 for 15 eggs, from select matings of Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, Buff and White Leghorns, Blue Andalusian, Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. WM. MUNROE, Grafton, Ont.

A GOOD LAYING STRAIN OF S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs, $1 per fifteen; $5 per hundred. MARTIN ROBERTSON, Kent Centre, Kent Co., Ont.

'CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,' published first of each month. All the poultry news of the Dominion, 64 pages, 50c year. 'Poultry Advocate,' the utility poultry paper. The paper that 'tells you how,' 50c year. Both to one address, 75c one year. Poultry books on various subjects. Address, H. B. DONOVAN, 184 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.

BRONZE AND WHITE HOLLAND Gobblers, $3.00; Hens, $2.00; Toulouse and African Geese, pairs, not related, $4.00. All varieties Ducks and Guinea Fowls, 50c each. WADE & SON, Sarnia, Ont.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

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.

FARM LANDS. — DO YOU WANT a Ready-to-Work Farm in South-Eastern Saskatchewan? If you give us a chance we can interest you in farm lands, with good soil, in the Carnduff District, just north of the International Boundary, within easy reach of railroads, schools and markets. Do not put this aside; it may be your chance to make good! Come and investigate the conditions, prices and terms, or write to LOCKHART & FOULDS, Carnduff, Saskatchewan, Canada.

PORT ALBERNI, B.C., AND DISTRICT. FOR SALE, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS, ranging from $25.00 to $200.00 per acre. For full particulars, write to HAYNE & WILKINSON, Real Estate and Insurance. P.O. Box 60 Engineers and Contractors. Reference—Royal Bank of Canada.

TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

SEND $1 AND I WILL MAIL YOU prepaid 100 strawberry plants. Three leading varieties. Catalogue and price list free. S. H. RITTENHOUSE, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

25 FANCY POST CARDS, Postpaid, 25c. Greetings, Mottoes, Lovers, Views, etc. Beautifully colored and gold embossed. Extra 100 given free. Best value ever seen. Money refunded if not delighted. EMPORIUM CONCERN, Beebe, Que.

BOOKS ON POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABbits, Pheasants, Horses, Cattle, Farming, Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, etc. Book catalogue free. MORGAN'S PET STOCK SUPPLY HOUSE, London.

"BRAID SCOTS."—THE NEW TESTAment in Braid Scots, by the Rev. W. Wye Smith. Nicely bound in cloth, complete, with glossary, good readable type, printed at Paisley. Price $1.45 postage paid. Address, A. P. NICHOLSON, 68 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED.

DO YOU REALIZE THAT FARMERS are now keenly interested in fruit-growing; that you can make big money selling fruit and ornamental trees? There is money in the business if you represent a reliable firm; we want now a reliable agent in every unrepresented district. Write for terms to THE PELHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CURTAINS FROM THE MAKERS. Art Fabrics, Muslins, Linens, Underwear, Shoes, Costumes, Clothing. Direct Loom Prices. Great Saving. Write for Catalogue; over 600 illustrations free. SAML. PEACH & SONS, Box 668, The Looms, Nottingham, England.

BEES — PAY CASH FOR HONEY. Wax and Bees, and sell A. I. Roots and other manufacturers, beekeepers supplies. F. W. BELL, 4 Cherrier street, Montreal.

FOR SALE, BLACKSMITH SHOP and complete outfit in good live Manitoba town. Easy terms. Good reasons for selling. Apply to P.O. Box 25, Cartwright, Manitoba.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER; Steady job; state age, wages, experience, to R. HAMILL, St. Catharines, Ont.

NURSES WANTED.

WANTED, LADIES TO ENTER IN training as nurses. For terms, etc., apply to the Lady Superintendent, Cornwall General Hospital, Cornwall, Ont.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

A First Class Temperance Hotel, Homelike and modern Adjoining Central Hall, and Roscoe Gardens, and near stations. Mount Pleasant Cars from Landing-Stage Stop at the door. Cab fare 1-6. References: Rev. Dr Briggs and Rev. Dr. Crews, of Toronto.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



Write at once for this valuable book. It contains information that every farmer should have regarding the sanitary housing of dairy cows. It explains every fundamental of



The BOY SCOUTS

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

Colonel Whitehead Present.

Although it was the evening before Good Friday, and perhaps not an ideal time to call a meeting of the executive, there was a representative turnout ready to do business. Among those present was the newly appointed commissioner, Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, with Col. Whitehead. Mr. Wanklyn is keenly interested in the scout movement, his wide experience will stand the movement in good stead throughout the province.

The camp proposition was discussed. A committee composed of the Rev. Mr. Arah, Messrs. C. S. Allen, H. E. Cross, J. C. E. Almon, and the provincial secretary was appointed, with power to act. This committee will meet immediately and get things into shape.

A letter from headquarters embodying a suggestion that the name be changed to 'The Boy Scouts' Association (incorporated by royal charter), Canadian (Quebec) section,' was discussed. Whilst the committee is prepared to fall in with the decision of the majority of the provinces, it was passed 'that the name "Canadian Boy Scouts" is more distinctive, and we prefer to hold to it.'

Several questions having to do with patent rights, provincial incorporation, etc., were left to the chairman to discuss with our legal adviser, Major J. A. Ewing.

Mrs. Kay's offer of the use of her house on Little Calumet Island cannot be accepted by the province this year, as the summer camp will fill the need. The Dominion secretary is to be asked to thank Mrs. Kay on our behalf.

Col. A. E. Labelle, owing to pressure of business, asked permission to resign from the executive. He is glad to co-operate by remaining on he council.

Present at the meeting were: Col. F. Minden Cole (in the chair), Commissioners Whithead and Wanklyn, Col. Ostell, Major Cole, Messrs. J. C. C. Almon, H. G. Scrafield, H. G. Waring, H. C. Cross, E. P. Stevenson, of Cape Breton, and the provincial secretary.

ANOTHER S. M. GOES AWAY.

We are sorry that Mr. E. A. Fisher has had to leave us. He is popular and alive to the possibilities of the movement, and we could ill-afford to lose him. Mr. Fisher has gone to Toronto to take up another line of work. Mr. Fisher came to Montreal from Ireland some years ago. For the past six months he has been secretary of the 1st Troop. Prior to that he assisted Mr. Guiton with the Church of the Ascension Troop. Mr. Fisher leaves behind him many well wishers.

P. L.'S LISTEN TO USEFUL TALK

The monthly meeting of the P.L.'s Club on Tuesday, 2nd inst., was well attended. The business half hour was spent in discussing plans for the P.L.'s week-end camp. The date for this was decided to be not earlier than 1st June. The committee reported that arrangements were well in hand.

Mr. J. E. Merritt, B.P.E., gave a talk on 'Personal Hygiene,' and the clear, strong, presentation appealed to every fellow present, and each felt it was worth while striving to reach the ideal of perfect manhood. The P.L.'s showed their enjoyment of the talk by prolonged applause at the close. 'My strength is as the strength of ten, because my heart is pure' was theclosi ng quotation.

Mr. President Simons and Hon. Secretary Cunningham officiated, whilst S. M. Allen and the Provincial Secretary were in attendance.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFICIENCY BADGES.

Takes Place 26th inst.

More than usual interest centres round the next distribution of proficiency badges; the series of examinations has been long and difficult, and the scouts are looking forward with anticipation to receiving their awards.

The date has been fixed for Friday, April 26, and not as previously announced. The High School Auditorum, Peel street, has been lent by the courtesy of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for the evening, and the awards will be made there.

An interesting programme is being arranged, including two competitions and a short demonstration of scout work. Announcements about the camp will be made.

Invitations to parents are to be issued. And a special endeavor is being made to make the evening well worth while. It will be difficult to make it more attractive than previous. Distributions have been, but the committee feel that they can do so.

THE OUTREMONT COLORS.



THE SPRING PROGRAMME.

At this time of the year recruits are coming in by the score, and at such a time it is a good idea to have a series of combined parades provided there is something worth while to turn out for.

The following is our calendar from March on to September:—

March 28th—Kinemacolor Pictures of Durbar.

April 12th—Physical Training Display, Arena.

April 26th—Distribution of Proficiency Badges and display at High School Auditorium.

May 11th (say)—Route march thro' city.

May 24th—Patrol day field day.

June 8th (say)—Patrol leaders week end camp.

June 8th (say)—Patrol leaders week-end camp.

July and August—Summer camp will be open.

These engagements should serve to bring the troops nearer, and should promote an 'esprit de corps' throughout the city.

THE ETHICS OF TROOP GOVERNMENT.

A new lad had come to the farm to help with the ploughing.

'Now,' said the farmer, 'you must try to find some object on which to fix your eye; guide the plough straight towards the object all the time, and you will find you have ploughed a straight furrow.'

Anon the farmer returned. The boy was perplexed and downcast, for his furrows were somewhat crooked.

'Yes,' he explained, 'I fixed my eye on one thing as you told me, but it's gone wrong all the same.'

'What was the thing you went by?' 'The dun cow in yonder field!' replied the unfortunate plough boy.

The conditions of life, the conditions of a troop are unstable, always moving. If we are to succeed with our scouts the guiding star must be stationary. We must have an ideal, unchangeable and immovable.

'Do something for each other
Though small the help may be,
There's comfort oft in little things
Far more than others see.'

COOKS' BADGE.

The test for Cooks' Badge has now been standardized, and the Scout who obtains his badge can at least claim to be able to dish up a few palatable things.

Each Scout was required to bring two dishes, cooked at home, and named by the examiner. In addition, a written paper was given covering the other work.

Miss J. T. Dow, of the Domestic Science Department of the Technical School, kindly undertook the examinations.

Some of the answers to the questions were amusing—some of these as well as the questions will be inserted in next week's page. The following is a list of those successful with the total marks obtained:

Slessor, 6th Montreal	92
Griffith, 14th Montreal	90
Binmore, 9th Montreal	90
H. Crombie, 6th Montreal	85
A. Corner, 9th Montreal	85
J. Underwood, 20th Montreal	85
A. C. Lane, 9th Montreal	82
McDonald, 5th Montreal	81
D. Hardie, 21st Montreal	80
Skelcher, 21st Montreal	80
F. Hale, 20th Montreal	77
Clarke, 14th Montreal	76
Bergeron, 16th Montreal	75
K. Falconer, 21st Montreal	73
C. Weston, 14th Montreal	73
M. Stewart, 6th Montreal	70
McKay, 6th Montreal	70
J. Roberts, 14th Montreal	70
C. Sanderson, 21st Montreal	70
S. A. McLean, 6th Montreal	70
W. Munroe, 9th Montreal	70
J. Davey, 21st Montreal	68
E. Riel, 6th Montreal	68
C. Hardiman, 16th Montreal	66
H. M. Elsdon, 14th Montreal	66
L. Brown, 20th Montreal	65
E. Connoly, 11th Montreal	65
E. Sharpe, 20th Montreal	65
Towers, 9th Montreal	65

CANADA IS PROUD OF THESE SCOUTS.

Scrolls of honor of the Canadian Boy Scouts, signed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught as chief scout, have been forwarded by the Dominion Secretary to Toronto for presentation, through the local authorities to two boy scouts resident in Mitchell, Ont., Harry Coppin and Ira Hughey, for life saving.

The former was one of a group of boys who went swimming in a pond in May last. One of the party, Lorne Hutchison, who was unable to swim, got beyond his depth and had gone under four times before Scout Coppin succeeded in rescuing him and bringing him ashore. Scout Ira Hughey's scroll is awarded for his gallant conduct in rescuing a little girl from drowning.

MORE BASKETBALL.

A good game of basketball was played at the Macdonald College Men's Gym. last Saturday. The Y. M. C. A. and St. Anne's troops took up the cudgels and played the return match. The game throughout was keenly contested, much more so than the scores would show. The Y. won out, because their shooting was superior to that of the St. Annes fellows. Half time score:—

Y. M. 18; St. Anne's, 9; final, Y.M. 34; St. Annes, 17.

'BEST THING POSSIBLE FOR BOYS.'

Commissioner Wanklyn attended the meeting of the Executive on Thursday, and was enthusiastic over the summer camp scheme. He said 'the idea is splendid, outdoor life and the camp experiences are the best things in the world for boys.' Col. Whitehead has instructed the committee to go right ahead and make arrangements for the camp. He says, 'I will be responsible for the whole thing, and see that the finance is forthcoming, we will have no difficulty in getting support for this kind of thing.'

Mr. R. L. Charlton spent the week-end up in the mountains making arrangements to secure the property. The scheme is now well under way, and the camp committee has already met on two occasions making plans. Reports of progress can be looked for now from week to week.

HIGHER AGE LIMIT.

Dear Sir,—I entirely agree with your correspondent re the higher age limit for scouts.

In my own particular troop we have stopped accepting boys under thirteen years unless there is some very particular reason for their joining.

Scouting, when it was first started, was so much misunderstood that it was widely treated merely as a novel form of 'playing at soldiers.'

That stage has now for the most part passed away. But still in many quarters it would, I think, be difficult to demonstrate that there is much more than 'playing at scouting.' The small boy has great powers of make-believe; also, he likes to put on a uniform and march about with a band and a flag. The bigger boy discovers the illusory nature of these attractions, and he wants a surer foundation than make-believe. He scoffs at that which formerly attracted him, and he wants solid reason to convince both his doubting self and his sceptical friends that he is doing something of real value.

The modern city boy is particularly incredulous, and, if he is to remain attached to scouting, it must be because he finds in it something very practical as well as romantic.

Many boys are now enrolled as scouts at an age when, I believe, they are not capable of doing a scout's work, which is of an individual character; they increase the numbers of a troop at the expense of its prestige, and they help to make the public think—as the public does think—that scouting is only an amusement for small boys.

Scouting includes so much of value, and is so much broader in its scope that the work of a cadet corps, that I hope it will one day be taken up by our schools of all grades, but there is a good deal of pioneering work to be done first, and scouting has to prove itself a serious business. Boys—who are not what they seem—as well as the public—will think more of it if it can bear the name of work rather than play.

If scoutmasters will relegate the elements of parade and make-believe to their proper secondary place, and denote their attention mainly to producing efficient scouts, taking their recruits solely according to their ability to appreciate instruction, and if scouts will realise that their 'raison d' etre 'is to learn and practice taking care of themselves and helping other people. Then, I think, the age difficulty will vanish. Possibly we may in time have junior and senior tests for all kinds of badges; which would help to distinguish the bigger boys from 'kids.' '

'A TWO YEAR OLD W. S. M.'



BOUNCING A WINNER.

During the winter months it is not unusual to see some boy being bounced by his companions, as a mark of honor. This is generally appreciated by the recipient provided the snow is heavy, when his ambitious friends let him fall, as they sometimes do.



CAMPING IN THE SNOW.

A few of the 6th Montreal enjoying the warmth of a fire and the contents of the coffee pot.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

According to the regulations laid down in the 'Canadian Boy Scout' (page 27), Scouts must be examined anually for certain badges.

These are Ambulance, Marksman, Cyclist and Pathfinder.

By this time there must be quite a number of Scouts who should be re-examined on these subjects or forfeit the right to wear particular badges.

It should not be necessary to give any boy notice as to when these examinations will be held.

Surely no Scout would wear a badge denoting knowledge of some particular subject without being fully competent along that line.

For instance, fancy a Scout going along the street wearing an ambulance badge and not being able to give proper assistance in a case of accident.

Just because he had allowed his knowledge to grow rusty.

Why, fellows, you not only would bring ridicule upon yourself, but all the rest of the Scouts would be disgraced.

And so, you chaps that have the privilege of wearing badges, see that these badges mean something, and are not merely ornaments to decorate your shirts.

The Y. M. C. A. Hobby Show, the Scouts have been asked to make entries in it, is really going to be a 'cracker Jack' show.

Several troops have large entries, and are now giving the finishing touches in model bridges, camps, etc.

But what are you doing?

Are you going to make an effort, or are you satisfied merely to watch the results of the other fellows' work.

At the next presentation of the Proficiency badges it would be a compliment to the fortunate winners if we had a full turn out of the troops.

Never mind if your troop has only just started and perhaps none of your members tried for badges.

Come just the same, and show the Scout spirit, and cheer the other fellows.

Perhaps next time it will be your turn.

The Scoutmasters' Club are planning to have a route march and an inspection by the Commissioners at an early date.

It is proposed that troops shall carry their colors, and that the ambulance, the cyclist and the trek waggon patrols are all to parade.

Yes, and perhaps we shall even have the mounted section.

This will be the first time in Montreal has had such a parade, so let every Scout see that he is 'prepared.'

And that his uniform is in such shape that he will be a credit to the movement to which he belongs.

April 23 is not very far off.

Perhaps, Scouts, you will do an extra good turn on that day.

The day of all Scout days.

THE OWL.

ARE YOU READY TO CAMP ?

The Montreal Council is making every kind of arrangement to have their camp a success.

But how about you?

The time to pack your haversack and be en route for the lakes in the mountains will soon slip around.

So get busy, fellows, and save up your pennies because you have the finest scouting and the greatest of camps at you disposal this year.

Don't put it off till to-morrow, commence to-day and save your first penny towards your camp expenses.

TROOP NEWS.

With 16 Scouts on the roll the St. Judes troop had a turnout of 18 on Thursday. Every fellow was there to answer to the roll call, and two recruits besides. Mr. Edwards is much encouraged, and is getting the fellows busy on some police instruction work.

The Rev. F. L. Whitley has been endeavoring to carry on the troopwork through the winter as best he could with the limited time at his disposal. The 3rd troop (St. Clements, Verdun), has big possibilities in the district and a determined effort to locate a good S. M., to co-operate with Mr. Whitley is to be made. The P. L's. are doing good work.

In losing Mr. Fisher, the 1st Troop suffers a distinct loss. It is pleasing to know, however, that Mr. Bowes, a Scoutmaster from the 'Old Country', is ready and willing to take his place. The A. S. M., Mr. Miller is a hard worker, and has done much to bring the troop to its present state of efficiency. Mr. Bowes and Mr. Miller will make a good team to pull the work along.

P. L. McLachlan of the 16th sends the following report of the troop:—'On Friday night, March 29th, the 1st Amherst paid a visit to the new St. Thomas Troop, and taught some of the boys their knots for their tenderfoot badge. On Saturday the two troops met again at 3 p. m., and had a tracking game. Three patrols of scouts were sent out leaving scout signs, which the others followed. After tracking them for about a mile and a half, we came to three roads where we divided into three parties and worked around by different routes back to headquarters. This track took the scouts all over the neighborhood, and it was good practice for their 'Pathfinder's Badge.'

The 9th troop continues its good work. Permanent seating accommodation having been put in the church, the troop is now unable to use this as a meeting place, so permission has been secured to use the Strathcona Academy for the meetings. This troop has won the confidence of the people in the neighborhood by its good works. For many months the boys have undertaken to do the cleaning work in the church building.

Tickets were already issued by the 5th, for the concert on the 15th of May. A. S. M., Coates is busily engaged coaching the troop in its signalling work. The troop is fortunate in having such a expert. Five recruits presented themselves last meeting. Something definite must now be done to secure larger headquarters. Mr. Scrafield, brought this question up at the last meeting of the executive, and it is hoped that something can be done.

The function of the 14th troop (Y. M. C. A.) would seem to be the training of boy leaders for new units being started, especially those in the poorer districts, and in some measure it can claim to have realized this aim. Daville and Walford are proving useful in the new Westmount Baptist Troop, whilst Roberts will be welcome in the 15th where he is to be transferred. Some troop to train, and young men to be used in those districts where leaders are scarce, is sorely needed. Is not this the function of the Y. M. C. A?

Five boys already prepared to take their tenderfoot badge is the record of the new Bethlehem Church patrol. Mr. Logie has decided to take up the work of S. M. His experience will serve him in good stead. Some of these newer troops are putting in solid foundation work.

The names of 27 likely boys have been received from Arundel, Que., and we hope a troop will soon be formed. Steps will be taken to form a local association before anything is done with the boys.

Mr. A. D. Hogg, Scoutmaster at Lachute, is busy getting the necessary equipment. This is a troop of which we will soon hear good things. We wish it success.

The boys of Shawville, Que., are interested in the movement, and it is expected that a troop will be organized during the next few weeks.

HOW TO BECOME A SCOUT.

For information on all Scout matters write the Provincial Secretary Evans, 584 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

'Kind words are the music of the world; they have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes.'—F. W. Faber.

A BOY WHO RECOMMENDED HIMSELF.

John Brent was trimming his hedge, and the snip, snip of his shears was a pleasing sound to his ears. In the rear of him stretched a wide, smoothly-kept lawn, in the centre of which stood his residence, a handsome, massive, modern structure which had cost him not less than $90,000.

Just beyond the hedge was a public sidewalk, and two boys stopped opposite to where he was at work, he on the one side of the hedge and they on the other.

'Hello, Fred! That's a very handsome tennis racquet,' one of them said. 'You paid about seven dollars for it, did'nt you?'

'Only six, Charlie,' was the reply.

'You old one is in prime order yet. What will you take for it?'

'I sold it to Willie Robbins for one dollar and a half,' replied Fred.

'Well, now, that was silly,' declared Charlie. 'I'd have given you three dollars for it.'

'You are too late,' replied Fred. 'I have promised it to Willie.'

'O, you only promised it to him, eh? And he's simply promised to pay for it, I suppose? I'll give you three dollars cash for it.'

'I can't do it, Charlie.'

'You can if you want to. A dollar and a half more isn't to be sneezed at.'

'Of course not,' admitted Fred, 'and I'd like to have it, only I promised the racquet to Willie.'

But you are not bound to keep your promise. You are at liberty to take more for it. Tell him that I offered you another time as much more, and that will settle it.'

But you are not bound to keep your promise. You are at liberty to take more for it. Tell him that I offered you another time as much more, and that will settle it.'

'No, Charlie,' gravely replied the other boy; 'that will not settle it, neither with Willie nor with me. I cannot disappoint him. A bargain is a bargain. The racquet is his even if it hasn't been delivered.'

'O, let him have it,' retorted Charlie, angrily. 'Fred Fenton, I will not say that you are a chump, but I'll predict that you'll never make a successful business man. You are too punctilious.'

John Brent overheard the conversation, and he stepped to a gap in the hedge in order to get a look at the boy who had such a high regard for his word.

'The lad has a good face, and is made of the right sort of stuff,' was the millionnaire's mental comment. 'He places a proper value upon integrity, and he will succeed in business because he is punctilious.'

The next day, while he was again working on his hedge, John Brent overheard another conversation. Fred. Fenton was again a participant in it.

'Fred, let us go over to the circus lot,' the other boy said. 'The men are putting up the tents for the afternoon performance.'

'No, Joe; I'd rather not,' Fred. said.

'But why?'

'On account of the profanity. One never hears anything good on such occasions, and I would advise you not to go. My mother would not want me to go.'

Did she say you shouldn't?'

'No, Joe.'

'Then let us go. You will not be disobeying her orders.'

'But I will be disobeying her wishes,' insisted Fred. 'No, I will not go.'

'That is another good point in that boy,' thought John Brent. 'A boy who respects his mother's wishes very rarely goes wrong.'

Two months later John Brent advertised for a clerk in his factory, and there were at least a dozen applicants.

'I can simply take your names and residences this morning,' he said. 'I'll make inquiries about you, and notify the one whom I conclude to select.'

Three of the boys gave their names and residences.

'What is your name?' he asked, as he glanced at the fourth boy.

'Fred. Fenton, sir,' was the reply.

John Brent remembered the name and the boy. He looked at him keenly, a pleased smile crossing his face.

'You can stay,' he said. 'I've been suited sooner than I expected to be,' he added, looking at the other boys, and dismissing them with a wave of his hand.

'Why did you take me?' asked Fred. in surprise. 'Why were inquiries not necessary in my case? You do not know me.'

'I know you better than you think I do,' John Brent said, with a significant smile.

'But I offered you no recommendations,' suggested Fred.

'My boy, it wasn't necessary,' replied John Brent. 'I overheard you recommend yourself,' and as he felt disposed to enlighten Fred, he told him about the two conversations he had overheard.

This is a true story.—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

O, fear not in a world like this,
And thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sub 'me a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.

—Longfellow.

'IF.'

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you.
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet, don't look too good, nor talk too wise.

If you can dream — and not make dreams your master,
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
And stoop and build 'em up with worn-out tools.

If you can make one heap of your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: 'Hold on!'

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—what is more—you'll be a man, my son!

RUDYARD KIPLING.

'We must be more, and if we would be more we must more often think of our ideal.'—A. S. Barnett.

WHERE OTHERS HAVE CLIMBED

There are mountain peaks in this world that man has never conquered. Though men have tried to scale these heights—have spent much time and money in their effort to reach the summit of the highest peak —they have invariably returned, disappointed at the failure of their venture.

To climb such a mountain—to undertake such a feat—is, of course, a serious matter. It requires more courage and greater initiative than the average individual possesses, but once let a man succeed in ascending these heights and the matter assumes a different aspect immediately. Before much time will have elapsed others will have followed him, and the conquest of the mountain will have ceased to be a novelty.

We are constituted like this when we undertake the physical feats in life. We feel that the things that others have accomplished we, too, can do. Brodie's success in jumping from Brooklyn Bridge brought many imitators, despite the fact that he could blaze no trail to make the daring feat less dangerous.

It is a pity that we do not possess more of this spirit when it comes to other phases of life. It is to be regretted that we cannot find the same degree of inspiration in the victories that men attain by the use of their mental and moral faculties. If a man's success in performing acts requiring mere physical strength and endurance appeal to us so strongly, why is it that their achievements in other directions do not impress us in the same way.

Scarcely a day passes that the papers do not contain references to men who have won great victories by their own personal efforts. Not all of these are historic instances by any means. Many of the world's great men are no more than forty years of age. They began their work of climbing while you stood looking on, and you are still looking on while other men—the great minds of the world to-morrow—are even now getting under way. It seems as if there are people who are utterly incapable of applying this lesson. Though experience tries hard to beat the truth into them that it is the man and not the job that counts, they persist in plugging along in the same old rut, excusing their failures with the complaint that they never have had a chance.

It is true that they never have had a chance. It is just as true that they never will have a chance unless they turn a new leaf in the book of life. Men make chances—not chances men. What others have done, you can do, but you can't do it by sitting in an easy chair—or nodding over your job—waiting for Chance to seize you by the collar and drag you to the top of a mountain that other men have been willing to climb.— The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Puzzles

FLOWERS ENIGMATICALLY EXPRESSED.

1. What flower is a time of the day or night?
2. What flower is a fop and an animal?
3. What flower suggests an assemblage?
4. What flower is an animal and a mistake?
5. What flower is a part of the twenty-four hours, and to screen?
6. What flower is a bird and incitement?
7. What flower is a native of a British possession, and a tube?
8. What flower is an animal and relations?

BEHEADED BIRDS.

1.—What bird beheaded is a very old vessel?
2.—What one beheaded is what all the world likes?
3.—What one beheaded is to be ill?
4.—What one is a measure when beheaded?
5.—What one is a covering for the head?
6.—What bird beheaded is pale?
7.—What one is to roll in the mire.

A DIAMOND.

1.—A consonant.
2.—An inclosure for animals.
3.—Serious.
4.—A prophetess mentioned in the Bible.
5.—Cultivated fields.
6.—A soft substance.
7.—A consonant.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

BEHEADINGS.

Hare, mare, fare, pare, rare, tare, care, dare.

ENIGMA.

1. (President) Taft. 2. (Lord) Rosebery. 3. (General) Booth. 4. (Joseph) Chamberlain. 5. (Jack) London. 6. (Earl) Grey. 7. (Lord) Roberts.

FAMOUS BATTLES.

1. Hastings. 2. Sedan. 3. Waterloo. 4. Bull Run. 5. Plains of Abraham. 6. Alma. 7. Bunker Hill.

Answers to the puzzles of March 26 have been received from S. Alberta Richardson, Riverside, N. B. There was one error in Additions.

E. A. Edmister, Cookstown, sent in the correct answers to the puzzles of March 30, but they were received too late for acknowledgment.

Newman T. Hunter's answers for that date, which were correct, were not acknowledged for the same reason. Good Friday being a holiday we could publish only the names of those whose answers arrived early.

Keith Christie's answers for March 30 have also been received; there was a little mix-up in the Step puzzle but the two others were correct.

The answers to the puzzles of last week have been received from Newman T. Hunter. Beheadings were correct; and the failures in the Enigma were what one might call 'good failures.' there were only two wrong in the Battles.

Some errors were also noted in Jean Cartier's set of answers.

THE ABUSED BEAVER.

He Finds a Warm Defender in a British Columbia Rancher.

'There has been a lot of garbled stuff written in regard to the poor humble beaver,' says a correspondent of 'Fur News.' 'He is the most abused animal of any in existence in British Columbia to-day.

'He shuts up water in creeks, overflows meadows, eats of apple trees if you get them too close to his wanderings; and, in fact, to hear the complaints about him, you folks on the outside would think he should be exterminated. But not so; he is man's best friend in regard to the water question.

'Now I am an admirer of the beaver; he has not a lazy hair on his body. He works unceasingly to shut up what you have torn out; not only for his part, but for the rancer that wants the water. As fast as you can open their dams every morning all the summer through, they will close them again at night. But put in a good dam and flume box with gate, and your trouble is over in a great measure.

'They will once in a while shut up the box, but not often. Hang up a piece of bright tin on a spring pole so the tin will swash in the water, and you will not be bothered much at the box. Now, if the ranchers left all these cuts open, which they all do, your water would all run off in the winter's thaw. So that is where the beaver comes to their relief. He shuts them up himself. And then he gets blamed for doing it.

'A beaver is awful shy when he first sees man. He certainly puts out for a hole in the bank. But you show up evenings for about a week or ten days and just walk around and pile a few sticks across their path where they are hauling down cottonwood or willows to the lake or pond and they will come and smell of the stick and get the scent of your hands and your tracks.

'Then they will quit that place and go make another. Well, you do the same at that place, and so on for two or three nights, and they will get your scent so that they know it means no harm to them. They will pull all your sticks out of the road and keep right on at work. Now their fear of man is all past; they take no more notice of your being around than they would of a horse or cow.

'The beaver is one of the easiest of the larger animals to domesticate. He is fond of most any kind of roots, but of all the wild roots, he likes the big pond lily root that grows to enormous size. Some roots are ten to fifteen feet long, three to four inches in diameter. They criss cross and grow together till they are a regular mat. Then what he likes next is the white carrot, also the red. They are poor eaters out of a dish; they want to sit up and brace themselves on that muscular tail and take the food in their forepaws, or their little hands.'

AROUSED BY DOGS.

An express train carrying two hundred passengers was saved from being wrecked near Gate City, Washington, recently, by the instinct of two dogs and the quick action of two women. Hearing the noise made by an enormous log which had been dislodged by rain and rolled down across the rails, the dogs hastened to the spot and, seemingly realizing the impending danger, set up a furious barking. Hurrying to the scene, one of the women succeeded by heroic efforts in flagging the fast express train with the red jacket which she wore.

Had the train been derailed it would undoubtedly have plunged into the Chehalis river, one hundred feet below.—'Our Dumb Animals.'

To do all the good you can in the world, and make as little noise about it as possible.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

'PRESBYTERIAN INFALLIBILITY.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his letter on 'The Polity of the Presbyterian Church' published in the 'Witness of March 30, the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell insists that, at their ordination, the Canadian Presbyterian ministers and elders declare their belief that 'The Presbyterian Church is the true Church of Christ, as founded on and agreeable to the Word of God.' (It should be carefully noted, at the very outset, that this declaration represents Dr. Campbell's own opinion of the meaning of that vow. As will be shown below, the vow itself is very far indeed from making so large a claim.) But Dr. Campbell goes much farther, and asserts that 'if it (that is, the Presbyterian Church) be the true Church of Christ, it is not susceptible of change!'

Now, we Presbyterians accept the Holy Scriptures as 'the only infallible rule of faith and practice'; but, in this amazing statement from St. Gabriel's Manse, there are substituted for the Holy Scriptures, not only the opinions of a certain not very large school of Presbyterian scholars as to the exact form of church government set forth in the New Testament, but even our detailed elaborations of the Apostolic form and methods.

In a word, while Dr. Campbell would stoutly combat the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, he apparently believes in Presbyterian Infallibility!

Has not this good father in our Presbyterian Israel unconsciously read into the ordination vow a far stiffer idea than was held even by the Westminster Assembly of Divines when, 265 years ago, they drew up their 'Form of government' for the church? If those wise scholars had held any such jure divino theory of the Presbyterian polity, they would have framed the ordination vow on this point somewhat as follows: 'Do you believe that a church governed by sessions, presbyteries, synods, and a general assembly to be THE CHURCH SET FORTH IN THE HOLY SCRIPTURES?' (The phrase I have printed in capitals are the very words used by Dr. Campbell as describing what, to his mind, is claimed by the modern Presbyterian Church.)

Since I was a student in Princeton Theological Seminary, 35 years ago, I have had no occasion to examine the original edition of the 'Directory for Church Government and Ordination of Ministers,' as published in 1647 by the Westminster Assembly; but I am quite sure that those great men did not hold any such exclusive theory as the one announced by Dr. Campbell. But whatever the Westminster Divines privately thought on the subject of church polity, and whatever they officially taught, the following question, now put to the candidates for the ministry and eldership, contains all that the Canadian Presbyterian Church claims on this subject:

'Do you believe the government of this church by sessions, presbyteries, synods, and a general assembly to be founded on and agreeable to the Word of God?'

What is the plain meaning of that carefully chosen and discriminating phrase, 'founded on and agreeable to the Word of God?' And to what does a sincere affirmative answer thereto commit the newly ordained minister or elder? It simply means that he believes that, in regard to its polity, his church is organized along Scriptural lines, that is, that it is in accordance with the spirit of the Scriptures, and violates no Scriptural principle; in a word, that he believes that, in its form of government, it is a true church of Christ.

In that last phrase, it should be noted that I use the modest indefinite article, and speak of 'A true church of Christ.' But our Reverend Father Campbell, exalting his natural preference for our Presbyterian usages into a principle, unconsciously drops out that 'a,' and naively slips in the tiny but arrogant definite article, 'the,' and asserts that the office-bearers of our church in Canada, if they sincerely hold to their ordination vow, claim that the Presbyterian churches of the world are 'The true church of Christ.'

In this connection it may be of interest to the readers of the 'Witness' to call attention to the corresponding question put to candidates for ordination as ministers, elders and deacons in the American Presbyterian Church. It is as follows: 'Do you approve of the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church in these United States?' Though this is broader in form than the vow exacted in the Canadian Presbyterian Church, yet I venture the assertion that it is not one whit broader in fact; it simply puts into shorter, simpler and more unmistakable form just what the Canadian vow really means, and all that it can fairly be made to mean.

But even could it be proved that the ordination vow on the subject of polity now used in the Canadian Presbyterian Church, and the theory laid down by the Westminster Assembly, bore out Dr. Campbell's position as to the meaning of that vow, we would reply, that, although the Westminster Divines were very wise men, wisdom did not die with them; and we would assert the right of the modern Presbyterian Church to change and to take a broader position.

No church in modern Christendom can prove, to the satisfaction of a jury of enlightened and thoroughly impartial scholars, that its present form of government is an exact reproduction of the organization of the Apostolic Church, or even of the church of the sub-Apostolic epoch.

About thirty years ago the Christian world was thrilled by the discovery of a long lost document entitled, 'The Didache (or Teaching) of the Apostles' in which was mirrored the government, discipline and usages of the church of about 120 A.D. Immediately the ecclesiastical lawyers, the 'High Churchmen,' in every communion (whether Roman, Anglican, Presbyterian or Congregational—which are the four great types of church polity) turned eagerly to the Didache, in the hope of finding proofs for their own pet theories of church government. They were all bitterly disappointed; for all competent scholars are agreed that not a single church in modern Christendom is organized in the same way as the church described in the Didache. That document, to say nothing of the New Testament itself, knocks all jure divino theories of church polity (whether Roman, Anglican, Presbyterian, or Congregational) into atoms.

Any one, for example, who attempts to quote a 'Thus saith the Scriptures' for every part of the elaborate machinery of our modern Presbyterian church (with its parochial Sessions, its neighborhood Presbyterians, its provincial Synods, and its national General Assemblies—each lower court being subordinate to the judicatory above it)—will fail utterly in making out his case.

Furthermore: Can any ecclesiastical lawyer of this jure divino school show a clear scriptural warrant for our modern, hard and fast distinction between the Ruling Elders (who are selected by the people, to co-operate with the pastor in the government of the spiritual affairs of the congregation) and the Teaching Elders or Presbyters (who do the preaching and who, according to Pyesbyterian usages and law, are the only men authorized to administer the sacraments)?

One influential school of Presbyterian scholars hold that our modern Ruling Elders (that is, Presbyters who rule, but do not preach nor administer the sacraments) have nothing exactly corresponding to them in the New Testament. Another school hold that in the New Testament there is only one kind of Elder or Presbyter, and that therefore the so-called Ruling Elder is just as much authorized as the Teaching Elder, or minister, to administer the sacraments.

Every biblical scholar knows that the system of representatives chosen by the people to take some oversight of a congregation in spiritual matters is older than Christianity, and goes back to the days of Moses. The New Testament gives an account of the appointment of deacons, for the diaconate was a new order. But there is no record in the New Testament of the institution of the Eldership in the Christian church, though the Apostolic history is full of records of its existence. That system of representatives of the people was carried over from Judaism, as a matter of course. Apparently, it was an integral feature in the organization of those Christian Synagogues which were formed within the Jewish church, after Pentecost, during that transition period when the infant Church of Christ was not conscious of making any violent break with the church of the Old Testament. In the broad sense of the word, 'Presbyterianism,' that is, any system of church policy where representatives of the people share in the government of a congregation, is older than the Christian Church itself.

Neither the New Testament, nor the earliest chapters in 'Church History,' tell us surely whether all of those elders or presbyters who were to be ordained 'in every city' (Titus 1-5) were given the authority in the Apostolic times to administer the sacraments. But the church, in the exercise of a sanctified common-sense and guided by its practical experience, must very early have laid down the rule that those who were to act as pastors and public teachers, and administer the sacraments, were to be specially trained for that work, and be ready to devote all their time to it—men whose inner 'call' to that work had to be confirmed by some call of the people, and by the judgment of their fellow-presbyters, and who were then solemnly set apart and ordained for such a work.

To give to the teaching elders, or so-called ministers or clergy, the sole right of administering the sacraments, and to deny that right to the ruling elder, and then to make the authority to administer the sacraments depend, not upon the laws which the Church has the right 'inherent in every such association of men to lay down for its own governance, but upon the different form of words and of ceremony used in the case of the ordination of ministers, as distinguished from elders, is to give to the act of ordination, in the case of the clergyman, a species of sacramental magic, suggestive of spiritual vaccination, which to every true Protestant is so grossly materialistic as to be repugnant not only to reason, but to the whole spirit of the New Testament. To hold such a view would be a turning again 'to the weak and beggarly elements' of the obsolete Levitical system from the bondage of which Christ has made us free (Galatians, iv., 8.)

All such details as the distinction drawn between the duties and powers of the elders of the people and those presbyters who are to preach and administer the sacraments have been left to the Church itself to evolve, according to the dictates of common sense, the lessons of experience, and the needs of the world, which may vary from age to age; and if the Church can evolve such details, she may also change them.

It is true that the distinction made by the Presbyterian Church between the ruling elder and the teaching elder, or, to use our modern terms, between the 'elders' and the ministers, is justified by our stiffer ecclesiastics by appealing to that passage in 1st Tim. v., 17: 'Let the elders that rule well be counted worthy of double honor, especially those who labor in the word and doctrine.'

But to take a feature of our modern Presbyterian polity that is so evidently based upon common sense and practical experience, and to make it depend upon a single passage of Scripture is to stand our broad and solid Presbyterian pyramid upon its apex.

If we are asked to justify the Presbyterian usage or law which denies to the ordained elders of the people the authority to administer the sacraments, we can prove our case up to the hilt if we depend upon a 'Thus says common sense and practical experience.' But this one instance alone, namely, the difficulty of finding an undisputed 'Thus saith the Scriptures' for the hard and fast line drawn by our modern Presbyterian Church between the authority of the two kinds of elders or presbyters, is enough to show that it is impossible to hold with Dr. Campbell that our Presbyterian polity is the unchangeable form of the Church of Christ as set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

Is it not the fact that the New Testament does not reveal any complete, stereotyped form of church government? Does not such an idea and method belong to Jewish legalism rather than to the more spiritual ideas and methods of the New Testament dispensation?

The Jews were God's 'A B C class' in the great school of religion. Hence, every detail of the Old Testament Church—its ceremonies, its officers and even their vestments—were worked out and laid down for exact imitation: 'As Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the Tabernacle: for, see, saith He, that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the Mount.' (Heb. viii., 5).

But it was not so in the New Testament Church. Now' hath our Great High Priest,' the mediator of a better Covenant,' obtained for us 'a more excellent ministry.' (Heb. viii., 6.) We of the larger New Testament times have graduated from the infant class of legalism and ecclesiasticism, of detailed forms and an unchangeable church government. The Divine Master, both directly and through His apostles, has shown us 'a more excellent way.'

Christ and His apostles seemed to have laid down only two general principles as to the form of government for His Church, leaving the detail to be worked out, according to the varying exigencies of Church life and growth, which may differ from age to age.

The first principle may be indicated briefly by the phrase, 'The parity, or equality, of ministers—as opposed to a prelatical hierarchy, at the top of which is a special order of men who are the sole depositories of a mysterious sacramental grace, without whose ordaining hands no minister of a lower order could administer a valid sacrament.

This parity or equality of ministers is perfectly consistent with the election by such ministers of certain of their own number to whom is delegated certain general duties. Such an election would not mean the creation of a separate and higher 'order' of ministers, but simply a special 'office.'

For example, this idea of the parity of ministers is not violated in the least by the system of superintendents or overseers or bishops, that has been worked out by the militant missionary zeal of the great Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist bishops are not a higher order, or even a separate 'order,' of ministers, but are simply ministers who exercise a special 'office.' A Methodist bishop is simply 'primus inter pares'—a leader among equals.

The essential idea of the parity of ministers seems to be clearly set forth in germinal form in the pregnant words recorded in Matthew xx. 24-27. The Master had just rebuked the ambitious scheme of 'the mother of Zebedee's children,' who coveted for her sons James and John the position of the two chief archbishops in the new Kingdom. The record closes with these words: 'And when the ten heard it, they were moved with indignation against the two brethren. But Jesus called them unto him and said, Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever shall be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.'

And save for this special leadership exercised by the Apostles themselves, who to a pre-eminent degree had the gift of the Holy Spirit for the guidance of the infant church, the essential parity or equality of ministers seems plainly indicated throughout the entire New Testament history. For example, in the decree issued by the Council of Jerusalem in the 15th chapter of Acts, the Presbyters stood on the same level with the Apostles themselves. James made the motion or resolution, but that resolution was submitted to the vote of the whole Council. Moreover, the Council included, not only the Apostles and Elders, but 'the whole church' in Jerusalem, and the letter that was sent out to the Gentile churches was issued in the name of 'the Apostles and Elders and brethren' (Acts xv., 22, 23).

The second general principle which seems to have been laid down, or at least which seems to have been followed if not formally enunciated, in the New Testament has already been mentioned, and that was the people's right to share in the government of the church through their chosen representatives. Whether those representatives are called Ruling Elders, as in the Presbyterian Church, or Deacons, or a 'Prudential Committee,' as in the Baptist and Congregational Church, or Class Leaders, as in the Methodist Church, is of no consequence.

Any form of church government that adheres to these principles is 'founded on and agreeable to the Word of God.' The details are left to the sanctified common-sense of Christ's people to evolve, yes and to change, according to the ever-changing needs of the church and of the world. The times change and the world moves, and the men who are represented by the scholarly incumbent of St. Gabriel's Manse will have to change with them, or else be left behind in the progress of Christ's Universal Church toward a closer and more visible unity.

AN AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Montreal, Easter, 1912.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Rev. Dr. Campbell, in his reply to my former letter, says: 'Neither it (the Presbyterian Church) nor any church claiming to be the church set forth in the Holy Scripture, could logically contemplate a change in its standards, or in its constitution make provision for such change.' Of course not, if at the time of its foundation those who settled its polity firmly believed that it was perfection itself. Doubtless they thought it was. Those were days of cocksureness anyway. Beliefs, whether good or bad, right or wrong, were held with a tenacity unknown to our own time. Once a man accepted a belief, no matter how blindly, the correct attitude to take was to entertain no doubts regarding it, and to defend it at all hazards. Every denomination thought every other denomination wrong, utterly wrong, as regards the points of difference, and, moreover, they thought they were doing God's service when they persecuted and even put to the death those who were not of their own faith. That was two or three centuries ago. If Dr. Campbell had only lived then he would have had it all his own way. Had he lived in the days of Luther, the Roman Catholic Church would probably have had in him one of its stoutest defenders. I believe that he would have been found fighting to the last ditch for the established order of things and arguing for it with all the subtlity of a Jesuit. But those days are past, thank Heaven. Dr. Campbell and I live in an age of greater knowledge. New light has been thrown on the Bible in the interval. God has revealed himself in many other ways. The minor doctrines and dogmas which formed the barriers between the various denominations are not now so easily defended. Little can be taken as absolutely proven. On a few main points—points which after all are the only essential ones—is there more or less general agreement. People are impatient with everything which is not direct, necessary, practical. Religion is looked upon as a life, not a statement of beliefs, and a man is judged as the great God judges him, not by what he professes, not by the church he belongs to, but by what he does. And has the cause of truth suffered by the change? Surely not. It has rather gained. Errors have been brushed aside, unimportant trifles, which used to be the cause of many bitter polemical contests, have been buried out of sight, the emphasis is now laid on the big things, not on the little, and God is a loving Father, not an offended tyrant, thirsting for satisfaction and demanding the full pound of flesh for every offence:

'A wornout dogma died; around its bed
Its votaries wept as if all truth were dead;
But heaven-born truth is an immortal thing,
Hark, how its lieges give it welcoming!'

Of course, when these old denominations were established there could be no hint of the possibility of change. The last word in the realm of truth they thought had been spoken when they set down their creed. But was it? With Dr. Campbell's knowledge of the wonders and beauties of the plant world, for instance, is he prepared to assent to that statement in the Shorter Catechism, 'the word of God, which is contained in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?' Do we get no direction, no knowledge, of the Creator from his works at all? How much better and how much wiser too, would it be to face the simple facts, and as a Church to govern ourselves accordingly! The standards of the Presbyterian Church adopted two centuries and a half ago were perhaps as near the truth as any then in existence, and doubtless those who adopted them meant them to stand for all time, but they can't all endure, any more than can the inhuman practices of the Middle Ages, for—

'New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth.'

To assume that we in this age are to be bound by the standards made by a body of men who lived under very different conditions as regards their opportunities for knowledge, both secular and religious, is an insult to our freedom and to our intelligence.

Dr. Campbell goes on to say that if the Presbyterian Church be the true church it is not susceptible of change. Certainly not, if it be the true church. But is it? Dr. Campbell himself admits that 'God only knows which of all those claiming that distinction is right.' If God only knows how can he or I be sure? Who is to settle the question? We may say that so far as we know, it is, but that does not make it so. Better (is it not?) to be honest, and say that, according to our thinking, it embraces a large measure of the truth (if you will, a larger measure than any other church). But when one has said that, he has said all that can be said. Dr. Campbell asserted that in accepting office in the Presbyterian Church I declared, that to my mind it was the true Church of Christ. I most certainly declared no such thing. What I was asked was this: 'Do you believe the Westminster Confession of Faith, as adopted by this church in the Presbyterian basis of union, to be founded on and agreeable to the Word of God?' I replied in the affirmative. Does that mean that I declared the Presbyterian Church to be the true church of Christ? It is founded on the word of God (meaning of course the Bible) undoubtedly; it is also agreeable to the word of God, for every article can be supported by numerous text proofs. I could make this same declaration about the creed of any Christian Church, for they are all founded on the Bible and in a measure agreeable to it. Why anything can be proven from the Bible, if you want to take it to pieces. Even the devil can use its pages to support the unorganized denomination which he created, and controls.

'In religion
What damned error but some sober brow
Will bless it and approve it with a text,
Hiding the grossness with fair ornament.'

No, that does not make me pronounce in favor of the Presbyterian Church as the true Church of Christ. Not by any means. It may be inferred from my answer that I believed the Presbyterian Church to be superior to any other, but that is as far as one can go. If I had said that it was founded on the word of God, and in perfect agreement therewith, then I might well be accused of declaring it to be the true church, but not necessarily the true Church of Christ, for Christ established no church. What the world wants is not so much a church of Christ as a church of Christians—a church founded on the principles which he proclaimed and imbued with his spirit. Let us get back to foundation truths, and form a church on the four Gospels, not on the letters of Paul and the Old Testament, as the Presbyterian Church largely is. It might indeed well be called the Church of St. Paul. To show that this is so in a rough and ready way it may only be necessary to state that out of the 345 proof texts in the Shorter Catechism not more than forty-three are taken from the Gospels. The whole Bible is of value, but no one pretends that the several parts of it are equally precious. The heart of the book as everybody knows is the gospel story, which tells of the Great Exemplar for man and Church. Pauline theology should not for a moment be compared with the teaching of him who spake as never man spake, except in so far as it is in perfect harmony with the truth which he proclaimed.

According to Dr. Campbell's way of looking at things, no church can change its standards: 'It is a logical impossibility that a church can change and yet remain the same,' he says; but it may still be the same church, surely. I am not what I was, physically, mentally, or morally forty years ago, but I am the same individual. I have changed, changed very considerably. I have grown every way, but it is the same I. And according to the teaching of the Church which Dr. Campbell so energetically and doggedly upholds this separate entity will be continued in another world, after death, but as a glorified body, surely changed almost beyond recognition. If this be true of individuals it is just as true of groups of individuals in an organization. They can change their form; they may alter their constitution; they may indeed change their attitude with regard to every article in their creed, and yet remain the same society. There is nothing under heaven which can prevent a free body of men in a corporate union from legislating as they please with regard to their doctrines or anything else within their province, and still preserve their identity. They may even legislate themselves out of existence. Any organization of men called by the name of a church can do the same thing. But according to Dr. Campbell's idea no church can change; no church ought to change because it is composed of men and women who, in a general way at least, expressed a belief in its practices and teachings. If, as a result of greater knowledge a member finds that he cannot defend the creed which he once openly, or by implication, professed, Dr. Campbell gives him only one recourse—get out; let him join another church, the creed of which may suit him better; start a new church, or remain out in the cold altogether among the great army of the unattached, the numbers of which body are being constantly augmented by that party in every church which is made up of men of the Dr. Campbell type. But my dear sir, is there no other way? What did Martin Luther do? Did he cut himself utterly adrift from the Roman Catholic Church, at the very outset, or did he not rather try to have the objectionable doctrines of the church with which he could not agree, changed, whilst still remaining under her banner? Surely he did not leave until he was compelled to? What did John Wesley do, when he did not see eye to eye on certain points with his Anglican brethren? Did he leave the communion? No, not until he saw that it was impossible to effect a change in the desired direction. And how did the greatest reformer of all act when he disagreed with the teachings of the Church into which he was born, and of which by the due performance of the proper rites he became a member? Did he leave the Church, form a new sect and then attempt to work his reforms from the outside? By no means. He followed a far wiser course—remained within the fold, where he would do more effective work, and carried on his campaign, even in the synagogue, when he could, and in the temple court, where he could not be denied. He has set the example for all true reformers since. So those, who, like myself, think there is need of a revised creed for the Presbyterian Church wisely remain where we are, hoping that in due time our desire may be realized (that is if the union proposals fail) and the Church established on a firmer (because a truer) foundation than ever, attracting to her pulpits and to her membership open and able and honest men. As things are now, those who enter her ministry must either be sadly lacking in intellect or they are hypocrites. Who can answer the question which is supposed to be asked of each one for ordination? 'Do you believe the Scriptures to be the word of God?' in the affirmative and escape either horn of the dilemma? There is a great dearth of men for the ministry, especially of men of ability, men of the kind so greatly needed, in this day of wide knowledge and common sense. For this there is more than one reason, but perhaps the principal one is that the right kind of men will not subscribe to the Westminster Confession of Faith as a perfect document, nor answer without mental reservation (which is wrong), as required, questions which the officiating clergyman himself too often knows should not be answered in the affirmative, like the one quoted above.

And now, let me conclude with some historical references to show that even the Presbyterian Church is not the unchangeable thing which Dr. Campbell thinks it should be:

In 1879, the majority of the U. P. Church of Scotland, dissatisfied with certain statements of doctrine, as set down in the Confession, passed the famous Declaratory Act, in the preamble of which these words appear: 'Whereas, the subordinate standards of this church—being of human composition, are necessarily imperfect, and the Church has already allowed exception to be taken to their teaching, or supposed teaching, on one important subject, and whereas there are other subjects to which it has been found desirable to set forth more fully and clearly it has been found desirable to set forth more fully and clearly the view which the Synod takes of the teachings of Holy Scripture, etc.' The document then goes on to declare (among other things) a clear and strong statement of an unlimited atonement, a doctrine which cannot possibly find standing place in or alongside of, the limited atonement as mathematically worked out in the Confession.

In 1892 the majority of the Free Church of Scotland, instead of leaving their church, passed a similar Declaratory Statement.

Later on, majorities in the English Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Church of the United States (North) and the Australian Presbyterian churches all modified and changed more or less the Confession of Faith. If Dr. Campbell is right, they should have left the Church rather than lay unholy hands on this sacred document. But we can come nearer home for an illustration, and fortunately in this case I shall have the extreme satisfaction of being able to produce Dr. Campbell himself as a witness in the case against himself. The Confession of Faith declares that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is unscriptural, and is therefore a ban to Church membership. Now, in 1880 (I think it was), at any rate shortly after the union of the Presbyterian churches in Canada, the General Assembly, by a majority vote, abolished this restriction. Dr. Campbell, I believe, was a member of that assembly and probably voted with the majority. If he did, he was false to the standards and should have left the Church rather than approve of a change; if he did not, he and his supporters should have withdrawn (to be consistent with his contention), to continue the church as it was; or should have invoked the law (as he threatens to do if union is accomplished) to compel the majority to withdraw. He did neither, but has worked along with them and their successors quite harmoniously ever since. He bowed to the will of the majority as every man Jack of us must, whether we like it or not.

J. A. NICHOLSON.

Westmount, April 6, 1912.

Note.—Dr. Campbell may as well accept the union, seeing that all the standards and traditions of his church have not saved him from being in full communion and in official fraternity with a brother presbyter holding views far more different from his own, and from those standards than could be found in the utterances of either of the other negotiating bodies.

THE UNCHANGEABLE CHURCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A somewhat interesting discussion has been carried on in your columns of late between Dr. Robert Campbell and Mr. J. A. Nicholson. With that discussion itself I would not interfere, but in a recent issue of the 'Witness' Dr. Campbell lays down some principles concerning the Church which, to me at least, seem new, and also to be at variance with history as I understand it.

After enunciating the position that Presbyterians must consider their own church to be the true church, he goes on to say: 'If it be the true church of Christ it is not susceptible of change; and neither it nor any church claiming to be the church set forth in Holy Scriptures, could logically contemplate a change in its standards, or in its institution make provision for such change.'

Was there a Presbyterian Church in Scotland before the time of the Westminster Assembly? If so, did it not at that time set aside its doctrinal statements and adopt a new one—the Westminster Confession? If the Church of that day could set aside its standards and adopt others, why cannot the Church to-day do the same if it sees fit?

Secondly, since the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Church in Canada cannot be changed, the inference is that they must be held as perfect. What I wish to know is, when did they attain to this perfection and unchangeableness? It was not when the Westminster standards were drawn up, for when these were adopted by the Presbyterian Church in Canada in the Basis of Union, a declaratory clause was added, saying that one section was not to be understood to mean what it appeared to mean, and what the Westminster divines very evidently intended it to mean. But even then perfection was not attained, for in the year 1889 a dispensatory clause was adopted declaring that people were no longer required to believe another very positive statement of the Westminster Confession. Each of these clauses amounts to a change and show that the standards were not considered unchangeable up to that time.

Moreover, as each of these clauses differentiates the Presbyterian Church in Canada from all others which have not adopted them, it would obviously follow that the Church in Canada being the true Church, all others must be false, or less true. From which it appears that the true Church of God exists only in Canada, and only there since the year 1889.

A. H. FOSTER.

Maitland, N.S., April 8, 1912.

Sir,—The deliverance which the Union Committee of the Presbyterian church has reached to recommend to the General Assembly in regard to the organic amalgamation of the three negotiating bodies, is likely to take the savour out of further discussion of points relating thereto, at least so far as Presbyterians are concerned. But perhaps I may be allowed to write a few concluding sentences in defence of positions I have taken in the course of my remarks upon the movement. Some seem to have been startled by the view I have set forth, that any church claiming to be the church of Jesus Christ, could not in the nature of things contemplate a change in its system or make provision for a change in its constitution. Surely that is a self evident proposition. The New Testament is unchangeable, and so must the church that is defined therein be unchangeable. Now, people of every church, I presume, claim that theirs is the true church of Jesus Christ. At all events, Presbyterians do. The Westminster Assembly had the task set them by the English Parliament, to gather from the Holy Scriptures what was taught in them on matters of belief and conduct, and the subordinate standards of the Presbyterian church were the result.

The right of the divines and Parliamentarians who composed that body to formulate a system of doctrine, discipline, and worship for the generations following has been challenged. And properly enough challenged. Every individual man to-day, according to Protestantism, and every body of men uniting to form a church, have the same right as the Westminster Assembly had, to go to the Bible and gather from it what it teaches. But the right to do so and special qualifications for doing it adequately do not necessarily go together. The product of the four years' earnest deliberations of the devout and learned men constituting that assembly speaks for itself, and has spoken for itself during the 265 years which have elapsed since they concluded their labors. It was accepted by the Scottish people because it was in substantial harmony with the system which had been adopted at the time of the Reformation in their country. The framers of the confession were the outstanding men of the several English counties contemporaries of John Milton, in the age succeeding Shakespeare, who knew how to wield the English language, so that there is not an obsolete phrase or word in the documents which issued from them. There is no verbiage in their statements, but every sentence is clear cut and terse. The members of Assembly were profound students of God's word. They did not set themselves to pick flaws in it, but to fathom its meaning. This they were highly qualified to do, not only as men of learning, as the discussions they carried on show, but specially as godly men, according to our Lord's Canon: 'If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know the doctrine.' It may be questioned whether in any age since an equally qualified body of men could be collected in England to undertake the work to which they were called. This is the answer to the challenge; if there is a true content within the lids of the Bible, the Westminster Assembly were likelier in four years to arrive at it than any single divine of to-day, or any number of divines that could be collected either in Great Britain or Canada. The fact of their work continuing to be respected and accepted by so large a section of the Christian church up till to-day, and it not the least learned or thoughtful section of the Christian world, is the best testimony to the success which the Westminster Assembly achieved.

The trouble with your correspondents who have criticised my positions is that they have not thought closely enough on the subject, but have been confounding in their minds the Presbyterian church with the individuals who compose it at any given time. The church, according to our theory, does not consist of such and such individuals, irrespective of their creed, but of the persons holding the views by which the Presbyterian church is distinguished from other communions. The individuals may change but the Presbyterian principles remain.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

The St. Gabriel Manse,
Montreal, April 8th, 1912.

WANTED, A NEW RELIGION

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Alcovne,' in last week's 'Witness,' after making a number of more or less serious charges against the conduct and teachings of 'The Churches,' concludes as follows:

'And now for the remedy of the conditions. Some would say, "Stop all this new teaching and adhere to the old." This method has been tried more than once, but it has never succeeded, as truth will always conquer. This seems to me to be just what the church is trying to do, and the result is that a new philosophy is in the process of being evolved. The movement is already strong in evidence as those who have kept up to the times are well aware. The Bible says, "No one puts a new patch on to an old garment, or new wine into old bottles." The new will not harmonize with the old, so will have to grow by itself, and eventually supersede our present religious system and form a new religion.'

The formation of a new religion is not a new idea by any means, but is more than three thousand years old. When Moses had pretty thoroughly established the worship of Jehovah as the national religion of the people of Israel, he solemnly warned them of the disastrous results which would be sure to follow the introduction of new religions, and so left the people with Joshua, who was to lead them into full possession of the promised land. Joshua, having subdued the seven nations of Canaan, assembled the people of Israel shortly before his death, and got them to enter into a solemn covenant that they would not leave the worship of Jehovah, and we are told that the people served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that outlived Joshua. . . . 'Also all that generation were gathered unto their fathers, and there arose another generation after them which knew not the Lord, nor yet the works which he had done for Israel. And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord and served Baalim, etc.' This change in religion brought serious trouble to the people, who were compelled by the force of circumstances to repent and return to the Lord. But the worship of Jehovah seemed as distasteful to the young people in Israel over three thousand years ago, as it seems to be with a majority of the young people in our day, consequently innovations involving troublous times continued to recur for a period of nearly eight hundred years until the Babylonish captivity put an effectual check to all further desire for a 'new religion.' But as is the case in too many of the churches of the present day, while the outward forms of the good old religion were maintained, the religious spirit was metamorphized to such an extent that the Saviour compares its professors to 'whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness.' 'Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous ,but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.' If the disastrous results which followed the adoption of a new religion by the ancient Israelites, were not sufficient warning against similar conduct in our time, it might be well to hear what the Apostle Paul has to say about new religions. In Gal. 1:8, we read 'But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed.' In Jer. vi. 16, we read, 'Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye

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The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

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shall find rest for your souls.' If 'Alcoyne' and the other restless wanderers after rest in a new religion, were to cease their search after new religions and take good heed to the word of the Lord to Jeremiah, they might find it to be good for their souls and bodies.

I would specially recommend this advice to the Methodist churches who are forsaking the good old teachings and discipline adopted by John Wesley and are adopting questionable dramatic performances in the form of burlesque criminal trials as a means for attracting young people to the Epworth League meetings. Such farcical proceedings may make the walls of the church ring with laughter, but its effect on the spiritual life of the young people is not wholesome, as it tends to promote levity and falsehood.

DAVID CURRIE.

RESURRECTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of Feb. 17 there appeared a letter from Mr. Frank Holman, in which he questioned the teaching of Dr. Johnston with regard to the necessity of faith in the resurrection of Jesus in order to salvation. The question of Christ's resurrection is so vital, and of such universal moment, to the human family, that I desire a little space in the 'Witness,' in order to give a few Scripture quotations, which show the importance in relation to individual salvation, and to true Christianity. And in doing so I trust Mr. Holman will take it kindly, and weigh the matter most carefully.

Mr. Holman says: 'I can conceive that it is at least possible that the resurrection did not occur at all. Am I then to pin my allegiance to Jesus, to base my conduct upon an event which may never have happened? Is one to be deemed reprobate if moral experience should lead one to question the reality of that miracle! A sufficient answer to Mr. Holman's strange statements will be found in the Scriptures I am going to quote. In I. Corinthians, xv., 3, 4, Paul writes: 'For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures: And that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures. And that he was seen of Cephas, then of the twelve. After that, he was seen of above five hundred brethren at once. After that, he was seen of James, then of all the apostles. And last of all he was seen of me also.' Paul brings forward all the undisputable array of evidence, as a sufficient despoliation of the false Sadducean doctrine of, 'No resurrection,' which had made its appearance in the church at Corinth.

Again in verses 14-17, he says: 'And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. And if Christ be not raised, your faith is vain, ye are yet in your sins.' This shows us the solemnity of the issue involved. The forgiveness of sins as we see depends upon the resurrection of Jesus. Christianity absolutely depends upon the two-fold work in atonement.

In Acts xiii., Paul says: 'They took him down from the tree and laid him in a sepulchre. But God raised him from the dead.' Apart from the death and resurrection of Jesus there could have been no gospel of God's grace for mankind. Listen to Peter's testimony in Acts iv.: 'Being filled with the Holy Ghost, said. . . Neither is there salvation in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.'

Again in Acts ii., Peter says: 'And by wicked hands have crucified and slain: Whom God hath raised up, having loosed the pains of death, because it was possible that he should be holden of it.' Peter continuing, says: 'He seeing this before spake of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption. This Jesus hath God raised up, whereof we all are witnesses.'

Turning now to Peter's 1st Epistle, iii., 8: 'For Christ also hath once suffered for sins, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh, but quickened by the Spirit.' Clearly, it is through Christ's vicarious sacrifice that believing sinners can have access to God. John writes: 'Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins.' (1. Jno., iv., 10.)

Paul in Ephesians iv., 10, says: 'He that descended is the same also that ascended up far above all heavens, that he might fill all things.' I. Peter i., 3, says: 'Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again into a living hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.' Here we are reminded of the life-giving fact that on that ever memorable and blessed Easter morning the forlorn hopes of Christ's disciples were quickened into a new and living hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.' Our Lord's words in the last chapter of Luke claim a place amongst these foundation scriptures: 'Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day. And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem. And ye are witnesses of these things.' Here we have four essential parts of salvation for sinful men linked together. They are, as may be seen: repentance and remission of sins, founded upon the sufferings of Christ and his resurrection.

Again with delight we turn to St. Paul, in Rom. iv., 23, 24, 25, t find the sure foundation of salvation for sinners set forth in simple but beautiful terms. He says: 'Now it was not written for his (Abraham's) sake alone, that it was imputed to him. But for us also, to whom it shall be imputed, if we believe on him that raised Jesus our Lord from the dead. Who was delivered up for our trespasses, and was raised again for our justification.' Here the children of God reach their spiritual 'Mount Ararat.' Here, too, they reach the wilderness side of their 'Red Sea.' The true and blessed ground of redemption is herein set forth to the eternal glory of the Father and the Son.

Again in Romans vi., 9, 10, Paul writes: 'Knowing that Christ being raised from the dead, death hath no more dominion over him. For in that he died, he died unto sin once; but in that he liveth, he liveth unto God.' How wonderfully and beautifully the finished work of Christ shines forth in this scripture! Witnessing as it does to the perpetual efficacy of his one offering of Himself.

Again in Romans x., Paul, on the conditions of salvation: 'That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved.' The words of our glorified Redeemer to his servant John, in the Revelation 1-18, claims a place in these quotations. He says: 'I am the first and the last; I am he that liveth and was dead; and, behold I am alive for evermore, amen; and have the keys of death and of Hades.' The Scriptures I have here quoted utter one harmonious voice in emphasizing the fact and the necessity, and the efficacy of Christ's death and resurrection. Christ in atonement is the keynote of the Bible. It is the essential word on mortal tongue. The one word possessing the fullest meaning in human language.

The resurrection of Jesus was God's announcement in the world that the offering up of His Son for sins did make perfect atonement, both Godward and manward, and as the proof of this God raised him from the dead and exalted him to glory at his right hand, as his righteous answer to Jesus for having glorified him in all the work which God hath given him to do for his glory on earth. The resurrection of Jesus has opened the way into the presence of God for us his children. Resurrection is the divine highway into 'new creation' for God's people. In fact, the resurrection and ascension of our Lord Jesus to glory is the pledge, sample and sincerity of the believer's resurrection and glorification together with him; when 'he appears the second time without sin unto salvation.'

Jesus in glory is the forerunner of all God's people, in every age of the world.

For my part I am pleased to say that I am a total stranger to the 'moral experience' that can leave out of account the infinite and eternal value of the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Mr. Editor, I fear that I have already exceeded my limitation; if I have, pardon me. I would like to answer all Mr. Holman's questions, which are all of them important. I have written this letter not so much for Mr. Holman's sake, as for the sake of God's children who may be in need of having their minds stirred up by way of remembrance. I want to close this letter in the words of St. Paul to the Corinthians, in view of the modern developments on every hand that is surely destined to try the faith of God's elect. Paul admonishes: 'Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.'

T. HYNES.

Renfrew, Ont.

Note—Argument as to the importance which the apostles set upon the resurrection of Christ is entirely unnecessary. It pervades all their writings and records. It was necessarily much more insisted on among a people with whom life after death was still a moot point, and whose well-conned Scriptures had only the faintest and often the most gloomy references to further being, than in generations which unquestioningly accept it. When any one, not a blank unbeliever, questions the resurrection it can only be a question what he means by resurrection. He does not doubt that Christ still lives, though he may have some questionings like those dealt with by St. Paul, voiced in the phrase: 'in what body do they come?' We have that writer's word for it that it is not the same body, but something that he speaks of as a spiritual body. That what took place after the death of the Saviour, carried absolute conviction to the first Christians that he was still alive and with them, and that that conviction gave the first church its whole inspiration is simply beyond the region of question.

HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have seen of late in the columns of your correspondence page an occasional flutter of indignation aroused by the thought that at last it seems as if Ireland is to get her long-demanded Home Rule; and I have waited for some one to present to your readers the case for Home Rule—but so far in vain. Therefore I would like to deal with Ulster's opposition to Home Rule, writing from the standpoint of a Protestant and a Liberal.

The 'Ulster bogey' is really the only argument against Home Rule that has weathered for a quarter of a century the disintegrating processes of public opinion. The old argument of 1886 that the Irish were not fit to govern themselves, as having had no experience in self-government, has been buried beneath the Irish Local Government Act of 1898, which was passed by the Salisbury Cabinet. The same is true of the 'land question;' since 1886 it has been settled, and rack rents, the Land League, and boycotting are quite forgotten. Now at last, when this momentous question comes up the third time for settlement, it has to be considered on its merits and not to be relegated to the far-off future. Thus it is that the Tory party and the Tory papers are fixing their attention on Ulster, and in mad hysterics they scream that 'Ulster will fight.' By such cries they hope to persuade the Nonconformists of England, Scotland and Wales that the position of the Protestants of Ulster will become so unbearable under Home Rule that they will fight. Now, undoubtedly these people come of a sturdy stock and the fighting blood is in their veins, but the important question to be settled is whether the position of these Protestants of the North will be as bad as the Tory organizers would make us believe. If the conditions of the reign of Queen Mary in England were to come back, then it is quite possible that there might be trouble; and as a Protestant I would be dead against any proposal for Home Rule if there was the slightest chance of such intolerance. But there is none, and most of the noise consists of Orange bluster and yellow journalism.

IS ULSTER AGAINST HOME RULE?

In the first place, Ulster is not overwhelmingly Unionist—it is almost certain, in fact, that the Unionists are even here in a minority. The population, according to the last census, consists of 690,134 Catholics, 366,171 Episcopalians, 421,566 Presbyterians, 48,490 Methodists, and 52,000 others—that is to say, the Catholics far outnumber the members of any other religious denomination, and are almost equal to all the other denominations combined. Then of these Protestants there are a considerable number of Liberal Home Rulers; in certain parts probably ten percent are such. Thus when we come to consider the representation of Ulster in Parliament we find that it has thirty-three members, and to-day sixteen of these are Home Rulers. In the past the Ulster Tories have sent as many as eighteen members (one more than now) and as few as thirteen. And there is only one county in Ulster (County Derry) which has not at some time returned one Nationalist member, and at the last election the majority for the Unionist in Derry city was only 113. As regards the exact number of voters on the Nationalist and Unionist sides, the matter is rather complicated by the fact that at general elections some of the sure seats for either party are not contested, so that all the funds and oratory may be used in some doubtful constituency; but if we take the actual votes cast at the last contested election in thirty-two of the thirty-three constituencies, we find the Unionists polled 97,983, as against 98,507, while the constituency of West Donegal is so overwhelmingly Nationalist that it has not enjoyed the luxury of a contested election since the last Reform Bill. Here in West Donegal there are 6,642 names on the voters' lists, and if we take the census returns for 1911, we find that the Roman Catholics outnumber the Protestants by 11 to 1. On that basis we would have about 6,000 Nationalist votes and 642 Unionist. Now, we can take the total votes in Ulster and we find as follows: Home Rulers, 104,507; Unionists, 98,625. Thus by taking the figures of the last contested election in each constituency, we get an actual majority of Home Rulers. Where, now, is the 'solid Ulster?' It exists only as a figment of the imagination on Tory platforms and is never whispered in the House of Commons.

ARE THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES AGAINST HOME RULE?

Still the Tory organizers have been trying to persuade the Nonconformists of England that the Presbyterians and Methodists of Ulster are individually and collectively as church organizations absolutely opposed to Home Rule. Thus great crowds of Presbyterians met in Belfast on Feb. 1st in a dozen halls and churches, and resolutions were passed against the proposal of the Liberal Government. But let us note that the Presbyterian Assembly had nothing to do with any such resolution As a matter of fact, these meetings were arranged for by a Unionist election agent, and many of the speakers were workers for the Unionist party—at least twenty-seven out of forty-seven speakers were. Moreover, at least one hundred Presbyterian ministers refused to take part in the proceedings—a clear proof that a strong minority of the Presbyterians were not in favor of such a meeting. Then, too, the figures of those attending the meetings have been grossly and ludicrously exaggerated. The halls and churches could not, according to the statement of a Presbyterian minister in Belfast who wrote to the 'British Weekly,' hold more than 14,000 people, and he said that many of them were not full, while the same crowds attended both the afternoon and evening meetings. Much the same could be said about the Methodist meetings held in Belfast early in March. The Methodist Church, through its committee of public questions and privileges, which constitute the flower of its most public-spirited laymen and ministers, decided by a majority of 2 to 1 not to take any action on the question of Home Rule. Thus this demonstration of Methodists was officially and authoritatively said to misrepresent the action of Methodists. Then, too, the important Methodist clergy did not appear at this meeting; none came from Cork, and out of more than twenty in Dublin, none came save only a solitary superannuate. Let us therefore be very chary about believing that the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Ulster are opposed to any scheme of self-government for Ireland, as the Tories are trying to make the world believe. In fact, the Tories are already persecuting some of these ministers who would not attend these anti-Home Rule meetings, as these ministers tell in their letters to the press.

IS THE IRISH MAJORITY INTOLERANT?

But why all this opposition of Protestants? Because 'Home Rule spells Rome Rule, they say. Does it? Let us see. Let us examine the powers of the priests in the past. It is quite true that they wielded a mighty influence for reform as long as Ireland was oppressed, but on two occasions the priests have withstood the political leaders. Who has won? In 1883 the Vatican and the Irish bishops opposed the granting of a testimonial to Parnell, with this result that in a month after the decree the sum jumped from £7,000 to £40,000. Again in 1888 the Vatican, at the request of the Duke of Norfolk, condemned the plan of campaign, but it did not stop. Then, too, the Nationalist party, though representing Catholic voters, has been wonderfully free from religious intolerance. Isaac Butt was a Protestant, the son of an Episcopalian clergyman; Charles Stewart Parnell was a Protestant, and at the present time about six members of the Nationalist party are Protestants, Mr. Swift MacNeill, the legal critic of the Irish party, being one of the most noted. If these facts are not enough to obliterate the 'bogey' of Home Rule, let me quote the views of former Unionists like Lord Dunraven, Sir Horace Plunkett, Judge Rentoul, a former Unionist M.P., and Lord Pirrie, who in 1893 offered personally to subscribe £50,000 to fight Home Rule. These men have expressed their views on the question of religious intolerance in Ireland, and the Irish Press Agency, 2 Great South street, Westminster, has published this statement in a pamphlet. In substance they say that intolerance is unknown except in Ulster, where the Orange element holds sway. Next let me quote from Mr. Lecky, the great Unionist historian and the former M.P. for Dublin University: 'Among the Catholics of Ireland, at least religious intolerance has never been a prevailing vice, and those who have studied closely the history and character of the Irish people can hardly fail to be struck with the deep respect for sincere religion in every form which they have commonly evinced. It is a remarkable fact that not a single Protestant suffered for his religion in Ireland during all the period of the Marian persecution in England. But it does not prove much to quote opinions, even though they are those of eminent converts from the other side. Let us now ask the Unionists to show us examples of religious intolerance. They can not do it. In 1907 the Rt. Rev. Dr. Elliott, the Episcopalian Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin and Ardagh, declared that to his personal knowledge Protestants had stated they were afraid to leave their home on Sunday to go to church. Mr. Redmond, speaking soon after in Longford, the centre of the bishop's diocese, challenged Dr. Elliott to give him the names of the people referred to, and said that he thought the Rt. Rev. prelate was entirely misinformed. Mr. Redmond also promised to go to the district in question and prevent such a thing happening. The bishop made no reply, direct or indirect, to Mr. Redmond's challenge, thus showing that on better information the intolerance was found to be fictitious. Or again, when Dr. Gregg was made the Protestant Bishop of Cork, he was presented with an address of congratulation by the Catholic Lord Mayor and Corporation of Cork. And I could give a dozen more examples of just such good feeling between the Catholics and Protestants in the south, but I am thinking, Mr. Editor, of the space you can allow me. But let me refer to only one more example of a case where the Tories have charged Catholics with intolerance and have failed to prove their case. In the beginning of March, in the Court of Session, meeting in Edinburgh, the case of the Bishop of Cloyne vs. 'The Dundee Courier,' was tried before Lord Hunter and a special jury of Scotsmen. The 'Courier' in an article had accused the Roman Catholic religious authorities of Queenstown (Cork County) of driving out a certain Roman Catholic shopkeeper, who had refused to discharge, as the clergy dictated (so the article read), a Protestant shop assistant. The charge was seemingly so vague that no one could take it into court, for the whole clergy of the town were vaguely accused; but the bishop of the diocese took up the accusation, brought a charge of libel against the 'Courier,' and got damages for himself and all the priests of the town mentioned. And the peculiar thing about it was that the 'Courier's' lawyer did not even try to prove such an allegation; he had not the least bit of evidence at his disposal, and his sole defence consisted in the suggestion that the six priests (being all the priests in Queenstown) were not indicated as the persons responsible for the instructions, and that as the motive of the article was political, the plaintiffs had little or no grievance. When the witnesses were brought on, the town clerk and Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., both nailed the lie; and Lord Hunter, in charging the jury, said that 'Politics was no excuse for slander,' and gave judgment for the bishop and the clergy. This trial has proved a useful and illuminating exposure of the Tory cry of intolerance, and the light it has shed has been all the brighter, because it shines forth from Protestant Scotland.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY GUARANTEED.

But the Liberal Government, who are drafting the Home Rule Bill, have promised over and over again to provide sufficient safeguards in the bill to prevent a Catholic government from harming the interests of Protestants. 'The powers of the Irish Parliament (and here I am quoting from the Home Rule Bill of 1893) shall not extend to the making of any laws (1) respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, directly or indirectly, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. (2) imposing any disability or conferring any privilege, advantage or benefit on account of religious belief, or raising or appropriating, directly or indirectly, save as heretofore, any public revenue for any religious purpose, or for the benefit of the holder of any religious office as such; (3) diverting the property, or, without its consent, altering the constitution of any religious body; (6) prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money, without attending the religious instruction at that school.' And these safeguards cover a page and a half of the printed bill. What do the Ulster Tories say of these? They bluster at them, and with ridicule they try to laugh them out of court. But they were in the bill of 1893, and Mr. Redmond says he wishes them put in the new bill, because he wishes the settlement to be a national one that will satisfy all open-minded people; the Tory leaders he says he despairs of satisfying.

And in closing, Mr. Editor, may I remind your readers of the stubborn opposition of the Ulster Tories to all the reforms that have come to Ireland. They said they would fight in 1829 if the Roman Catholics were emancipated from their political disabilities; but they did not. Again in 1869 they said they would fight (yea, one zealous Orange leader spoke of kicking Queen Victoria's crown into the Boyne) if the Episcopalian Church was disestablished; but they did not. Again in 1903 they said they would fight if the Roman Catholics of the south got the right to open a Catholic university and to grant university degrees; but they did not. And I might speak of other vain threats and frothy boastings of a disloyal kind, but I only wish to point out that the chief opposition to Home Rule comes from just such men as these. As Sir Frederick Pollock, a professor of the University of London and a former Unionist, who has been converted into a Home Ruler, so aptly has said in the London 'Chronicle,' such opposition as these Ulsterites showed to Balfour's proposal to give the Nationalists a Catholic university, proves to any one who can claim to have an open mind, that the ideal of Sir Edward Carson is still that of a Protestant ascendancy and of penal laws against Catholics.

POLITICUS.

N.B.—Just a word to 'Ulster Pat.' He must be aware that the English Tories are just now out on a scandal-mongering expedition, trying to find mud to throw at Home Rule. If then his story of the Ulster farmer who sent the letter to Belfast on Feb. 1st has any foundation in facts, why has it not been used? The fact probably is, judging by the circumstance that the story was not aired in Parliament, that the farmer himself has done something that made him unpopular, and that he has caused the ill-feeling himself. But if 'Ulster Pat' wants this story to do service against Home Rule, let him write to Sir Edward Carson and beg him to use it in the coming debates.

POLITICUS.

Sir,—I am at present staying with a friend in this country, and enjoy reading your excellent paper. But I think, sir, there is a bit of our Irish blood in you, by the quick way in which you take up the cudgel in defence of what you publish, and your suggestion to your readers has more weight than you imagine. I am an Irishman, and have lived in North and South, and as you remark, each question has another side. You say, 'An Irish government would probably have the powerful co-operation of the clergy.'

That is just the 'target.' I think I understand the feelings of the Orange North as well as the sweet old South. Orange North would like to know why the clergy should 'probably' preach against cruelty to poor innocent animals only when Ireland should become a nation once again. A very dear old friend of mine, Father McGuiggan, of Kilrea, the Gentleman Priest, as he was called, used to pray that Ireland should become a righteous nation, and hadn't much sympathy with priests or any other clergy who got mixed in politics. Many a riot the old gentleman put a stop to as he charged into the mob on his little black pony and a shillelagh, laying on right and left until he had not only restored order, but good humor. Father McGuiggan was beloved by the big Presbyterian clergyman especially, and they were often arm in arm, although he (the Presbyterian) was not by any means a Home Ruler, and many a sing-song 'His reverence' organized with the other clergy and the doctor of the village, with a good evening. But none knew better than Father McGuiggan the rash spirit of the Irish, and any attempt to thrust Home Rule on the North, apart from any benefit it might confer, would only be convincing a man against his will, and although the clergymen of the North would not tolerate any boycotting or cattle maiming amongst their flocks, and I will say that for Protestant as well as Catholic, yet it must be confessed that the old sore of religious mistrust has been opened within the last few years, and it is little wonder that the purse strings of those Protestants who have been so generous to their Catholic neighbors in assisting with funds for all their charitable works, are being drawn closer. If the truth had been stuck to that Ulster was not in favor of Home Rule, and accepted as such, some plan of self-government might have been amicably arranged with the South on the condition that no clergyman of either denomination should be allowed to interfere under the act of bribery, corruption or even something of a treasonable act, the people would through time have learned to respect one another, but as it is, you have only to live in the North and West at present to find that you have polar extremities. I have no doubt, sir, your will is good, but a nation is but a family, and you cannot with impunity thrust new ideas down the throats of self-respecting eldest sons, even with the view of welcoming the lovable profligate, and such is the simile as viewed by the self-respecting and stiff-necked nonconformist of the North of Ireland, who may be largely Scotch I grant, but in so doing doesn't it seem strange to you, sir, that Sandy doesn't welcome Home Rule when he lives in the North and has his property there, so much as he used to when he lived in Scotland? Has he ceased to be as shrewd? I wish to leave the question with your readers, many of whom are staunch old nonconformist Ulstermen, who like fair play and honesty.

'LOOKER ON.'

Sherbrooke, April 8, 1912.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—One of our county weeklies republishes an article, probably an editorial, from the Montreal 'Star,' under the heading 'Suffragette Insanity,' dealing with the recent outbreak of the militant suffragists of London. Will you kindly allow me space to make a few comments on this article. The writer says, 'The uncultured miners conduct their strike with exemplary restraint and good nature; the cultured "Suffragettes" conduct theirs by breaking plate glass windows. Their heroic leader opened battle by throwing stones at Mr. Asquith's front door.'

But the writer appears to forget that the uncultured miners have the weapon by which they can defend themselves against injustice. They have the ballot. Thus equipped and organized they can afford to be restrained and even good-natured. How different is the case of the militant suffragists—both cultured and uncultured—for their ranks contain large numbers of working women. They have long since come to a place where patience ceases to be a virtue. Nearly forty years ago Frances Power Cobbe, urging upon English women the duty of trying to secure the vote, wrote: 'In a government like ours, where the basis of legislation is so immensely extensive, the whole business of legislation is carried on by pressure—the pressure of each represented class to get its grievances redressed, to make its interests prevail. The unrepresented classes necessarily are ignored, not by mere wilful neglect on the part of parliament, but because they must attend to their constituents first.' The militant suffragists simply realise more deeply than other women the urgent need of women becoming constituents. As Elizabeth Robins, the American authoress, who spent some time in England studying the movement, says: 'However unpalatable, the truth is that to the so-called militant woman the evils that other women bear are more intolerable than they are to the rest of us. These militant women are the women who cannot sleep in their comfortable beds as we do in ours, knowing the wrongs that walk abroad.'

The writer of the article named ridicules the tactics of the Suffragettes in 'disregarding all the dazzling arsenal which has enabled women more or less to direct the course of humanity from the Garden of Eden down, and endeavoring to make use of the one weapon which they cannot wield, the bow of Ulysses.' Every thoughtful woman who reads this will certainly resent the charge of having 'directed' the very crooked course that humanity has pursued and is pursuing. Not at our door is to be laid any share of responsibility for the tyrannies, the inhumanities, the savageries, the maladministration, that have blurred the pages of history from 'the Garden of Eden down.' We plead 'not guilty.' But we would like to be told which weapon of the dazzling arsenal supposed to be possessed by women has not been used by English suffragists during the past forty-five years. They have used tongue and pen, have held meetings and circulated literature, have petitioned and lobbied, and have truly so far succeeded in educating public sentiment that for some years their bill has secured large majorities in the House of Commons. But it is only within the past six or seven years, since 'the appeal to force ridiculed by the writer in the 'Star'—a femininely mild and conscientiously restrained kind of force, it must be confessed—that the cause has received much attention from either the public or the parliament.

He was a wise man (I think the Duke of Wellington) who once said: 'I am not particular to inquire about methods—I look at results.' From the first the methods of the 'militants' have been condemned by many, both friends and opponents of the cause. It has been gloomily predicted that the reform would be set back a generation, but what have been the results? First, we note the wonderful growth of the society (the Woman's Social and Political Union) which has nothing to its members but hard and unpopular work, sacrifice of that which is doubtless as dear to them as to the average woman, womenly dignity, risk of imprisonment, with treatment resulting in many instances in lifelong physical injury, and in some—as in that of Mrs. Pankhurst's sister—in loss of life, like the early Christian Church, grows and thrives on imprisonment and persecution. Like the early Christian Church, too, its members give of their money as well of their service. Contributions to the amount of $500,000 have already gone into the treasury, and the second $500,000 is coming in. The interest and support of working-women have been enlisted as never before, and other women all over the kingdom have been aroused to the importance and need of this reform. Politically, the work of the 'militants' has made the question of 'votes for women' an issue that has already been dealt with seriously and respectfully by the parliament (as witnessed by the appointment of the conciliation committee) and that must, though dodged by the leaders of the government, before long receive more than false promises and sham support. I note that recently the Independent Labor party of England has passed a resolution stating that no bill extending the suffrage for men alone will be satisfactory to them, and has instructed its representatives in parliament to vote against Mr. Asquith's manhood suffrage bill unless it is amended so as to include women.

But it is on this side of the water that we have the best opportunity to note the remarkable influence of the militant movement. I have for many years been a reader of the Boston 'Woman's Journal,' now the organ of the National Woman Suffrage Association of the United States, and I am continually impressed by the news of the wonderful life and progress in connection with this reform in the various states during the past six years. Witness the victory in the State of Washington in 1910 and in California, with all the vicious element of San Francisco arrayed against the cause, in 1911. The present year will, in all probability, see similar victories in three—perhaps four — other states. The women of this continent have been stirred into new life and activity by the earnestness, self-sacrifice and courage of their English comrades. These are some of the grand results that amply justify the methods that have been used—methods, it may be added, that were recommended to the suffragists by those who ought to know the most effective means. 'Keep on pestering! Keep on pestering till you get it!' were the words of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to a deputation that waited on him during his ministry, and very similar was the counsel given to Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter by Mr. Balfour when they asked him how the question was to be made a political issue.

Naturally such tactics are distasteful to all refined people. It seems abhorrent that women—many of them women of culture and education—should be compelled to resort to them in order to obtain a fragmentary measure of justice, but 'necessity knows no law.' Such methods were not needed in Australia, or New Zealand, or Norway, or Sweden, or Finland; nor will they be needed in Denmark, and the cause is winning its widening way in various states of the Union without thought of resorting to them. These facts, however, prove nothing as to the necessity for their use in Great Britain; they only evidence (reluctant as we may be to admit it) a more advanced civilization in the countries named, and a consequent higher estimate of woman and regard for her claims.

As regards the recent window-breaking raid, many, not unfriendly to the cause, will probably say 'they have gone too far.' I would not venture to pronounce such an opinion either as regards the expediency or the justification of this latest 'demonstration.' It seems to me it was necessary that there should be some unmistakable expression of resentment of the insult the government has offered them in proposing a manhood suffrage bill, for which there has been no mandate, instead of the woman suffrage bill that women have been working for during the past forty-five years; also that the resentment should be expressed in a manner suited to the understanding and spirit of the leaders of the British Cabinet. Neither am I so much concerned about the question of property rights, human rights are of so much greater importance. It may be remembered that nearly nineteen hundred years ago, in the far-off region of old Galilee, there was a serious invasion of property rights connected with 'a herd of many swine,' which we read were caused to run 'violently down a steep place into the sea and perished in the waters.' In that case, as always, it was the human factor—only two afflicted men—that was considered of importance, and so the devils were cast out though the property perished. Many devils of the present day await the casting out that will never be accomplished without the help of woman's political influence. If the rights of property must be ignored in order to procure for them that right protective and procuratory of all other rights, let the property go; it is of minor importance.

One might smile at that paragraph in the article alluded to which speaks of the 'patience' of the British authorities, and the 'lack of severity' in the penalties imposed if the case was not one that calls for righteous indignation, rather than for smiles. The writer has apparently never read Lady Constance Lytton's story of her experiences as 'Jane Wharton' in the Liverpool jail, nor of the ingeniously barbarous device of forcible feeding, introduced for the benefit (?) of the 'suffragettes' in several of the British prisons by the son of England's Grand Old Man. Nor has he, I imagine, read any authentic account of the brutal treatment by the London police of the militant suffragist procession of Nov. 18th, 1910, remembered by the members of the society as 'Black Friday.' So inhuman, indeed, has been the usage of even unconvicted suffragist prisoners that women of semi-civilized Russia were moved to send a protest to the British Government. The entire record—alas, not yet completed—is one which will add one to the numerous black pages of British history.

More 'suffragette insanity;' yes, insanity similar to that of Carrie Nation, the impact of whose little hatchet on the plate glass of Kansas saloons sent a thrill of temperance zeal across the continent. Similar to that of Joan of Arc, who evermore heard and heeded the heavenly voices, though they finally led her to the cruel stake. Similar to that of Ossawattomie Brown, whose soul went 'marching on' till every dark-skinned brother of the Southern States was proclaimed free, but I prefer to apply the term to those British bureaucrats and lesser authorities who imagine that ideas can be killed by incarceration and principles beaten out with bludgeons.

M. R. CHESLEY.

Lunenburg, N.S., March 26, 1912.

SYNDICALISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It has been said that the 20th century belongs to Canada. Yes, but under certain conditions, not otherwise. The conditions are that the whole people shall be united in their aims, and each unit working for the benefit of all. In a word, the motto for Canadians must be 'Co-operation.' All the forces that make for amity or peace should be welcomed with hearty approval. Those forces which have an opposite tendency, and make for retrogression, discord, and chaos, should be discouraged by all legitimate methods. There is one thing, which is of extreme importance, because it concerns the most dangerous proposition ever sprung upon the world at large. I refer to that delusion, 'Syndicalism,' or the new labor movement; beware of it. The idea of the leaders of this movement is primarily to eliminate the employer, no matter how; then to prevent the nationalization of industries, or government operation, and finally, after crushing down all opposition, take over all mines and other industrial concerns, and run them to suit the operators, the workmen themselves. The old original standard of the British trade unions of eight hours' work, eight hours' play, eight hours' sleep and eight bob a day is obsolete. The workman now wants all the profits, but does not intend to stand any loss. The policy of the new organization, which is world wide in its scope, is as follows:

'The old policy of identity of interests between employers and employed be abolished and a policy of open hostility be installed. The lodges should, as far as possible, discard the old policy of coming out on strike for any little minor grievance, and adopt the more scientific weapon of the irritation strike, by simply remaining at work and so contrive by their general conduct to make that work unremunerative. That a continual agitation be carried on in favor of increasing the minimum wage, and lessening the hours of labor, until the whole of the employers' profits are extracted, and finally build up an organization that will ultimately take over the industry and carry it on in the interest of the worker.'

This explanation of the 'Irritation strike' may further enlighten you.

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IT HAS Superseded the Old-fashioned Stomach-dosing Remedies, and Invariably Cures Quickly

It was their inability to reach the real source of catarrh and bronchitis that caused the medical profession to drop liquid cough medicines and adopt "Catarrhozone" instead. Catarrhozone provides a method of breathing right into the lungs certain rare medicinal vapors which are so healing and comforting as to entirely banish coughs, catarrh and throat trouble in a very short time.

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"(Signed) Everton L. Wassan,
"Blair P.O., Queen's Co., N.B."

Catarrhozone has made an astonishing record of cures. Its method is right; no drugs; just healing balsamic vapors, that bring instant relief to Catarrh and all throat, bronchial and chest colds. Get the large size, lasts months, is sure to cure you, price $1.00; smaller size 50c; sample or trial size, 25c. All dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Ont.

Is Sickness a Habit?

With many sickness undoubtedly becomes to some extent a habit. They have "bilious spells," "sick headaches," "attacks of indigestion." Why not shake loose from these ailments and know once more the joy of good health?

It takes a little will power. You may have to deny yourself some luxuries which do not agree with you, but it is worth while to be well and to prolong life. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you, because they act definitely and directly on the liver and thereby remove the cause of biliousness, headache and indigestion.

Stir up the liver by taking one Kidney-Liver pill occasionally at bedtime and you will free yourself of many annoying ills, the temper will be less irritable and you will find more joy in living.

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"The irritation strike depends for its successful adoption, on men clearly holding the point of view that their interests and those of their employers are necessarily hostile; further, that the employer is vulnerable in only one place—his profits. Therefore, if the men wish to bring effective pressure to bear, they must use methods which tend to reduce profits. One way to do this is to decrease production while still pretending to work; that is by doing the least possible amount of work, and thus reduce the output.'

The main objective is the establishment on a firm basis of 'Industrial democracy.' 'Every industry thoroughly organized to fight to gain control of, and then to administer that industry, leaving to the men themselves to determine under what conditions, and how the work should be done. This would mean real democracy in real life, making for real manhood and womanhood. Any other form of democracy is a delusion and a snare.'

Such are the views of the creators of this new 'democracy.' I think, speaking for myself, that they themselves are snared by a fond delusion. Can any system founded on hate and greed hope to endure for any length of time, and if it did, what would be the state of those who had to uphold that system?

I say that any government which by reason of apathy or cowardice allows any movement of this character to gain headway, and become a real danger to the peace and prosperity of the community, deserves all the tribulation that will surely come to them; and they will have no pity shown them because they have been warned in time to apply the remedy. There is no need to apply the remedy if the obnoxious thing is removed or destroyed in time. The best way of avoiding being stung by nettles, is to mow them down before they arrive at maturity. The proper way to prevent the effects of evil is to remove the cause. We all know that there are two political parties in Canada to-day; some think there should be three; each of these parties when in control, are controlled by two other parties. That is if they allow themselves to be controlled, which should not be the case. On the one hand are the 'interests,' on the other the 'democracy.' The employer and the employed are each seeking to gain the upper hand, in other words, to control the situation through manipulation of the government. It is the plain duty of the government to side with neither, but to control both with a firm if conciliatory hand.

The time to legislate for the control of the labor situation is before such control is needed. Prevention is better than a cure. You thinkers, you logicians, you who are deeply interested in Canada's future, bring forward your best arguments against this pernicious policy, as set forth by this spurious form of labor movement. Very little study will convince you that the ultimate conclusion of such a policy simply means industrial suicide, and the complete ruination of any country which gives it shelter. If Canada loses the control of this country, and her destiny, it will be through some such delusion as this. Fight against it, and drive it back to the shades from which it emerged.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI AND THE RACE CRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest the pronouncement of Mgr. Bruchesi on the question of national unity. It is quite in keeping with what one would expect from the pen of a dignitary of the Church of Rome, who is convinced that the reactionary attitude of the Vatican since the advent of the present Pope, has done irreparable harm to Roman Catholicism in Europe and America, without excepting Canada. The Archbishop of Montreal has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come to sound a different bell from that of ultramontanism. Hence this wonderful conversion of one who has so often declared his unflinching loyalty to the principles of the Roman Catholicism with which we are so familiar in the Province of Quebec.

It may still be time to undo the mischief done by the Eucharistic Congress, by Cardinal Vaughan's utterances, by the promulgation of the 'Ne Temere' decree, by the anti-imperialist campaign conducted by 'Le Devoir,' and other clerical papers. There are Protestants who will swallow with perfect delight the soothing draught of Mgr. Bruchesi, but we do not think the people of Ontario and of other Protestant provinces will be so easily caught in the net.

His Grace is of opinion that the time is at hand for a greater display of mutual goodwill between different groups making up the population of the Dominion. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in the future it will not be necessary for the majority to assert itself, as it has been obliged to do these past months in maintaining British rights.

Mgr. Bruchesi declares that the misunderstandings which have arisen in Canada are due to race differences rather than religious ones. This is a most extraordinary utterance, contradicted by the history of Roman Catholicism in France, in Ireland, in Canada, and other countries. The suicidal wars between the Huguenots and the Roman Catholic party were not caused by race differences, but by religious tyranny. The misunderstandings which exist between the people of North and South Ireland are not those of race, but of religion.

In Canada there never arises any misunderstanding between English and French Protestants. The latter speak their beautiful tongue whilst making themselves familiar with the English language; they enjoy every possible liberty, and their loyalty is never questioned. If the teachings of the Roman Church are not the great obstacle that stands in the way, why are French Protestants excluded from the St. Jean Baptiste Society? Why, if it is not a matter of religion, has it been reported ad nauseam that when a French-Canadian embraces the Protestant faith he loses his nationality? Why have French Protestants been insulted and abused by the clerical press, for the simple reason that they professed the same religious convictions as their English-speaking fellow-citizens? Has Mgr. Bruchesi become a convert to modernism? Has he joined the ranks of the Murris, the Tyrrells and the Loisys? Has he repudiated the absolutism of the Vatican council? We would be glad to be persuaded of this, and the Archbishop has it in his power to convince the country of it. Does he wish to convince the most skeptical that we are misjudging the hierarchy when we say that its teachings are not conducive to national unity, and that as long as Ultramontane views prevail in Quebec it will be impossible to have a great united Dominion? Then let the hierarchy agree to wipe out at one stroke the separate school system in the Province of Quebec and aid us in establishing undenominational national schools. No agency yet known would be more effective in bringing about unity of feeling among the two races.

Let the hierarchy stand out of the way of the restoration of Ontario's school system, and thus would the bilingual difficulty be solved. Let Manitoba work out its educational problem without interference. After such a pronouncement as that which appeared in the public press, we have a right to expect wonderful changes. We have always been met by the religious difficulty. Marriages have been annulled because religion demanded it; separate schools existed because religion demanded it; bi-lingual schools existed in Ontario because religion demanded it; many other troubles arose and caused painful misunderstandings. Now we are told that there have been more misunderstandings arising over differences of race than religion. As religion will no longer stand in the way, there is no reason why we should not at once wipe out our separate schools and have French and English children elbowing one another in our schools.

Moreover, 'Le Devoir' and other papers recommended by the clerical powers must no longer give utterance to such statements as these: 'If the partisans of imperialistic ideals should gain the upper hand, oh, then, we would say: Forward! Let us be independent without hesitation.' Or, again: 'When we shall be sufficiently numerous and strong, the Franco-American race shall also wing its flight independent and unmixed to play in the new world the glorious and sublime role played in Europe by France.' And again: 'We believe the constitution of an autonomous French state is our logical destiny.' All this must be of the past, as well as Father Hamon's book, in which he pleads for the separation of Quebec from the Confederation to form with the New England States a French Catholic state.

The public will judge of the sincerity of Mgr. Bruchesi's utterances by the course of conduct followed in connection with the various points raised in this letter.

CALVIN E. AMARON.

Quebec.

Note.—We think that most will admit that, though antagonisms are due not to race but to religion, there is, quite apart from religion, a language problem in education, and that men are naturally attached to their mother tongue and tenacious of its rights. Also that, apart from questions of imperial loyalty, there is a religious question in education. We think most will be well pleased that the Archbishop has cut himself sharply apart from separaust nationalism, whose spirit and aims our correspondent so ruthlessly exposes.

THE 'AXE' IN THE WEST.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—To the victors belong the spoils, but we ventured to hope that what we have heard of being done in the east would not be done here in the west, but we are being disillusioned, and the vile system is spreading like a cancer. In our town here the axe has not yet fallen, but we are pretty sure from what we witnessed last evening it is about to fall.

Why cannot they let a little community like ours live in peace and harmony, agreeing to differ without planting roots of bitterness and gall? It is quite evident that it did not need reciprocity to Americanize us, and that one of the worst features of the United States methods will easily become a recognized part of our Canadian system. If those in power had the courage to say, 'Now we have conquered, turn out all of you, from the Premier right down to the village postmaster and constable, and make room for our friends,' there might be consistency and system that way, but what do we see? I went into Lemberg and found an investigation proceeding into certain trumpery charges against our postmaster, some of which we know to be unfounded. A lawyer from outside was in charge of the case, the investigation was being made in the office of a man who had taken the most active part in the last election in the Conservative interest. The lawyer, who was evidently partisan, was taking evidence of witnesses; he wanted to exclude the public, but the boys wouldn't have it; they would have British fair play; he would only take down what he considered evidence, and the specific question I wish to ask you is:

1. Is there any means of knowing whether the whole of the evidence submitted will go to the proper authorities?

2. Can we obtain a copy of the evidence so submitted?

3. With whom rests the decision of the affair?

R. BAGG.

Lemberg, Sask., March 27, 1912.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Undoubtedly the cost of living will continue high while the earnings of so many of us are spent in fancied wants rather than on real needs. Men and women too often spend money on drugs and strong drink, costing more than healthy food, and invariably degrading mind and body, while neglecting simple, cheap, wholesome food and clothes. How often do we find the working man first opening his pay envelope at the saloon bar? How often the box of groceries from the store contains a bottle of gin or whiskey.

F. T. GRIST.

Montreal, April 8, 1912.

Note.—People may, for aught we know, use more drugs than they used to. That is a minor item. Extravagance may have increased in other directions. But we do not think that they use more strong drink than they used to.

Sir,—I have read dozens of letters in this and other papers trying to tell us the cause of the high cost of living. The letter from G. E., Poncha, Alberta, appeals to me as touching a great part of the cause, but, like all other letters that I have read, I find it only intermediately the cause. According to my brain, it does not matter how high or how low is the cost of living, that is easily adjusted, so long as there is no lack of produce. All that has to be done is to put a bigger figure on the paper we use to purchase. It makes no difference whether a day's work cost $1 or $20. What concerns the world is: How is it, with so much wealth in the world, there is so much poverty and distress? I believe this root of all the evil is Debt!

Nearly all children are born in debt, so were their parents as far back as we can trace, and we to-day are still piling up the load for generations unborn. All the world, except the proprietors of this pawn shop, is in the pawn shop. I will try to make my statement so plain that the most simple must tie a bandage over his brain if he fails to understand.

A man builds a house upon a piece of land that he has paid for in full. He has also paid every cent of the cost of building, and yet the house does not belong to him. It was in the pawn shop before it was finished building. The city had pawned it. The city is in the pawn shop. Next, this nation has a claim on the city, a kind of second mortgage. Now, the nation is so much in debt to the pawn brokers, which never can be paid, that the pawnbrokers seize our hard earnings to pay the interest of this debt, instead of it going to pay for improvements to our city or nation. The nation will keep on borrowing to build 'Dreadnoughts' to protect the pawn shop, and the city will keep on increasing the debt to meet the demands of the people. Luxury and vice is the result; also poverty and despair. Do you want to know more?

FRANK EAST,

784 Notre Dame street, Maisonneuve.

THE SLUM PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with the utmost sympathy the letter on the above subject from the Rev. Mr. C. A. Kinsale in the 'Witness.' All that he says is true, and yet I fear that the most fundamental reason of all was omitted from his letter. Are we not in danger of seriously wasting our time in seeking for causes rather than the cause of the slums? Space forbids anything like an exhaustive treatment of the subject, but I would suggest to Mr. Kinsale and all who are in a like perplexity that the one cause of this evil is a lack of community of interest between the respective parties. Your correspondent truly says we cannot 'force anybody to build houses against his will.' But so long as the interests of the housebuilder or owner, and the house occupier are antagonistic, as at present, so long will the housing problem remain. Similarly with wages—it is to the interest of employers to get as much work out of their servants for as little wages as possible; it is to the interest of the employees to get as high wages as they can for the minimum amount of labor. Throughout industrialism the same thing is only too evident—no mutuality of interest. Probably all really earnest students of social affairs will go so far with me. But a great many of them will shrink from the logical implication. At bottom of all the trouble is our system of competition, based on private ownership of public necessities. I cannot prove that statement in the narrow limits of one letter, but it must surely be obvious that only co-operation in place of competition can solve this problem, and co-operation can only be effective when public ownership of the means of life is adopted. All else is merely palliative.

And on Christian grounds alone public ownership is justified. The great revelation of Jesus was the Fatherhood of God, which was also a revelation of the human race as the family of God. Surely, surely, competition for the means of life is unthinkable among members of the same family! To those who are unconvinced I can only say: Sit down quietly and think it out. One of the finest books on the subject is 'Christianity and the Social Crisis,' by Prof. Ranschenbusch, of New York. It can be purchased I know from Wm. Briggs, Toronto, for 60 cents, including postage. Let all in doubt read it —and I believe the light will come.

REGINALD M. HARVEY.

Blue Hill, Sask., March 29, 1912.

Note—It is quite unnecessary to use space to prove that people who make bargains of exchange have opposing interests. The question never solved is what is the alternative. The answer given is that the public should manage everything. That is, government of some sort should determine how much work each will do, and what he will get for it, and what every one will pay for everything. In our days when wages are fixed by authority, there is still competition as to how little each earner can do for them. And what in these days is the government that would decide what each locality should get by way of expenditure, and what each class of workers should get? Generally, a combination of politicians who manage the public business so as to get places and favors for those who help them to power.

CHURCH UNION.

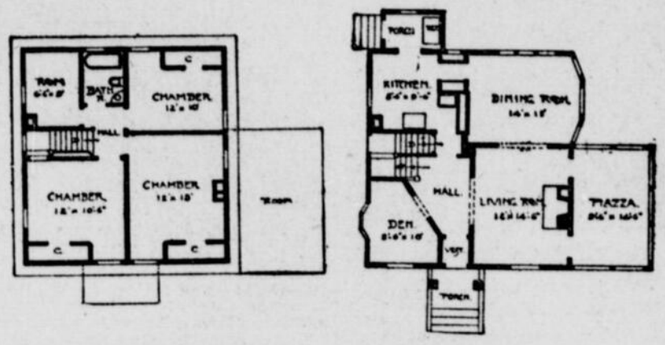
The hour comes, believe me true,
When name nor place shall count—
Samaritan or Jew,
Gerizim or Moriah's holy mount.
The hour comes, now is, in sooth,
Worship shall be in spirit and in truth.
Blest be that hour when we shall see
Nor Jew nor Greek, nor bond nor free,
But all in one,
In Christ, the Father's only Son.
In His praying,
Hear Him saying.
All mine are thine,
And thine are mine,
And then to us,
He speaketh thus:
Like branch of vine,
Whose root is mine,
Each shoot,
Bearing fruit,
Fruit that is good and true.
Abide in Me,
And then you'll see,
That I'll abide in you.
My sister, brother,
And my mother,
Are those my Father's will that do.
If in communion,
With this union
In Him we would abide,
Let's try to prove
Our God is love,
However we decide.
And if by casting of our vote,
We seem to rend the seamless coat,
Why not, by lot, be bid
To do just what the soldier did.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR UNION, AND A READER OF THE 'WITNESS' FROM ITS FIRST NUMBER.

Lyn, March 26, 1912.

A COLONIAL COTTAGE, COSTING $2,500





A cottage built on Colonial lines, with simple plain slightly projected cornices, standing with the broad side of roof to the street and the screened piazza extended at the right side, adding to the width of front, gives a very pretty and homelike effect and makes the cottage look larger. The size of the main part, exclusive of projections and piazza, is 26 feet by 28 feet, the piazza being 10 feet by 15 feet, and screened in and also may be glazed for a sun parlor during winter months. It is estimated that the cost, exclusive of heating and plumbing, in most localities, will not exceed $2,500. The roof is Gambril in form, and the second story rooms are full in height. First story 8 feet 6 inches, and second story 8 feet high; there is a basement under the entire house. The entrance is central through a small porch and vestibule, into the hall and opening at the right into the living-room and at the left into a small den. The stairs on the combination order coming back of den and next to kitchen. The dining-room with a recessed sideboard and grouped windows, is a very pretty room. The finish of the first floor is in Washington fir, in mission stain, with natural oak floor, the second floor is in natural fir, with fir floor. There are three good sized sleeping rooms and one small room and ample closets and bathroom. The foundation shows above the grade with a low double course of cobble stone and the horizontal drop siding up to sill course is designed to be stained in dark brown, all other wood work on the outside to be painted in a light cream color and sash white, roof stained green.

LITERARY REVIEW.

CARROW OF CARROWDUFF.

Carrow of Carrowduff is a retired British officer and Irish landlord with two children, Caesare, twenty-one, and a mad-cap daughter, Corona, about seventeen. The troubles of this choleric gentleman with his children and the Land Leaguers, the hair-breadth escapes of his son, the love affairs of this much-belabored youth, and his intractable, though winsome sister, furnish the incidents of a rather exciting tale. The author's manner of picturing the most tragic occurrences does not harrow the reader in the least, he can trip lightly over the maiming of cattle, the terrorizing of women, the clubbing of young men and shooting of old men to the story's end, where the happiness of lovers softens the sorrow of bereavement, and wherein the prospect of wealth and happiness in a land beyond seas the troubles of the old land will be forgotten. 'Carrow of Carrowduff,' by Louise Stackpoole Kenny (Greening & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)

CHRISTINA HOLBROOK.

Not always is the character which titles a tale the pivot around which the tale revolves, but 'Christina Holbrook,' the story's heroine, certainly dominates this story. A woman of extraordinary physical charm and intellectual power, she passed the half of her life's allotted span uninfluenced by a love for any man, though admiration and love were often lavishly offered. At the age of thirty-eight, while in the Isle of Cyprus, she met a clever antiquarian, Ajaric Strode, many years her junior, who carried her heart by storm, and whom against her reason and judgment she married. Three years of marital bliss, successful research work, mutual devotion and helpfulness fell to their lot. Returning to England, to find himself famous, the young husband became slowly estranged from the wife who had lavished upon him and his pursuits, a princely income, a wealth of affection, the strength of an unusual mind, the nobility of a lofty character and the inspiration of an unselfish ambition. Discovering his infidelity, she endures the disillusion and shame without reproach, and sets herself to win him back to his better self. After his tragic death, apparently accidental, in reality suicidal, she again defies convention, befriends the vain, frivolous creature for whom her husband practically deserted her and devotes her life to the little Alexander, his child, though not hers. Once with high hope she set sail for her 'Ile des Chimeres'; well-nigh hopeless she returns to the stately home from which she had voyaged and gives herself and her remaining years to preparing the child for the life before him. 'Christina Holbrook,' by Margaret Hope (Methuen & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.).

MY LADY CAPRICE.

'My Lady Caprice,' copyrighted in 1906, 1907, as 'Chronicles of the Imp,' is an idyllic little love story, charmingly written. A very lovely, yet by no means flawless maiden is wooed by two lovers, one talented, prepossessing but impecunious, the other, commonplace, overbearing but wealthy. A cantankerous, elderly maiden aunt, who favors young Selwyn, 'cousin of Lord Selwyn of Branksmere,' and looks with more than disfavor upon Dick Brent, Bohemian, writer of books and occasionally of plays, and the 'Imp,' a small cousin of Lisbeth, the heroine, furnish the spice of the tale. Through, rather on account of than in spite of, the numerous impish performances of the 'Imp,' misunderstandings between 'Unkel Dick' and 'Auntie Lisbeth' are cleared up, the better man wins the prize and lovers set out together to 'The Land of Heart's Delight.' Repetition is considered one of the essential elements in children's stories; but the adult reader can scarcely fail to enjoy the delicious bit of repetition in this dainty romance. Over and over again at the various psychological moments in the wooing of this capricious lady, the persistent, though by no means assured lover dreamily paints the picture of his untenanted ancestral home. 'Not far from the village of Down in Kent there stands an old house with quaint, high-gable roofs and twisted Tudor chimneys. Many years ago it was the home of fair ladies and gallant gentlemen, but its glory is long past. And yet, Lisbeth, when I think of it at such an hour as this, and with you beside me, I begin to wonder if we could not manage between us to bring back the old order of things.' Small wonder that the old house kept for my lady's coming should draw her to it at last. 'My Lady Caprice,' by Jeffrey Farnol (William Briggs, Toronto, $1.00 net).

PETER AND JANE.

The title of this story is not a seductive one, but the tale is more attractive than its designation. It is a story of a missing heir. Peter Ogilvie is the only child of a very aristocratic, wealthy, clever, eccentric woman. Mrs. Ogilvie suffering from a deadly disease of which her son and friends know nothing, has penned a letter of confession in case of her sudden death in which she mentions to Peter an older brother, who died in Spain. The last sentence beginning 'but he did not die'—was never finished for the stately, suffering woman died before the secret was penned. The search by Peter for the missing heir, the postponement of his marriage, the solution, after many hazardous adventures, of the mystery, the restoration to Peter of his imperilled patrimony, and the consummation of his postponed marriage with Jane Erskine form the substance of the novel. Peter and Jane by S. Macnaughtan, (The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto.)

THE BETROTHED AND THE HIGHLAND WIDOW.

Another volume of the Oxford edition of standard authors has been received of similar size, type and binding to those previously noted in these columns. 'The Betrothed and the Highland Widow,' by Sir Walter Scott (Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, London, Eng., 2s.). Two introductions precede the tales, one of 1832, the other of 1825. Twenty-five illustrations and quite copious notes with a glossary add to the student-reader's interest and comprehension of the historic characters and allusions.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'The Cross,' by G. A. Johnston Ross (Fleming H. Revell Company, New York); 'Samples of Selected Value in Stock, Bank and Loan Papers' (John Dickinson & Co., Limited, London); 'Quebec Code of Civil Procedure,' by Ed. Fabre Surveyer, K.C. (John Lovell & Son, Limited, Montreal); 'Under Five Reigns,' by Lady Dorothy Nevill (Methuen & Co., Limited, London); 'From Midshipman to Field Marshal,' by Sir Evelyn Wood, F.M., V.C. (Methuen & Co., Limited, London); 'The Halo,' by Baroness von Hutten (Methuen & Co., Limited, London); 'Le Miroir des Jours,' by Albert Lozeau (Imprimerie du Devoir, Montreal); 'The Touchstone of Fortune,' by Chas. Major (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto); 'Romans VI.-XI.,' by the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D. (The Religious Tract Society, London); 'Dombey & Son,' by Charles Dickens (Chapman & Hall, Limited, London); 'The Band Box,' by Louis Joseph Vance (The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, Toronto); 'Contributions to Current Literature' (Unwin Brothers, Limited, London); 'In the Hand of the Potter,' by Harold Begbie (Hodder & Stoughton, Toronto).

LITERARY NOTES

In the course of an introduction to Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money's 'Insurance Versus Poverty,' which Messrs. Methuen, London, publish, Mr. Lloyd George says: 'Nothing is more vital at the present time to the success of the act than that it should be widely and thoroughly understood. Whether it be due to misconception or to misrepresentation or to the inherent difficulties of the subject, there is no doubt that a tangle of false conceptions has grown up about the national insurance scheme. If the tree that has been planted is to grow strong and bear good fruit this tangle must be cleared away. To one who plies the axe as vigorously and thoroughly as does Mr. Chiozza Money in this book is due the gratitude of all who have the success of the scheme at heart—all, that is, to whom the difficulties and suffering that millions of the workers of this country have to face are not a matter of indifference. Mr. Chiozza Money does not confine himself to a bare exposition of the scheme. He deals with the conditions that call for a measure of national insurance, and with the fundamental principles that underlie that measure. He also devotes a chapter to consideration of the methods followed and success attained by Germany, the pioneer of national insurance. In Germany the inception of the scheme was not unaccompanied by discontent, unpopularity, and gloomy prophecies. Its success is now triumphant, unquestioned alike by employers and employed. It was from Germany that we who were privileged to be associated with the application of the principle to the United Kingdom found our first inspiration, and it is with her experience before us that we feel confident of the future. There is growing and spreading at the present time a consciousness that some features of the social conditions of this country are a blot upon the fair name of our nation. To this consciousness the national insurance scheme makes its appeal. It calls for certain elements of sacrifice from all; it asks of the industrial population mutual thrift and providence; from the state and the employer it demands the recognition of obligations hitherto generally neglected. If this appeal be not made in vain—as I, for one, am confident it will not be—and the campaign against poverty, squalor and disease in our midst evokes the same patriotism that is always ready to leap to the call of external danger, then the National Insurance Act will prove to have provided a better and firmer foundation for our national greatness.'

'Red Eve,' by Rider Haggard, illustrated by Arthur C. Michael (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.) Mr. Haggard's mediaeval romance follows the old, established traditions of love and warfare, chivalry and treachery, and, of course, the glories of English history. The period chosen is that of the middle of the fourteenth century, the age of the battle of Crecy, but also of the Black Death. It is here that is introduced the element of occultism, of the plague personified in the person of a man from far Cathay, who spreads it wherever he goes, as the cholera followed Eugene Sue's Wandering Jew. This visitor from the Orient has the gift of prophecy also; indeed, long ago he had foretold to a missionary in China, since returned to England, the events that befell Red Eve and her lover, Hugh de Cressi. From London to France wanders this young knight beset by many dangers, then on a mission for his king to Venice, where he comes face to face with 'Murgh the Death,' and thence to Avignor, panic-stricken by the plague, and murdering the Jews by way of cure for the evil.

'The Singing Bone,' by Austin Follman (Hodder & Stoughton, London), Mr. Freeman in these five stories takes as his theme the principle that the criminal leaves always some track which may be followed by the trained observer, who has, moreover, the scientific resources of Professor Thorndyke, the last development of the Sherlock Holmes type. But in 'The Singing Bone' we have an entirely new treatment of the detective story. Mr. Freeman first describes the crime in detail. As we follow the inferences and inductions of Thorndyke we are not, as he is, unravelling a mystery, but in the position of omniscients applauding the ingenuity of this brilliant little mortal probing the secret so completely known to us.

Mark Robinson writes an interesting article in the April 'Rod and Gun' (Woodstock, Ont.) entitled 'Beaver in Algonquin Park'; another item of interest is 'Fishing in Antigonish County, N.S.,' and 'April Trout Fishing,' by R. D. McDonald.

THIS WEEK'S
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WORLD'S WELFARE

A FORTNIGHT IN BURMA.

The People, the Land and the Mission Romance.

(By the Rev. Albert E. Dunning, D.D., in the Boston 'Congregationalist.')

The visit of the King of Great Britain and Emperor of India to his Oriental subjects has raised questions not before thought of by many supposedly well-informed persons. It is said that a bishop of the Anglican Church in England asked one day at dinner 'Who is King of Burma?'

Some one answered, 'King George V.'

'Yes,' he replied hesitatingly, 'but I mean of Upper Burma.'

'Still he is George V., was the answer.

The bishop was elderly. He had not noted that Thebaw, last King of Burma, was twenty-five years ago taken from his throne by a British army, 'On the road to Mandalay,' and now is spending his declining years in retirement in India, near Bombay. His palace in Mandalay, with its many throne rooms, its reception rooms for himself and his wives, its pagodas and other barbaric splendors, is going the way of royal palaces in Korea, China and other formerly great Asiatic empires, to speedy decay. They are all mementoes of an old civilization of undeveloped peoples. Their wonderful carvings on costly wood, mingled with a vast profusion of imitation jewels, mirrors, tinsel and tawdry ornaments, witness to centuries of childhood passing into old age without maturity, and now vanishing before the inrush of Western progress. Their endless lotus gardens, surrounded and entwined among them with lingering beauty and fragrance, avail but to witnes sthat forgetfulness is the only refuge left to them.

WHAT TOURISTS LOOK FOR.

To some tourists Burma is a hunting ground for big game. More of them hunt among the natives for tiger and leopard and panther skins as trophies and, judging from their language, with greater success. Lumber men are interested in the noble forests of teakwood, now vanishing before the enterprise of traders.

Some Christian travellers find fascination in the missionary work that is raising church spires in cities and villages; and all classes of visitors are interested in the scenery of its three great rivers, its ranges of mountains and its rice covered plains, diversified with towns and villages, above which glisten the profusion of pinacles of white and gilded pagodas. The Buddha is pleased with new pagodas and rewards the builders with good fortune, but he does not notice the repair of old ones. Hence they are constantly multiplying and constantly going to decay.

ALONG THE IRAWADDY.

The Irawady River is a great artery of travel and traffic. Its express and merchant boats go up and down its thousand miles of navigable water as floating shops and homes and hotels. The Flotilla Company has a vast fleet of steamboats and barges, many of them with comfortable accommodations for travellers. No other means affords so good an opportunity to see and study the people and country. One-half our fortnight in Burma was spent on one of these boats. The most interesting part of the river is the upper region, from Mandalay to Khamo, near the Chinese frontier. The journey up and down is about 750 miles.

The river with its shores is as fascinating as the Nile. As the boat comes to a village, members of its crew leap into the water and carry the anchor ropes ashore, and the motley crowd flocks down the steep banks to trade or take passage, clothed with all the colors of the rainbow. Their neighbors are squatted along the shore above them, men, women and children smoking the native cigar, about the size of an ear of corn with a cornhusk wrapper and a filler of wood pulp mixed with a little tobacco flavored with opium.

In the morning the natives come down to the water for a meditative, deliberate bath. In the early twilight we saw wild monkeys trotting along the shore until they found a convenient place to drink. At other places elephants were at work hauling the heavy teakwood logs down to the water or piling them on shore.

The elephant is a wise fellow, and while he obeys his master, lets him know his limitations. He will not work after 9 a.m. He won't move a log when told to do so if he thinks his master is in danger of being injured by it, but he will pick up a log weighing three tons between his trunk and tusks, will roll it along before his proboscis and turn it around with marvellous dexterity, while he looks drolly at you out of his absurdly little eyes.

THE KINDLY, HAPPY PEOPLE.

A week on the upper Irawaddy is an experience never to be forgotten. The Burmese people offer more fascinating material for study than their natural scenery. They are good-natured, care free, contented unprogressive. They sit on their heels for hours smoking, talking or silent, take things as they come and seem to be enjoying life. But they are being pushed along by more enterprising invaders. Chinamen come down from the North on them and take their trade. Jews and Armenians keep shop in their streets. The Burman is being crowded to the wall. Yet he possesses qualities much too valuable to be lost, which perhaps may be preserved through mingling with other nations. It is said that the offspring of a Chinaman with a Burmese woman often produces the shrewdness and patience of the father, combined with the kindly nature and optimism of the mother.

THE RULE OF THE PRIESTS.

Buddhism is the prevailing religion and it seems to have more life in Burma than in any other country. If Java appears to be without a religion, Burma has enough to spare for its needs. Priests with their yellow robes are everywhere, carrying begging bowls, asking for food, and they look fatter and stronger than any other class. They go around alone or in groups with attendants, beating gongs to attract attention, going into every house and almost every family contributes a handful of rice or other provender. I was told that ninety-nine priests were counted in one morning going into one house to beg, where the combined wages of the family were only five dollars per month. There is one priest to every eighteen persons. They are present at all family and social functions. I have seen three of them in one home reading the fortunes of those present, while all the household, three and perhaps four generations, were prostrate before them in prayer and offerings were piled up at their feet. I attended a native dance in the moonlight in the open air with two or three thousand prsons sitting about while a big company of priests were sheltered near the platform. Each dancing girl as she came forward, knelt and prayed aloud that her dancing might be successful.

THE GOLDEN TEMPLE.

The great Shwe Dagon Pagoda on a lofty hill dominates the city of Rangoon. The central building covered with gold leaf rises to a lofty yellow pinnacle above the Royal Lakes of the Park, and is surrounded by hundreds of smaller pagodas, each enshrining a Buddha sitting or reclining. In other lands the Buddha is often standing or sitting with hand uplifted as though he had business on hand, but in Burma the open left hand hangs listlessly over the knee, while he is stretched out full length on his side with dreamy, smiling face. This seems to be his national attitude. This pagoda is the object of pilgrimages of Buddhists from all over the country and it is worth a pilgrimage by those who have no faith in Buddhism. It is one of the world's most wonderful temples. Those who have seen it in the sunset light or under the full moon can never forget the vision, while each visit to it when it is thronged with devotees, praying, dancing, feasting, makes its character seem more impressive.

NEW YEAR'S UNION SERVICES

After all, one cannot comprehend Burma even as a tourist may, without knowing something of its missionary work. Here the Baptists have had their greatest success and the wor kof the century now almost passed since Adoniram Judson went there is being crowned with success.

On New Year's eve I attended the seventh annual meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. in the largest audience room in Burma and heard addresses in Karen, Burmese and English. The next morning I went to a New Year's service presided over by a Baptist official. The big church was packed with people, Burmese, Karens, Chinese, Telugus, Tamils and other races. It is claimed that the population of Rangoon includes representatives of fifty-four nations and tribes. We speak of the United States as the 'melting pot' of the nations, but I doubt if any American city can present as great a variety of dress, features and language as this city in Burma.

The view I had from the platform that New Year's morning will always be memorable. There were yellow, brown, black, coffee-colored and white faces. The people were clothed with all the colors of the rainbow. Their feet only were alike mostly clad in native brown. A group of Tamil boys and girsl sang spiritedly to the music of drums, violins and other instruments. The performers were members of a society that compose Christian hymns and go about singing them and preaching the gospel when they can be spared from their daily work. A Telugu and Tamil men's choir held the congregation as breathless as the famous Tremont Temple Quartet in Boston ever did. A chorus of Burmese maidens sang enchantingly. No soprano sings with a purer, sweeter voice than Ma Mya May, as she stood modestly beside the organ and poured forth melody in a solo.

Singing indeed is one of the notable features of missionary work in these Asiatic lands. I shall never forget the strong martial songs of the Chinese students of Pekin University or the pure, clear tones of the girls of the North China Women's College. They stood as impassive as Russian priests of the Greek Church, and looked like madonnas, while music poured from their lips like organ notes.

A TALE OF ROMANCE.

But of course the chief interest of this New Year's service was the addresses in different tongues. I will mention only one, part of which was in English. The speaker was the Rev. Ba Te, a Karen, about forty years old. He was a lawyer, a dozen years ago, in Rangoon, with a good income. He gave up his profession and went as a missionary to Kantung, on the border between Burma and China, at fifty rupees a month. Within the last ten years the Christian converts there have come to number 10,000. Mr. Te told his story eloquently, modestly, making it appear that the great work was being done by the converts themselves. I learned after the meeting that many of the people had banded together as a society, pledged to use no intoxicating drinks and to try to do right as far as they knew, until God should come and show them a better way. They bound cotton cords around their heads and wrists, agreeing to wear them until the divine message should come. When Mr. Te came among them, preaching the gospel, they said that God had sent him to tell them what they had been waiting long to hear. They cut the cords from brow and wrist and professed themselves disciples of Jesus Christ.

But the greatest romance of missions is not in stories that can be written in words. It is recorded in the faces of such assemblies as I looked on last New Year's morning—strong, fine faces of young men, womanly faces, in marked distinction from the multitude of their kind that throng the streets. True, it was a motley assembly, but it blended into a noble, composite picture as they sang together in confident tones, 'Jesus shall reign where'ere the sun,' and closed with the Doxology, each in his own tongue, but all in harmony, praising the wonderful works of God.

CHANGING CHINA.

(Missionary 'Herald.')

The Rev. Murray S. Frame, newly arrived at Tungchow, felt that he could make faster progress in language study if he were away from all English-speaking friends. He therefore left Tungchow to spend two or more weks in each of the four towns in the Tungchow country where church services are held. He found the experience of value in many ways. 'I have learned to sit cross-legged for hours before a Chinese table a foot high; to thrive on two meals of Chinese food a day; to eat with chopsticks; to sleep soundly on a brick floor; and to live comfortably in a room where in winter one can always see one's breath save when it is dark. I made attempts at preaching also, but I expect they were more profitable to me than to my audiences.' In letter dated December 30 he writes concerning his observation of what is being done in one of these country outstations, a report which is the more welcome now that most of the news from China must necessarily concern itself with politics and warfare:—

'To give you an idea of how mission work is done and what the cost of it is, I want to describe the condition of affairs in Hsiang Ho, one of the two walled towns and the newest station of the Tungchow country field. There has been a Chinese preacher there for only three or four years. The pastor is a keen-minded young fellow of about my own age, with a full training of four years in college and three years in the theological seminary. For two weeks he ate with me daily and took me about with him. I know the fine temper of the man and his eager zeal. A man of his training could in other employ earn high wages. He has a wife and two children, and receives a salary of eight dollars a month. His wife, who is also well educated, teaches a day school of twenty children, who come, many of them, a considerable distance.

'An able-bodied man in that part of the country may earn as much as seven cents a day in addition to his food; unnecessary expenses he ruthlessly eliminates. For some time to come, if his children are to go to school, the foreigner must send them. They have practically no child life in their homes. Even the Christians listened wistfully as I told them how our mother used to read to us children of a winter evening. And simple Christmas festivities are a theme to be talked of for a year.

'A dozen families from almost as many villages have been gathered into the church, and there is a wide-awake company of fifty at the Sunday service. Some of them come a distance of five miles. All those within the town assemble daily during this winter season for evening prayers. It is not easy to be a Christian. One of the number, an old man, is a caterer who used to supply the eatables for Chinese feasts; but no one will engage him since he became a Christian, lest he poison their food. His wife is an intelligent woman of unusual dignity of character, who would make a most efficient Bible-woman. But that would be extravagant, since she would need a salary of between three and four dollars a month. On market days a throng of non-Christians crowd in from the street. The pastor knows how to maintain discipline, and makes them sit down quietly. To a changing company he preaches or talks for hours at a stretch. He possesses the gift of friendship, and there was truth in the remark of the keeper of the harness shop that the progress of the gospel in Hsiang Ho is largely due to his fine spirit. Inwardly, however, he chafes and frets, though he rarely lets it be seen, at the inadequacy of the tools he has to work with. We rent for fifty dollars a year a courtyard, half the buildings of which are in such disrepair that they cannot be used. It would require fifty dollars to cut a door from a tumble-down room into the street and to put the room into repair for use as a reading room. But it would be used constantly. One thousand dollars would buy and put into thorough order a place in the busiest part of the town.

'When it is not a market day the pastor is busy calling at the homes in the outlying villages, his wife accompanying him as much as the school and her strength will admit, and trying to accomplish a little of the valuable work that a Bible-woman ought to be doing. The pastor in Hsiang Ho rises early and works effectively, because his heart is in his work. And for himself, the smallness of his salary does not worry him, if only his hands could be strengthened and Hsiang Mo be made a model for other places where district work is being much less hopefully done.

'If ever there was a time in China when the church ought to be awake, it is now. The helpfulness of Christians in these days of turmoil and danger has won the affection of the hostile and indifferent. Hatred of the foreigner as such as vanishing. A new era of enlightenment and of freedom of ideas is dawning. But the people are ill trained to receive the heritage of representative self-government that is coming to them so swiftly from Western lands. That form of government is on trial in China. So is the church. If the church has it in her to be useful to China, now is her time to prove it. Will she rise to her opportunity?'

BURDENS

'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.'—Gal. vi., 2.

O the trials and the heartaches, in this world of death and sin,
And the bitter cups of sorrow often welling to the brim;
Though the footsteps may seem sprightly, and tho' lightsome seems the eye,
Hearts are bearing heavy burdens as days are going by.

When you see a toiling brother with a burden hard to bear,
Meet him with a hearty greeting, speaking kindly words of cheer;
With an optimistic prospect for the future we should try
To make his burden lighter as the days are going by.

Lead the sin-oppress'd and weary to the Saviour's loving breast,
Who said, 'Come, ye heavy laden, and I will give you rest';
Point the tempest-toss'd and lost ones to the Beacon Light on high,
There the burdens all will vanish as the days are going by.

When we bear each other's burdens, 'mid the turmoil and the strife,
We obey the Master's bidding, we fulfil the end of life;
For no one liveth to himself, none to himself doth die,
Bear ye one another's burdens as the days are going by.

If we bear each other's burdens and fulfil the law of Christ,
We'll receive a double blessing, we will be rewarded twice;
For there's joy in spreading sunshine, wiping dry the tearful eye,
And our own griefs will grow lighter as the days are going by.

He who took our sins and bore them in His body on the tree,
And dying, purchas'd pardon, endless life for you and me,
Now risen and exalted, from His throne above the sky,
Bids us bear each other's burdens as the days are going by.

R. CRICHTON.

Owen Sound.

JUST ONE MORE SPLENDID CURE

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"It was a sprain and a cold that was the beginning of my trouble," Mr. Lamarche says in telling his story. "I could not sleep, my appetite was fitful and I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. I was always thirsty, had a bitter taste in my mouth and perspired freely. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.

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PRIZE COURSE NEARLY UP.

Are Your Questions Ready?

As only a few weeks now remain members of the Bible Study Club who are intending to enter for prize should remember that in addition to all the coupons they have saved and filled in, as guarantee of faithful study, they must answer any five of the questions which during the year have been printed in heavy type and indicated as one that **'may be answered in writing.'**

Each of the five questions must be answered separately and the paper written on one side only. No answer must exceed two hundred words in length and may be less. Each answer must have the name and address of the writer at the bottom of the answer.

The answers must be delivered to this office and they will be collated at the close of the contest and forwarded, along with the coupons, to headquarters for independent examination by competent examiners. The prize will then be awarded according to the highest number of marks won by members of The International Newspaper Bible Study Club, and prizes which may be awarded to members of this Local Club will be given out fro this office.

The last lesson for the prize series will be the lesson for Sunday, April 28.

MEMBERS' PRIZE COUPON.

Cut out, fill in, keep safely and send to this office at the end of the course, along with your five answers.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

I have read the Suggestive Questions on the Sunday School lesson published in the Montreal 'Witness,' also the lesson itself for

SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1912.

and intend to follow the rest of the course.

NAME .....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....
(in full)

.....

No. 52. (W)

April 28, 1912.

The Beatitudes. Matt. v:1-12.

Golden Text—Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Matt. v:8.

(1). Verse 1—Should ministers aim to get big crowds for their congregations? Give your reasons.

(2.) Did Jesus in this instance get away from the multitude in order to teach his disciples alone? Give your reasons.

(3.) Which does the more effectual work, one who teaches and fits a few men to influence hundreds of thousands, or one who preaches to a crowd direct? Why?

(4.) Verses 2-3—Which are more blessed—great, rich and good men or the little known, poor and good men, and why?

(5.) What is it to be poor in spirit?

(6). Is it possible for a rich man to be por in spirit and if so how

(7.) What is 'the kingdom of heaven' as Jesus here meant?

(8.) Verse 4—What is it to be 'blessed?'

(9.) Does blessedness necessarily include happiness? Why or why not?

(10). What effect does sorrow always have upon the 'poor in spirit?'

(11.) Does Jesus mean that to mourn is in itself blessed or because it is the only way to reach the highest joy?

(12.) Verse 5—What is a 'meek' man after the meaning of Jesus? (See Ps. xxxvii:11.)

(13). Dividing men in two classes—the meek and the proud—which class would you say gets the best things in this life?

(14.) Verse 6—What is the literal meaning of hungering and thirsting after righteousness?

(15.) Does Jesus mean that if we seek with sufficient intensity we may reach an experience in which we please God all the time, and, if not, what does he mean? (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)

(16.) Verse 7.— Why cannot a man receive the mercy of God if he is cruel either in act or speech to man or beast?

(18.) Why is it that so few persons are as conscious of the presence of God as if they saw him without the outward eyes?

(19.) Verse 9—Why is not a quarrelsome man, or one who fans the flame of dissension, a child of God?

(20.) Verse 10-12—Are true Christians, persecuted in these days as they were in those days, and, if so, why is it?

(21.) Ought we to be sad or glad when we are persecuted for righteousness' sake?

(22.) What form does persecution of earnest Christians take in these days?

Lesson for Sunday, May 5, 1912. Poverty and Riches. Luke vi:20-26; xvi:19-31.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

April 28.

THE BEATITUDES.

Matthew v. 1-12.

LESSON STORY.

Seeing the multitudes, Jesus went up into the mountain, when he had sat down, his disciples came unto him and he taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called sons of God.

Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye when men shall reproach you and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven; for so persecuted they the prophets that were before you.

NOTES FROM TARBELL'S GUIDE.

Blessed. From Beati, blessed, the words with which these verses begin in the Latin version, comes our term Beatitudes. Blessedness is higher than happiness. Happiness depends upon circumstances; blessedness depends upon relationship to God. Blessedness, says, Prof. Stalker, is a happiness pure and spiritual, reaching forth to the profoundest elements of human nature and reaching forth to the illimitable developments of eternity. The poor in spirit. This virtue is the opposite of self-conceit. The poor in spirit are not poor-spirited, but they are humble-minded, conscious of their need of God.—For. This explains why they are blessed.—Theirs is the kingdom of heaven. They are subjects of that spiritual kingdom which begins here in this life. Contrast with this the rabbinical parallel cited in 'One Volume Commentary': 'Ever be more and more lowly in spirit, since the expectancy of men is to become the food of worms!'

Blessed are they that mourn. Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them that have been exercised thereby. Hebrew. xii:11.—For they shall be comforted. The word implies strengthening as well as consolation. The faculty which is exercised by the true mourner is strengthened by use. Those who bear their sorrows patiently grow in patience; those who sorrow for others grow in sympathy; those who sorrow for their own sin deepen their penitence; those who intercede for the sins of the world grow in the likeness of the great Sin-bearer and Intercessor. The comfort comes from the exercise of the spiritual faculty, and from the consciousness of growing more like God; but there is also that final comfort in the world to come, when "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, Rev. vii., 17." (Dummelow).

Blessed are the meek. The mild men (Wycliffe). The meek are they who have gained self-control under provocation.—For they shall inherit the earth. Quoted from Ps. xxxvii., 11.

Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness. A metaphor meaning that they eagerly desire righteousness.—For they shall be filled. With righteousness. Hunger is a recurring manifestation of physical health. The invalid loses desire for food, but with returning health commences to desire and enjoy it. So it is also in the moral and spiritual realm. Hunger for the highest, for the best and truest life, is itself a sign of saving relationship with God. The man who has no hunger and is conscious of no needs has neither knowledge of himself nor of God. J. Stuart Holden.

Blessed are the merciful. The compassionate. 'To be merciful is to be full of mercy to all that God has made.' (Boardman).

Blessed are the pure in heart. Those whom every kind of goodness attracts, who are themselves true. Compare Ps. xxiv., 4. 'Purity stands for perfect rightness of character, for life lived by the impulse of unsullied motives, and crowned with the service of unstained deeds. It is not a virtue; it is all the virtues' (Ainsworth).—For they shall see God. 'For as the mirror, if it be pure, then receives reflections, so the pure soul receives the vision of God.'—(Theophylact).

Blessed are the peacemakers. Not merely peaceable men, as Wycliffe translates, but rather maintainers of peace, as in Tyndale's version. —They shall be called sons of God. See Rom. viii., 14.

Persecuted for righteousness' sake. 'The cause, not the pain, makes the martyr' (Augustine).—For theirs is the kingdom of heaven. 'They do not possess the kingdom because they suffer and endure; they suffer and endure because they possess the kingdom.' (Ainsworth.)

These verses repeat and apply to the disciples the general statement of verse 10.—Great is your reward in heaven. The blessedness belongs to the life that is to come as well as to the life that now is.

Who are the Pure in Heart? The sixth Beatitude has been selected for our Golden Text because it is the most comprehensive Beatitude — it includes all the others. He who is pure in heart is humble, penitent for his sins, gentle, eager for righteousness, compassionate, peace-loving, enduring. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he, and thoughts that are pure, sincere, guileless, lead to actions that are upright, true, Christ-like. In the words of Dr. George Dana Boardman, As purity, when affirmed of other things such as water, air, glass, means freedom from mixture; so purity of heart means singleness of moral aim, freedom from all alloys, whether of insincerity, distraction, hate. Not that the pure in heart are absolutely sinless; for none is good save One, even God. But the pure in heart are the simple-thoughted, the clear-purposed, the straightforward, in one word, the guileless.

Who shall ascend into the hill of Jehovah?
And who shall stand in his holy place?

the Psalmist questioned, and then replied:

He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart;
Who hath not lifted up his soul unto falsehood,
And hath not sworn deceitfully.

And Jesus repeats the imagery and says that the pure in heart are blessed for they shall see God, meaning they shall have access to him, shall enjoy communion with him.

'Blest are the pure in heart,
For they shall see our God;
The secret of the Lord is theirs,
Their soul is Christ's abode.'

It is only the pure in heart that have the capacity of seeing God. To the hardened sinner to the indifferent, or to the heedless, God cannot reveal himself, for they cannot grasp divine revelation. The secret of the Lord is only with them that fear Him.

'I do not see thee, God!' a soul made plaint;
'O for an angel hand to tear the veil apart;
Hide not from me thy face, I strive, I faint!'
The silence whispered, 'Art thou pure in heart?'

HOME READING.

Monday.—Matt. v., 1-12. The Beatitudes.

Tuesday.—Ps. 1. Blessedness of the Righteous.

Wednesday.—Isa. lvi., 15-20. Tenderness toward the lowly.

Thursday.—II. Cor. vii., 5-16. Blessedness of True Penitence.

Friday.—I. Pet. iii., 8-17. The Christ-like Spirit.

Saturday.—I. Pet. iv., 12-19. Steadfastness and Hope.

Sunday.—II. Cor., vi., 1-10. Courage and Patience.

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THE SERMON.

RECONCILIATION THROUGH CHRIST.

(By Prof. E. Albert Cook, Ph.D. of the Congregational College, Montreal.)

'And all things are of God who reconciled us to himself through Christ and gave unto us the ministry of reconciliation, to wit that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself. II. Cor. v:18.

There was a man nineteen hundred years ago, in the little country of Palestine, who went about the country for two or three years, teaching, healing and preaching. He gathered about him twelve companions and supporters who were with him day and night during much of this time. They were among those Jews who were hoping for the speedy coming of a King anointed by God to rule them as David and Solomon had ruled, only in a still grander way. They expected that he would have superhuman power and glory, would deliver them from subjection to the Roman government, set up his throne in Jerusalem, and there, splendid and powerful, would establish happiness, prosperity and righteousness among the Jews and give to their land an even greater glory than it had possessed in the time of David and Solomon.

The coming of such a king they believed to be foretold in their sacred scriptures, as the anointed of God, and so they spoke of him by that name—'the anointed one,' or the Messiah,' the Hebrew word for anointed, or the "Christ," the Greek word for



THE REV. PROFESSOR COOK.

anointed. This word, of course, referred to the setting apart of a man for the office of King, by the pouring of oil upon his head.

The man of whom we were speaking, Jesus, was thought of first as a teacher. He taught with a clearness, simplicity and appeal to the heart and conscience of the people that attracted the attention of all who heard and so when he called these twelve men to go about with him, help him and learn of him, they responded. Besides his teaching and in connection with it, remarkable cures of diseases occurred, which naturally impressed people even more than his teaching, and made them think that here was some one especially commissioned of God, as their prophets of centuries before had been,—Moses, Elijah, Elisha, Isaiah,—and the question arose in the minds of some: Is this perhaps the Messiah whom we are expecting? To be sure most of the marks were lacking—here was as yet no earthly glory, no attempt to establish a Kingdom and throw off the Roman yoke, but there was wonderful power, and that demand for righteousness and consciousness of having been sent by God, which indicated a great prophet and perhaps—the long-expected and ardently-desired king!

Jesus knew that people were thinking thus, but he realized that their ideals were not right. The real Kingdom of God must be made up of the people who voluntarily loved and obeyed God and be established not in a palace and on a golden throne, but in men's hearts. What men needed was not freedom from Rome so much as freedom from sin, not so much material wealth as trust in God who loved every man so wonderfully that he counted even the hairs of his head and would provide all that was needed of food and clothes.

So he preached about the Kingdom of God that was so different from that Kingdom of God for which they were hoping. He taught the laws of the Kingdom, the laws of the repentent, the humble, the pure in heart, the peacemakers, the merciful, the hungry for righteousness, the loving and forgiving, and, still more, he lived according to those laws himself and showed how beautiful they were and how happy they made people.

And so the disciples found their ideas of the Messiah and his Kingdom slowly changing, and finally one day as Jesus asked his disciples who men said that he was, and finally their own opinion of him, Peter spoke the thought that had been taking form in their minds: 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.' And Jesus saw that his teaching was not in vain, it was having its effect, and he was glad, for it meant that they had received from him new and wonderfully true ideas of the Messiah, of the Kingdom and of God.

But although a few grasped these new ideas, the most did not, and thought these teachings were contrary to their Scriptures and knew that they were contrary to their doings and their hopes and ambitions, and so bitter opposition arose, especially on the part of the religious leaders of the people, whose position and influence were imperiled by this new teaching. They soon convinced themselves that this man was an enemy both to themselves and the nation, and a blasphemer of God, and so they plotted successfully as we know, to have him put to death by authority of the Roman government.

The disciples, although they had received the new ideas of the spiritual Kingdom and the loving Father, God, and had come to a glorious faith and life, unknown before, still kept their old ideas of the earthly reign of their Messiah and believed that when the time came, he would add to the spiritual glory and power which they were beginning to perceive, the earthly glory, and the power of human force, an army, a throne, a palace, and all the paraphernalia of human authority. When they saw him hanging on the cross, these hopes fled, and they went away discouraged and despairing. But before they could fully realize the depth of their hopelessness and the awfulness of the calamity which had befallen them, strange tales came to their ears of an empty grave and of women who had seen their master alive again. These incredible stories were confirmed by marvellous experiences of their own, and from him whom they had thought never again to see, they received the command to go to all men and nations and preach the good news of the Kingdom of God, which they had learned of him.

Filled with joy and enthusiasm from the knowledge that death had not brought the end, but rather the beginning of the hoped-for Kingdom, and conscious of the power of the new faith in God and relation to God which they had received from Christ and had had confirmed by his triumph over death, they went out to preach and to give the mark of the new faith, the baptism which Jesus had taken over from John the Baptist, to those who accepted it.

The disciples knew that their sins were forgiven and that salvation had come to them through Jesus. But from infancy they, like all Jews, had been taught that sin could only be atoned for by the sacrifice of animals. How could they make the old faith and the new agree? 'Ah,' they said, 'has not Jesus sacrificed himself for us! We need offer no more lambs—here is the very lamb of God offered by God himself for us!' And there was a great truth in that thought, and it fitted wonderfully to the words of the prophet Isaiah: 'He was led as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he opened not his mouth.' Thus their thought of the Messiah, the Son of God, and of the suffering servant of Jehovah, were combined, and the death of Jesus, which had been their despair, became the centre of their hope, as the great sacrifice which the Son of God had made for their sin and to show them the love of God.

But the language of most of the civilized world at this time was Greek—it was the language of education and culture all over the Roman Empire. And where the Greek language went, went the Greek philosophy, even among the Jews. One of the great ideas of the Greek philosophy was that of the Logos, or the reason or wisdom or 'word' of God. Philo, a Jewish teacher, living in Alexandria at the same time that Jesus lived in Palestine, taught that the Logos was the first Son of God, the expression of his wisdom, the power through whom he created the world. Similar thoughts in other forms were well-known in other parts of the Roman Empire, and thus the cultured Jews, familiar with it, having their own doctrine of the Messiah as the Son of God, and coming to believe that Jesus was this Messiah, the Son of God, through whom God had revealed himself to the world, said: 'Jesus is this Logos, this Son of God and Revelation of God. Thus has God been with us on earth, revealing himself and reconciling the world unto himself. So at the end of the first century it was written in the Gospel of John: 'In the beginning was the Logos, and the Logos was with God, and the Logos was God. . . . And the Logos was made flesh and dwelt among us.'

And so as time went on, men who found salvation and reconciliation to God in Jesus, each put upon his life the interpretation that best met the needs of his time and was most appropriate in his mental atmosphere.

As the Gospel was spread among the Gentiles who had not the same ideas of the necessity of sacrifice that the Jews had, they felt the same power in Jesus, reconciliating them to God, but gave to it other interpretations. At one time the thought of the Devil and his power and rights was very strong. Those who chose to do wrong, it was held, thereby chose the Devil for their prince and became his subjects. But God gave the life of Jesus to the Devil as a ransom for the souls of his subjects who were to be saved, and in consideration of his death they were released. And even this low conception stands for a truth. For sinners do become slaves to sin, and Jesus by his life and death releases men from sin. His death was caused by men's sin and rejection of the truth he taught. Thus in a sense he paid to sin the price of his life, that men might be released from its power.

Higher ideals gradually took the place of the lower. Under the stern Roman rule and sense of law and justice, God was thought of as like the Emperor, bound to execute justice and punish all sin with penalty proportioned to the offence. Anselm, Bishop of Canterbury, about the year, 1100, taught that since God was infinite, every sin which was a sin against God, was infinitely great and deserved an infinite punishment, that is eternal suffering in hell. But the Son of God, taking the form of man and dying, thus satisfied God's law by suffering an infinite penalty for human sin,—infinite because he was the Son of God. Thus men might be released from the penalty of their sin, without compromising God's justice, in view of the suffering of Jesus.

This idea that Jesus died to satisfy divine justice, has persisted in one form or another, down to the present time, because there is truth in it. The truth is this: God is just and does punish sin. Sin brings suffering, and often upon the innocent. Thus the innocent do often suffer in place of the guilty. Now Jesus by his life, suffering and death, helps us to escape from sin and find the loving arms of our Father, and thus he, innocent, suffered for us, guilty, and as a result of his vicarious suffering we are able to escape from the most terrible result of sin, that is even the sinful character which it brings, and enjoy the favor of God.

None of these various theories or others which have arisen in later times, exhausts the great fact of salvation through Christ,—that through him we do come to a faith in and love for God that saves us from selfishness and sin, and brings us into harmony and fellowship with God and men. The theories have been helpful as interpretations of the fact. Let us only be careful that we never substitute them for the fact, the experience of salvation itself, but ever return to the truth that 'God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself,' and each for himself to seek to know this reconciliation for himself, and from his own experience to find the highest interpretation for his own time and generation.

QUAKERS INCREASING IN NUMBERS.

(London 'Globe.')

And so many instances of the decline in the membership of religious denominations it is of interest to note that the Quakers are increasing in numbers. According to the figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1910, which have recently been issued, it appears that the membership of the London Yearly Meeting, which includes all members of the Society in Great Britain and about 650 in the Antipodes, amounts to 19,522, an increase of 174 on the pdevious year. In America there are now 95,912 Friends, which is 365 less than in the previous year, but 2,862 more than in 1900. There is a serious drop, however, in the year of 559 connected with American foreign mission stations, whereas there has been an increase of 335 in a total of 3,209 members at British foreign missionary centres. The total number of Quakers throughout the world is 124,484.

Alise of Astra

By H. B. Marriott Watson

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Philip Temple, an Englishman, while travelling from Paris to Dormunde, met with a railway accident. He escaped injury, and while assisting in rescue work, found a beautiful young lady in the wreckage, whom he decides to have moved to save her life, and as the Castle of Waldthal is nearby, he takes her there and finally, after much difficulty, persuades the officers of the castle to take the lady in. Temple fails to learn the young lady's name, as she was still unconscious when carried into the castle. He learns from an officer that the Grand Duke, to whose castle he had the victim of the accident removed, has been dead three months, and an heir to his throne was expected to arrive that very night. Count Cavari, Chancellor of Eisenburg, sends for Temple, and after quite a number of mysterious questions, informs Temple that the young lady he brought to the castle has died from her injuries. Some hours later the ringing of bells announced the birth of the new heir to the throne, and the people were wild with joy, as the non-arrival of an heir would have placed Prince Albrecht of Suabia, a German, on the throne, and he was despised and hatred by the people. The Grand Duchess had not survived her ordeal, and passed away during the night, and the grand duchy thus was divided between joy and gloom. Temple seeks further information regarding the young lady whom he rescued from the wreck, and is informed that the police and officers at the Castle had been unable to establish the identity of the dead woman. Temple decides to spend some days in the Grand Duchy of Eisenburg, when he receives an urgent telegram from his mother, calling him to Somersetshire. Temple finds that he was summoned home owing to rumors that he had been injured in the train wreck, and after reassuring his mother on that point, he returns to Eisenburg, and while on the way from his hotel to keep an appointment he lost his way and wandered into the Grand Duke's park. Princess Alise, whom he meets, warns him that he is on private property, and he is offering an apology when he is placed under arrest by three men and taken to the village prison. Temple was forced to spend two days in prison and allowed to confer with no one, but was then bailed out by the British consul, Mr. Wakeling, who was informed of Temple's plight. Temple was charged with attempting to abduct the infant Grand Duke. Temple decides to go fishing, and is fired upon by some unknown person. The bullet struck a bone in his head and glanced off, stunning him. He is found by Baron Vanrinck, who has Temple returned to his hotel little the worse for his accident.

CHAPTER VII.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

You know how, to the Continental, if he speaks French, every man is 'Monsieur.' 'Monsieur' is a fine and handsome leveller; it reduces the prince to a plane on which he can meet the peasant without loss of dignity. No doubt Maillac, good soul, was acquainted with his English guest's title, and probably Herr Kartolen had learned it from him; but to both Temple was merely 'Monsieur' or 'M. Temple.' 'Monsieur' will cover and comprise everything within its generous and hospitable folds. Well, M. Temple received a friendly but by no means an officious invitation to 'look up,' as we should say, Herr Kartolen at his office in Eisenburg, if so be M. Temple was ever in the capital.

'I travel a good deal,' explained Herr Kartolen. 'You will understand that. But I return to my headquarters often, and I am always in touch with them.'

It was on the eve of Proclamation Day that Temple arrived in Eisenburg, and he at once noted innumerable signs of the approaching event. It was a traditional ceremony with the Wolfgangs that the proclamation of the new Grand Duke, on his succession, should be made from the Council Hall in the Platz, and this affair was always carried out with much form and amid public rejoicings. From the country districts, south and north, all the day a procession of visitors streamed into the little capital, anxious for good seats from which to view the proclamation on the morrow. Temple noted the gathering throngs everywhere—in the hotels, in the courtyards, overflowing into the streets, filling cafe and hall and restaurant. The stable-yards were crowded with vehicles, from market-cart to brougham; and the sightseers, in anticipation of greater doings, had already begun by perambulating the streets and watching the last touches of the decorators.

The city of Eisenburg is of comparative insignificance in size, though it possesses all the insignia and paraphernalia of capitals. It is seated on two hills, between which the Larche rushes from its mountain home into the broader, smoother, and more sober waters of the Effel. This latter river, which shuts off Eisenburg from the low-lying eastern cantons, flows in a dignified way by pretty courses to a junction with the greater river, which forms the boundary of the grand-duchy on its German frontier. In Eisenburg all the features of European centres are reproduced in miniature. There is the Palace, which stands on an eminence overlooking the river to which its gardens slope; there is the Council House to which deputies are returned from the various cantons, and legislate under the aegis of Grand Duke and Chancellor; and there is a handsome building in the Platz, which is the seat of the law and the judiciary.

At Eisenburg there is an unmistakable metropolitan air, notwithstanding the small dimensions of the ancient town; and on an occasion such as this, which summed up and demonstrated, as it were, the rights of the capital to its sovereign position, it was impossible even for a stranger accustomed to larger things not to admit them. Temple strolled the streets, and, like other sightseers, gazed at the decorations and viewed the arrangements for illumination with interest. As he went about he became aware that his friend the Consul had spoken justly about the division among the populace. It was evident that the coming celebration meant more to some than to others. Gangs of country cousins stared open-mouthed and beamed their satisfaction on the surroundings. But among the working-classes of the capital another spirit was observable. There was a brisk trade in the sale of lilac, which was the emblem of the Wolfgangs; and many merry people paraded the streets with lilac badges, lilac buttonholes, lilac in the hat, or lilac in the hair. At the corner of the Platz, where a narrow mediaeval, and evil-smelling street turned into it, Temple came upon a bevy of girls, laughing, wide-mouthed, blue-eyed. They wore the lilac badge, and one of them was crowned with a ring of lilac blossom. The street was like a defile between mountains, running tortuously into darkness 'twixt high and ill-conditioned houses, and suddenly a body of rough men emerged from its jaws. The girls were abreast at the moment, and a heavy, squat fellow, with a protruding jowl, broke the linked line with an oath. He snatched the lilac, ground and stamped it into the dirt under his feet, amid cries of alarm and pain.

'That for your sucking-pig!' he shouted hoarsely.

The girls fled in terror, but the group behind the aggressor gathered together, and spoke low. There seemed to Temple something more ominous in this quietude than if they had openly broken out into a riot. He passed on. Upon the Rue des Vins, as the alternative placard in that bilingual country styled it, he saw the decorations snatched from the lamp-posts as by the hands of hooligans. In the Place Grevan he witnessed a conflict between police and mob which was instructive, but not pleasant. He retired to his hotel with a better understanding of the state of politics and parties in Eisenburg. A little later he was surprised and delighted to receive a visit from Captain Constantine du Vallon.

Du Vallon was as full of fine airs and graces as ever. He seemed, indeed, to have ripened his friendship with the mere passage of time. He shook Temple warmly by the hand, complimented him on the effect of Eisenburg air on his health and appearance, and then broke into the explanation for which he had come.

'You wrote, Monsieur, at an unfortunate time. I was away on some important affair; but, of course, I would have stretched every point in the circumstances, short of absolute dereliction of duty, to be of service to you. But, unhappily, I never received the letter until too late.'

'You did receive it?' asked Temple.

'See, my friend.' The Captain pulled from his pocket an envelope on which were scribbled at least a dozen addresses. 'It followed me to Paris to the consulate, but I was at Marseilles; then, look you, it went to Bordeaux; there was a mistake. It has passed through a score of adventures, but it arrived. The post office is wonderful!'

'But it arrived too late,' suggested Temple.

'My dear Sir Philip, I regret it, but I am glad my evidence was not needed. It was a stupid affair—those dull police! I gather they got hauled over the coals. They tell me the sergeant was dismissed.'

'I don't know,' said Philip, 'that it was the sergeant who ought to have been dismissed.'

Du Vallon looked at him with his friendly attitude of inquiring attention that was so like a terrier with cocked ears, but Temple did not pursue the matter. He changed the subject, touching on the ceremony of the morrow, and the Captain swung off readily upon the new course. He was to be at the head of his company of guards in the Platz before the Council Hall, and it was evidently a point on which he required congratulation. He received Sir Philip's compliments and flushed.

'I thank you, Sir Philip,' said he, with a certain boyish simplicity. 'I am proud to do my little in the service of my sovereign. I want no other reward than the satisfaction I shall get out of doing my duty.'

'There is,' ventured the Englishman, 'a division of opinion in Eisenburg in regard to political matters.'

'There is a party of knaves, of traitors—a secret party. They would hand the grand-duchy over to the German for the benefit of their filthy trade. They want inclusion in the Zollverein. Bah! Don't speak to me of them. They will have a rough awakening.'

'I have been through the streets to-night,' said Temple, 'and I have witnessed certain scenes. Do the authorities anticipate anything in the way of a counter-demonstration to-morrow?'

'A counter-demonstration! From those traitors! Monsieur!' cried Captain Constantine du Vallon, 'the soldiery will be there! The canaille dare not!'

It was evident that in Court circles at least a state of pleasurable excitement existed; and when Du Vallon left his friend he was full of gay spirits, and pressed him to call at his apartments at the Palace.

'We will have a little dinner and good company,' he declared. 'I will get some good fellows to meet you.'

Temple thanked him, offered a tentative acceptance, and as the Captain went out shot a remark after him.

'Delighted you called. How did you know I was here?'

Du Vallon faced round. 'Oh, they know everything at the Bureau des strangers. I was told——' He rubbed his forehead meditatively. 'The letter came back to Eisenburg, you see, and I received it only this morning. Then I inquired, and heard the history. Also I learned you had left Waldthal and were here.'

'I wonder who gave you the letter and the information,' said Temple indifferently.

'Oh, the messenger—the clerk—what is his silly name? Little Kuss.'

'Ah!' Temple's ejaculation seemed to close the topic, yet, after Du Vallon had gone, he sat wrapped in thought for a quarter of an hour. Then he produced from his pocket two letters, the envelopes of which he submitted to careful scrutiny. His advertisement regarding the unknown woman had brought him no answers, save two or three communications from irrelevant and officious strangers. Two letters received from England during the last twenty-four hours—one from his mother and one from his banker in London—had shown signs of having been tampered with. As he examined them again, increasing suspicion seized his mind. The envelopes had been steamed and opened. He frowned deeply, with a realization that he was in a situation which required elucidation. Many things pointed to that; he could not accept all that had happened as having occurred naturally. There was, it seemed, a direction behind all, even behind this visit of Du Vallon's. One of his letters written from the Waldthal cell had never been delivered, one had gone astray; two others, to Prince von Stregen and the Marquis de Pomeau-Laval, had been delayed in delivery. There was something that certainly called for inquiry here, and he remembered the advice of the amiable and cultivated commercial traveller. Certainly some one ought to pay the price of this, and he had an idea that perhaps that some one might be the complacent M. Preval. Anyway, M. Preval must wait until Proclamation Day was over.

The dawn was barred with rose and pink, and all Eisenburg was awake and afoot in the first flush of it. The sun came up in splendor, and the cloud-caps of the mountains glistened in the west. It was a gala day at Eisenburg, and the picknickers filled the little city to overflowing. Towards midday the crush in the Platz was almost intolerable. The shops were shuttered against the press, but the cafes and restaurants were packed to suffocation. The Grand Ducal party drove in procession to the cathedral at this hour, and the populace, having witnessed the passage of the carriages and the troops along the decorated streets, spent the next hour in refreshing itself. In the Platz the news spread suddenly like fire in the heather that the carriages were returning. They entered the broad Platz at a walk, and proceeded up the hill to the handsome Council Hall. A flight of shallow stone steps mounted from the street to the portico above, where the public proclamation was to be made, and amid cheers the first state carriage rolled up and stayed. The uniformed flunkeys opened the door, and a minor Palace official descended amid bravas. The crowd was in a holiday mood and was prepared to applaud all and sundry. The official escaped up the steps into security and obscurity, and two other officials alighted. The applause was renewed, and the operation was repeated on the next carriage. The Chancellor, his Excellency Count Cavari, descended from the third carrige, a slight, autocratic, pale-faced man, attended by one of the State ministers. His keen eyes passed swiftly over the scene, the broad Platz, the massed spectators, and the gleaming river below, and then amid a salvo of cheers he too slipped into the unseen.

Philip had taken up a position on the first floor of a shop towards the crown of the hill, and not more than fifty yards away from the basement of the Council Hall. The scene was not of any unusual interest to him, who had witnessed more imposing ceremonials in various capitals, but as he was there he liked to observe. He observed placidly now, noted with a sense of approval the resolute face of the Chancellor whom he had once met in peculiar circumstances, admired the graceful appearance of the Court ladies and the dapper looks of Du Vallon's guards; and finally contemplated silently the person of the Princess Alise when she stepped from the carriage which conveyed her and the infant Grand Duke and his nurses.

Philip tried in his mind to isolate her from the environment, so as to see precisely what value she would carry. He was wondering, amid the salvoes that boomed to heaven, if she took anything out of that environment which should not of right belong to her, which was, in fact, meretricious. She was dressed in deep mourning, and as she turned her movements were agreeably graceful. She raised her face to the overcast sky, which at that moment had seemed to threaten rain, and Philip unconsciously drew in his breath. It was an appreciative act. No, detached from their context, so to speak, that figure and that face remained what they were. She gave instructions to the attending nurses, bowed to the hurrahing masses, and moved up the steps to the Council Hall.

The ceremony within the Hall consisted of the presentation to the deputies, and took half an hour. At the end of that time the appearance of the first official on the balcony of the Hall roused the temper of the spectators in the Platz to fever heat. They roared themselves hoarse as the stream filed out, and were only silent when the Chancellor stepped forward to the edge of the balcony to make his formal proclamation.

'I, Ferdinand Lorenzo, under the hand and seal of his Serene Highness's Council. . .'

Temple's ears easily distinguished the words, for the voice rang clear and firm in the air, and carried through the silent Platz,

'. . . do hereby and now proclaim Louis George Maximilian Heinrich Wolfgang Grand Duke of Eisenburg, Count of Elm. . . .'

Temple's eyes left the Chancellor and the bundle of lace which he held, and passed to the Princess Regent.

'. . . and herewith do I present unto you citizens of Eisenburg your sovereign lord, in the name of Louis XXV.'

Amid the shouts that greeted this Philip thought a hostile note was discernible for the first time. From downhill where the massed lines had burst into the roadway ascended a sound between wild laughter and jeering. The only result was to engage the attention of the guards, who backed their horses into the crowd by way of warning. By this time the clouds which had been watched by the Princess Regent had opened above, and a brisk summer shower was falling. It descended upon the roofs of the houses, turning the slates into a wonderful blueness, and upon the ground, which was churned into mud under the feet of men and horses. By the time the odd mediaeval ceremony was ended it was raining fast, and the actors in the the drama were ushered hurriedly into their carriages, now closed and hooded. Temple watched the first two of the procession drive off, and as the affair had ceased to be interesting, he left his place at the window and joined the spectators on the footway below. As he reached the level of the street a roar broke out down the Platz, in which he recognized a familiar note, it was a renewal of the jeering. He pushed his way along the pavement, and through an accidental opening in the crowd penetrated into the roadway. Here in the thick rain soldiers were dashing about in their heavy capes, endeavoring to push back the trespassing mob. Umbrellas were up in all directions, and the noise of the rain was as the steady beating of the surf on a shore. A closed carriage moved away from the steps of the Council Hall, and rolled down the hill, followed by faint cheering, and greeted as it descended by noisy booing. It was evident that the dissentients were gathered in that quarter. The next carriage moved to take up, and Philip recognized it, partly on account of the chestnut horses, and partly by the coachman; it was the carriage in which the Princess had arrived. Just at that moment he was elbowed back into the gutter by a zealous policeman, and succeeding in recovering his balance, saw a man dodge under the officer's arm and rush down the open Platz. Vaguely he thought the form of the man familiar, but as he was driven into the mob on the pavement immediately afterwards by the further efforts of the policeman he was able to give this fleeting recognition no more thought.

Suddenly arose the sound of a deep, hoarse roaring, as it had been of a football field in his own country, and he felt himself become the centre of a tremendous and ferocious struggle. He managed to keep his feet, instead of going down, as some unfortunates did in the ugly press, and at last, finding himself tossing on the eddies of a maelstrom, was flung out into safety, breathless. He looked down hill. The tide of living being had broken across the Platz and was overflowing and engulfing everything. It was a tide full-throated and raucous, screaming, an imminent and deadly menace . . . .

Philip ran back a little. He could see two of the carriages that had been descending come to a stop, and the color of the horses of one of them dwelt in his eye. The mob which had checked the progress of these now broke and stampeded about them. It looked as if they were seizing the horses. Temple ran swiftly downhill. When he reached the closed landau with the chestnut horses the driver and the postilion had succeeded in breaking through the fringe of the mob, and the carriage was forging slowly towards the bridge over the Larche at the bottom of the Platz, which leads to the other part of the city and the Palace. It was evident that the crowd, which was mainly ill-dressed, and clearly of the lowest class, was not animated by goodwill. Although after the first onrush it did not seem disposed to violence, it booed and peered, and raised many signs of its hostility. Slowly the carriage moved down towards the bridge, but ere it reached it, out of a side road there flowed a savage stream of rioters, with the man whom Temple had half recognized at the head. He was red of face and wild of aspect, and he dominated the mob by his very savagery. Temple could not catch what his hoarse voice shouted, but a phrase struck him—'Sucking-pig!'

Now he remembered where he had seen this fellow; he it was who overnight had struck down and destroyed the colors of the Wolfgangs. He towered above the rioters now, gesticulating and shouting, and pointing; and his example seemed to fire them; they gathered round the carriage, which was being driven more briskly by the coachman, and impeded its course. The driver endeavored to force his way to the bridge, which they had nearly reached, but a wall of living bodies blocked his way. Somewhere behind the clotted mob of which he was now become a part Temple was aware of soldiers with raised swords, of policemen armed. . . . But that seemed far away. Before him were the chestnut horses and a clamorous, angry, hot-breathing mob. The horses had been forced round, and were now at right angles to the bridge and their proper destination. In that instant a face appeared at the window, flushed, imperious, and frightened, and Temple pushed past the man who stood in his immediate path. The coachman, apparently convinced that it was impossible to struggle further against fate, and seeing a comparatively clear road open to him along the stream, plied his whip. Shouting, the rioters broke into a run to keep up with the carriage. They had triumphed so far; they had diverted the ducal carriage from its course.

Philip ran with the rest. So far as he could see there was none in this excited and ill-favored throng who was not hostile. He ran, therefore, with his mind on future contingencies. Now the instinctive action of the frightened coachman proved to be the very best course he could have taken. His horses were equally terrified with the driver, and their panic lent speed to their legs; so that in a few minutes the carriage was outstripping all but one or two of the rioters who had clung to it. Phillip, with good wind in him, was racing close behind, when he saw a rioter who had clambered into the front of the vehicle struggling with the footman. Next moment the two men had lost their balance and fallen heavily to the ground. He spurted, caught up the carriage, and passed the opening. The coachman raised his whip at him.

'No, no,' he panted, 'I'm on your side. Keep this up, and you'll beat them. There's only one behind, whom I'll attend to.'

The coachman shook his head and shouted, and Temple gathered that the road led nowhere. In that case, he thought, there was need to husband both wind and strength. He dropped his pace, with a sharp movement of his arm displaced the man who clung to the carriage, and took his place like any little boy who braves the call of 'whip behind.'

The road was slightly on the rise now, leaving the Larche on one side. The pursuit straggled behind, close enough to raise doubts as to the issue. Philip occupied himself in regaining his breath, while the heated horses still galloped on.

Presently he observed them to slacken as the ascent grew steeper, and, jumping off, he ran round to the coachman. The man indicated the houses ahead.

'There is no way out,' he said.

A glance acquainted Temple with the character of the neighborhood. They were somewhere in the region of the frontage of the River Effel, and the buildings that met his eye were of the warehouse type. Between two of them a yard opened. He slipped to the door of the carriage.

'Madam, the mob is coming up fast,' he cried breathlessly. 'You must take refuge here for a while, until assistance comes.'

'I do not fear them—I——' The face, proud and flushed with anger, changed suddenly. 'Yes, I will come,' she said. 'Quick!'

He helped her out—cried to the coachman to get back for assistance, and then with one hound sped swiftly down the empty yard.

(To be Continued.)

A FAMOUS WRITER OF HYMNS



FANNY CROSBY'S (BLIND HYMN WRITER) NINETY-SECOND BIRTHDAY PICTURE.—The latest characteristic photograph of Mrs. Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer, taken at her home in Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Crosby celebrated her ninety-second birthday on March 24. Up to the present time this famous woman has written more than seven thousand hymns. Among the most famous of the hymns being, 'Safe in the Arms of Jesus,' 'Jesus Keep Me Near the Cross,' and 'Jesus the Water of Life Will Give.' Mrs. Crosby was born at Southeast, N.Y., on March 24th, 1820, and has been blind since she was six weeks old. She is still enjoying good health, and spends most of her time knitting when not dictating hymns.

—Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.



HOME OF FANNY CROSBY (BLIND HYMN WRITER).—Residence of Mrs. Fanny Crosby, blind writer of 7,000 hymns, at No. 226 Wells street, Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Crosby celebrated her ninety-second birthday on March 24th.

—Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

ORIGIN OF THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

In ancient times each district in the Highlands had its 'todhunter,' whose duty it was to see carefully to it that the then flourishing firm of fox, otter and company did not do a too prosperous business in lamb and poultry. Sometimes these todhunters were of 'the Laird's men,' sometimes they were supported by the whole community of small farmers and grazers; but always they were local dignitaries. There was honor and considerable profit in their office, and in time it came to be more or less hereditary. Their duty was simple. They waged a war of extermination against the vermin, which, however, was a very different matter from the good old English sport of fox hunting.

In the rough country horse and hound would have been worse than useless, and reynard made his den in such rocky ground that he could not be dug out. The sole solution was a dog small enough to follow the fox, or otter, or badger, or wildcat into his lair; strong enough to bring him out dead or alive, and game enough to do both. A dog developed from this necessity, and that dog was the ancestor of the present-day Scottish terrier. — Williams Haynes, in April 'Outing.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MAMMA'S CURE.

(By Myrtle M. Hagerman, in the 'Junior Herald.')

'Poor mamma, how sick she is!' and little six-year-old Dorothy wished she were much older and bigger, so that she could 'help mamma's head' as she had seen the nurse do in the big house across the street, when Jane's mamma was sick.

'Bow-wow!' said Rover, as he bounded around the corner of the house, followed by Jack, who, when he saw Dorothy ran to where she sat all alone on the verandah.

'What is it, Dot?'

'I wish I could take away that big pain in mamma's head,' she said.

Now, although Jack himself was only eight years old, you must know that he and his mother were the very best of chums.

So he suddenly remembered that mamma ate only a tiny piece of bread and butter for her dinner—'She even left her pie!' he thought.

'I wish I could help her, too.'

Jack sat down beside Dorothy, his chin resting on his knees, and his round little face and big brown eyes showed that he was thinking, thinking, O, so hard!

Now, you know that when your best chum is sick you'll help her get well, if you can.

So Jack said to himself, 'If mamma had an orange, maybe she'd get well. But it takes five whole pennies to buy a orange.'

Then all at once he remembered that the red and yellow autumn leaves were lying all over the grass in Mrs. Jones' front yard. 'I saw them when I was going to school, and perhaps she would give me a nickel to rake them off for her,' he said.

Then Jack started away so quickly that he almost forgot to call 'Good-by' to little Dorothy, who wondered and wondered and wondered where Jack could have gone, and what made him go so very, very quickly.

She thought and thought about mamma; at last she remembered a white apron that mamma had made for her one rainy afternoon. 'I'll be mamma's nurse, after all.'

So when Jack came back all out of breath from raking leaves so fast and hard, and from running, too, he found little 'Dot' rubbing mamma's head very much as Jane's mamma's nurse might have done.

'Why, Jack! How did you get that fine large orange?' asked mamma.

'O, I bought it with a nickel I earned,' said Jack.

And would you believe it? When papa came home that evening, he found mamma looking quite bright and happy again, for nearly every bit of that headache had gone way.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

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NATURAL

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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.

Used in Canada for over half a century—used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

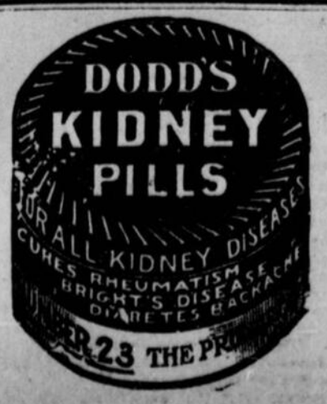
stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them.

25c. a box.



The Original and Only Genuine

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment



READABLE PARAGRAPHS

KNOX! OFF HATS.

When going ashore at San Salvador from the cruiser 'Maryland,' Mr. Knox and his party were obliged to use landing baskets, owing to the high surf, and the Secretary of State's journey between the vessel and the shore afforded the photographers an amusing picture. As the launch conveying Mr. Knox approached the custom house a salute of nineteen guns was fired, and the Stars and Stripes run up while the the band on the pier played: 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

Everyone present except one man uncovered. A policeman strode up to him and shouted:

'Take your hat off! That's the American National Anthem.'

The man replied: 'I am an American myself.'

'Then more shame for you,' exclaimed the policeman, and knocked off the man's hat, which was blown into the water.

In telling of this General Muller jokingly said:

'Perhaps to-morrow the American State Department will present us a claim for $2 for one hat.'—New York 'Sun.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

EFFLUX OF WORDS TRACED.

If the English reporter is a more accomplished shorthand writer than the American, his longhand seems to be capable of improvement, on the score of legibility, at any rate. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, known to novel readers as 'Q.' is a keen politician, and often takes part in Liberal meetings in his native County of Cornwall. The other day he was criticising an 'efflux of words' on thepart of the local Tory M.P. and said it was sometimes traceable to the previous week's 'Observer,' but oftener traceable no whither. A compositor on a Plymouth paper, in setting up a report of Sir Arthur's speech, read 'no whither' as 'to whiskey,' to the indignation of the M.P.'s friends and the horror of his critic.—London Correspondent New York 'Evening Post.'

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

'Oh, papa,' she said, with a blush, 'young Mr. Chestnut,who owns so many coal mines in the Midlands, is coming again this evening,and he says he wants to see you on some important business.'

'All right, my dear,' responded the old man, chucking her playfully under the chin. 'I know what the young man wants.'

That evening Mr. Chestnut came to the point at once.

'Mr. Hendricks,' he said, boldly, 'I want to ask you if you have laid in a stock of coal?'—London 'Ideas.'

A cough is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, an old-time and widely recognized remedy, which, if resorted to at the inception of a cold will invariably give relief, and by overcoming the trouble, guard the system from any serious consequences. Price 25 cents, at all dealers.

SIAMESE ENGLISH.

The editors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed handbills containing the following notice:—

'The news of English we tell to latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder git commit, we hear of and tell it. Do a mighty man die, we publish it, and in borders is sombre. Staff has each one been colleged, and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town at extortionate not for advertisement. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you the greatness for good. Ready on Friday Number first.' — 'Everybody's Magazine.'

Internally and Externally it is Good. —The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, colic and many kindred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little, and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

'GO ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS.'
'Harper's Weekly.')

The old Temple clock in London bears a curious inscription,the origin of which is ascribed to a chance remark.

Some two hundred years or so ago a master workman was employed to repair and put in a new face upon the clock. When his work was nearly done he asked the benchers for an appropriate motto to carve upon the base. They promised to think of one. Week after week he came for their decision, but was put off. One day he found them at dinner in commons.

'What motto shall I put on the clock, your Lordship?' he asked of a learned judge.

'Oh, go about your business!' his honor cried, angrily.

'And very suitable for a lazy,dawdling gang!' the clockmaker is said to have muttered, as he retreated. It is certain that he carved 'Go about your business' on the base.

The lawyers decided that no better warning could be given them at any hour of the day, and there the inscription still remains.

Asthma No Longer Dreaded. The dread of renewed attacks from asthma has no hold upon those who have learned to rely upon Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. So safe do they feel that complete reliance is placed on this true specific with the certainty that it will always do all that its makers claim. If you have not yet learned how safe you are with this preparation at hand get it to-day and know for yourself.

THEIR BEST SEASON.

Teacher — 'Archibald, what plants flourish in excessive heat?'

Archibald—'Ice plants.'—Judge.'

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended, should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive, and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

NO SHOW.

('Woman's Home Companion.')

Jones—'Do you think the horse will survive the automobile?'

Brown—'Not if it gets in its way.'

The Finest Flavoured Tea

"SALADA" is hill-grown tea—grown on plantations high up on the hills in the Island of Ceylon. The leaf is small and tender with a rich, full flavour.

"SALADA"

is always of unvarying good quality. Will you be content with ordinary tea when you can get "SALADA"?

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

ENGLISH NEWS.

Lord Raglan, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man, has been installed as provincial grand master of Freemasons of the island.

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood has been appointed Commandant of the London Division of the National Reserve, which now numbers 24,506 officers and other ranks.

Through Sir Vezey Strong, a lady, who wishes to remain anonymous, has offered twenty-five thousand pounds to the Shadwell Market scheme for a memorial to King Edward.

Another Thames shipbuilding yard is to disappear. Messrs. G. Rennie & Co. are closing down their yard at Greenwich and transferring part of the plant to their new yard at Wivenhoe.

Lord Esher declared, in an address to the members of the Royal United Service Institution, that war was becoming daily more difficult and improbable. It was unlikely that there would ever again be a great European war fought to a finish.

Admiral Field, the veteran Hampshire magistrate, is dead at Gosport at the age of eighty-three. In addition to a distinguished naval career, Admiral Field was a magistrate for over fifty years, and Unionist member for South Sussex from 1885 to 1900.

A settlement has been reached in the London taxi-cab strike, and the men belonging to the British Motor Cab Company, to the number of 1,100, have returned to work. Certain concessions were made that satisfied the men.

Mr. Justice Lawrence has resigned his position as judge of the King's Bench, to which he was appointed twenty-two years ago. Sir John Lawrence, who is seventy-nine years of age, was for ten years Conservative member of parliament for South Lincolnshire.

Lieut.-Col. Harvey, who was in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, being wounded at the Alma and Inkerman, passed away at Slough at the age of eighty-six. For some years he had been in receipt of an annuity of £50 for distinguished and meritorious service.

Towards the Middlesex Memorial to King Edward £4,592 has been raised, and it has been decided to place a bust of the late King in the new Guildhall, when built, at Westminster, and to apply the interest on the balance of the fund to send Middlesex poor, sick children to convalescent homes.

It was established at a Rochester inquest that Henry Edward Coleman 25, shipwright, died from lockjaw following injuries received in a football match. He collided with another player and fell, fracturing his left forearm, the wound becoming infected with the tetanus macillus owing to the protruding bone coming in contact with the ground.

Lake House, near Salisbury, one of the most perfect Elizabethan mansions in England, was burned on April 5, and much priceless old furniture was destroyed. Percy H. Illingworth, M.P., who only entered into occupation of the house recently, was aroused by the barking of his dog. He found the ground floor ablaze and his wife, children and servants were obliged to make a hurried flight in their nightclothes.

The Queen paid an informal visit of an hour's duration recently to the Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clapham Junction, of which she is grand patroness. Her Majesty arrived while the girls were at their ordinary studies and occupation, in which she showed great interest. A display of calisthenics was given. The Queen was pleased to ask for a holiday for the school, which was immediately granted.

The West London Mission, so long associated with the name of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, and since his death with that of the Rev. J. E. Rattenbury, has had several headquarters in London. First its great services were held in the now vanished St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; thence a move was made to the departed Exeter Hall; and thence to the Lyceum Theatre. Its central premises are now established in Kingsway, where it has taken over the site of the old Great Queen street Methodist Chapel and erected a fine institutional building. The erection of a hall, however, for the public services has been delayed, but on April 24 the foundation ston will be laid by Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes.

With the approval of the King, the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society is being awarded this year to a young explorer, Mr. Douglas Carruthers, who has in the space of half a decade won his way to an important place in the ranks of the great travellers. In 1906 he was a members of the British Museum expedition to Ruwenzori, the great mountainous mass which rears a chain of snowy peaks above he Equator, on the borders of Uganada and the Congo State. Then came a journey, in company with Mr. W. Rickmer Rickmers, in Russian Turkestan, and next a daring excursion into Northern Arabia. Recently he returned home from an expedition of nearly two years' duration in Central Asia.

'A Friend of London University,' who desires to remain unknown, has intimated to Sir Francis Trippel that he is willing to give £70,000 towards the purchase of the site on the Duke of Bedford's estate north of the British Museum. A communication to this effect has been addressed to Viscount Haldane, chairman of the Royal Commission on University Education in London. The total amount subscribed in eight days for a new site, and Senate House for the university is now £305,000. Sir Francis Trippel, who holds an option from the Duke of Bedford for the purchase of the museum site, has undertaken, acting in an honorary capacity and bearing all incidental expenses, to raise £1,000,000 for the erection of such new headquarters for London University as will be worthy of the capital of the Empire.

SCOTTISH BRIEFS.

The attendance at the International football match at Glasgow recently is officially stated to have created a world's record, 127,000 persons paying for admission.

The subscription lists for the statue which is to be erected in honor of Mr. Carnegie, at Dunfermline, his birthplace, now amounts to about £1,700, which is regarded as ample.

The municipalities of Glasgow and Edinburgh have invited the chief burgomaster of Berlin and other German towns to visit Glasgow from May 22 to 27, and Edinburgh, on May 28 and 29.

The Lord Provost's Committee of Edinburgh Town Council has decided to instruct the Town Council to take a plebiscite of all shopkeepers on the question as to which day would be most suitable for the weekly half-holiday.

Tenders will shortly be issued for the construction of the coaling station at Rosyth naval base decided upon by the Admiralty some time ago. Half a mile of seaboard is to be reclaimed and a station constructed to enable the whole Fleet to coal simultaneously.

Mr. John Croall, of Edinburgh, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £94,510. The residue of his property is to be retained for two years, and then divided, with other accumulations, into twenty equal parts, and distributed mainly to Scottish charities which he named.

The Senate of Glasgow University has resolved to confer the honorary D.D. degree upon the Rev. William Watson, of Trinity Church, Claughton, Birkenhead. Mr. Watson, who is at present sojourning in Mentone, recently declined the Moderatorship of the Presbyterian Church of England for health reasons.

Mrs. Gibson, of Greenhill, Shandon, has invested £1,000 to form a fund to be held in trust by the managers of the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, and to be called 'The Catherine Stobo Gibson Children's Holiday Fund.' The interest therefrom, amounting to about £40 per annum, is to be applied towards the holiday expenses of the blind children of the asylum at their holiday home, which is situated at Annachmor, Clynder, Gareloch.

The death is announced of Mr. Andrew Wood, fishermun, Torry, Aberdeen, in his ninety-sixth year. One of the oldest line fishermen in the North-East, he was well known in that district. A native of Portiethen, Kincardineshire, he resided there till some nine years ago, when he removed to Aberdeen, and was able up till seven years ago to go occasionally to sea as a herring fisher. A married sister of Mr. Wood died at Portiethen at the great age of 101 years.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, presiding over the annual meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society in the Christian Institute, Glasgow, spoke of the continued craze for amusement in spite of the industrial unrest. On the motion of the Rev. Hector Mackinnon a resolution was carried protesting against the recent manifestations of the Papal policy of supremacy.

While workmen were employed excavating for foundations of new ventilating apparatus buildings at Preston Links Colliery they came across two human skeletons lying embedded in the sand. From the fact that some time ago a sword was found near the same spot, and that Preston Links Pit buildings are situated on part of the battlefield of Prestonpans, it is thought the remains discovered are of two of the many killed at that battle.

Good progress is being made with the scheme for providing fresh volumes of Burns's works for blind readers. The joint committee of the Carlton and Rosebery Burns Clubs met and reported regarding interviews and correspondence they had with various authorities. It was unanimously decided to adopt the Braille system, on the understanding that if funds permitted additional volumes to that in circulation in the Moon type might be also provided.

Thomas Buchanan, J.P., F.E.I.S., the oldest inhabitant of Dollar, is dead at the advanced age of 97 years. Mr. Buchanan has occupied a unique place in the life of the community of Dollar for many years, and although he has been in failing health for some months past, he continued till very near the end to take a keen interest in alll that was happening in the parish. Mr. Buchanan had a widespread reputation as a teacher and educationist, he having had charge of several leading institutions of learning. He also assisted materially in the passing of the Scottish Education Act in 1872. In private life, Mr. Buchanan was honored and respected by a very large circle of friends. He took a great interest in church matters, and was an attached member of the Dollar Parish Church, of which he was for many years an elder. He had the distinction of being the oldest elder in the Church of Scotland. Mr. Buchanan was never married.

IRISH ITEMS.

The Belfast Corporation has decided to confer the freedom of the city on Sir Joseph Larmor, M.P., and Sir Ambrose Wright.

The amount subscribed to the Dublin Hospital Sunday Fund last year was £3,454, being an increase of £113 as compared with the previous year.

The sumptuous modern mansion of Thomas Gerard at Navan, County Meath, was almost completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss is $200,000.

The district council of the town of Kunshaughlin, in the County Meath, has ordered all of the bachelor tenants of several cottages to get married within three months or leave the houses.

For carrying fowl with their heads down the magistrates at Wicklow imposed nominal penalties on John Byrne, Kilmartin; Peter Kelly, Kilcoole; and Wm. Ryan, Ballinaharney. The defence was that for fifty years fowls had been carried in the same way in the district.

The Ballymote Catholic Church was broken into a few nights ago, and a small sum of money taken out of a box used for receiving offerings at the shrine. The window of the sacristy, which is the only one closed with a sash-fastener, was broken open.

A largely attended meeting in the Mansion House, Dublin, under the auspices of the County Dublin National Teachers' Association, urged on the Government the making of immediate provision for the monthly payment of teachers' salaries, as quarterly payments caused serious inconvenience and loss to the teachers.

A sensational shooting outrage took place on the roadside between Castlemaine and Tralee, when three men—Edward M'Donnell, victualler, Tralee; his son, Michael, aged twenty; and a farmer named John Cournane—who were returning from Castlemaine fair in a pony trap, were fired upon from behind a fence, and all were seriously wounded. The police can ascribe no motive for the occurrence.

Mr. George Harley Kirk, formerly for many years M.P. for county Louth, died at his residence at Clogher Head, Drogheda. His death severed a link with the past history of Ireland. After the death of John Martin, M.P. for Meath, Mr. Parnell came forward to contest the seat, and Mr. Kirk, who then was M.P. for county Louth, warmly espoused and helped his successful return.

In a case at Belfast Assizes the examination of Hugh M'Caffrey, formerly a boots in M'Neill's Hotel, Larne, caused much amusement owing to the witness's lack of concern in the issue before the court. Ultimately the judge asked him: 'Did you ever hear of a Mr. Sam Weller?'—'No,' answered witness, 'I never met him.' (Laughter.) —'Well, you have a striking resemblance to him,' said the judge.—'Have I?' said M'Caffrey. 'I never met him.' (Loud laughter.)

Well, Well!



CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

NO chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Dealer. FREE Color Card and STORY Booklet 16. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

A SEVERE COLD

DEVELOPED INTO

PNEUMONIA.

Doctors Said He Would Not Live.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP Cured Him.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately, or serious results are liable to follow.

There is only one way to prevent pneumonia, and that is, to cure the cold just as soon as it appears.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will do this quickly and effectively.

Mr. Hugh McLeod, Esterhazy, Sask., writes:—"My little boy took a very severe cold, and it developed into pneumonia. The doctor said he would not live. I got some of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and he began to improve. Now, he is a strong healthy child, and shows no sign of it coming back."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

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

ZAM-BUK IN THE HOME

Read How Useful It Proved In These Widely Different Cases.

Zam-Buk's strongest point is its effectiveness in all kinds of skin diseases and injuries. Just note how excellent these persons proved it in widely different directions.

Sore Heel.—Mrs. C. A. Campbell, of Powassan, Ont., writes: "One of my heels was very badly blistered by a pair of new shoes, and the poisonous dye from my stocking got into it, and made a bad sore. For a week I could not put on a shoe, and suffered great pain. I applied Zam-Buk, and in a few days it drew the poison out and healed the wound."

Bad Cut.—Mrs. J. Virgint, of Onondaga, Ont., writes: "Zam-Buk healed a bad cut which I sustained. I was hurrying across my yard one day when I slipped and fell heavily, my knee striking a sharp stone. At the moment I did not realize how badly I was hurt, but I found I had a bad cut about two inches long, very jagged and very deep. We bathed the cut and applied Zam-Buk. This stopped the smarting very quickly, and in a few days it had healed the wound completely. For cuts and bruises Zam-Buk is a splendid remedy."

Eczema Cured.—Mrs. Antoine Arsenault of Maxiamville, P.E.I., writes: "I can highly recommend Zam-Buk to any person suffering from eczema. I had this disease and was under doctors' treatment for two years, without any good result. I then tried Zam-Buk and in the end it cured me."

Zam-Buk is just as good for piles, blood-poison, festering sores, pimples, eruptions, cuts, burns, bruises, and all skin injuries and diseases. 50c. box all druggists and stores, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Try Zam-Buk Soap, 25c. tablet.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig Street West.

WELSH ITEMS.

Mr. Josiah Thomas, at a recent meeting of the South Carnarvonshire Welsh Congregational Assembly, at Portmadoc, proposed a plan to raise £50,000 in order to provide a minimum salary of £80 a year for Welsh pastors.

At a meeting at Aberystwyth of ministers and delegates representing the Calvinistic Methodists of South Wales, a protest was made against the practice of transporting troops from place to place in Wales on Sundays. The Rev. J. Thomas (Cardiff) said a football match was played in a cavalry camp at Cardiff close to where he was preaching, but a complaint to the officer put a stop to it. He believed if they as a nation stood up unitedly, Lord Haldane would give way.

A singular dispute is agitating the Bethesda district of Carnarvonshire as to the rights of common on Llanllechid Mountain. In order to supplement their earnings, a number of quarrymen keep sheep and ponies on the mountain, but the farmers in the parish contend that they have no right of common. At a public meeting of the parishioners the chairman (Mr. R. O. Williams) said two lawyers who had been consulted, held that all parishioners had rights of common, and not the farmers alone.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon, of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London, has been preaching at Swansea, and concluded at Maesteg his evangelical tour in South Wales. 'I have been impressed by the Welsh miners,' he said. 'At one service the miners entered the building with their hats on and pipes in their mouths, apparently under the impression it was a political or some other meeting. When I announced the purpose of my visit, that I had not come to discuss economic problems, but the underlying principles of Christianity, hats and pipes immediately disappeared.'

Captain Harries (Appledore), owner of the schooner 'King's Oak,' registered at Cardiff, reported a distressing accident at Milford Haven. On the passage from Liverpool the vessel encountered terrible weather, and had to make for Milford Haven. Whilst passing St. Anne's Head Lighthouse at midnight, however, the seas were running high, and Mate J. Harriss and a seaman named Snell, of Bridgwater, were, while throwing out oil to steady the sea, carried away by a big wave, and they were lost. The crew, which consisted of four hands, piloted the craft into harbor.

DRAB CHINA.

(Wuchang correspondent 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Not a single little Chinese hat with a button is to be seen in Wuchang to-day, but such an assortment of caps upon badly barbered heads—caps of ordinary English make and stranger varieties made from native fabrics; felt hats of every description, from the soft green, called Alpine, to England's familiar billycock. One coolie was seen carrying water with his bamboo over his shoulder glorious in a silk topper. Nearly all the queues are gone.

I hear of Chinese gentlemen on all sides hastening to discard their charming silk gowns, white socks and picturesque shoes for ordinary prosaic European dress. I begin to fear that I may never see a gorgeous mandarin in all his grandeur or robes, and umbrellas, and lovely, buttoned peacock feathered hat again. It seems possible, and even probable, that mandarins—oh, and the pity of it! they were so beautiful—may become just ordinary mortals. Fancy a mandarin in frock coat and black silk hat!

THE KING OWNS SANDRINGHAM.

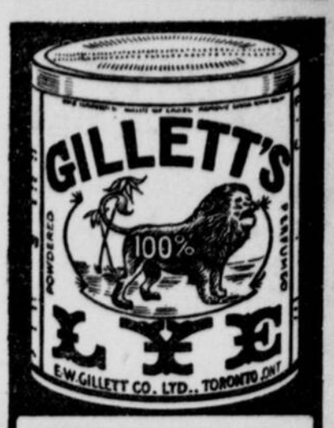
(From the 'Gentlewoman.')

The statement is again being published that Sandringham is the absolute property of Queen Alexandra. As a matter of fact, in the will of the late King Edward the whole estate was left solely to King George, his late Majesty merely stipulating that the Queen Mother should have the entire use of it during her lifetime and adding a wish that in the future the place might become the dower house of the Queen Consort. King George is, however, in no way bound by this, and is at liberty when the proper time arrives to dispose of it in any manner that seems best to him. In the meantime he has entire charge of the estate, pays all the outgoing and receives the income.

INCENTIVE TO CLEANLINESS.

(From 'Municipal Facts.')

The city of Alameda, Cal., is about to employ a unique plan to raise the standard of cleanliness in residences and business houses. In future the sanitary condition of the various premises is to be shown by placards bearing the inscriptions 'clean,' 'dirty,' or 'filthy.' Those places which do not satisfy the Board of Health will be placarded as dirty or filthy until they comply with the demands of the authorities.



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For making soap, softening water, removing paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, and for many other purposes

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

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 ragin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9155—LITTLE GIRL'S ONE-PIECE DRESS.

Pink or blue chambray would make up attractively after this design, which is for year with a guimpe. It is a pretty little model, easy of construction. The front and back are gathered into a square yoke, and the sleeve is cut in one piece with the body of the garment. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. It requires 2 yards of 36-inch material for the 5-year size.



9153.—A PRACTICAL WORK-APRON.

For the studio or kitchen, for all household or other duties at which one requires protection for the dress, this model will be found convenient and effective. The bib portion extends over the back, to the belt, and the skirt portion is full. Gingham, chambray or lawn may be used for this model. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 3 3-4 yards of 36 inch material for the medium size.



9186—A NEW STYLE IN A PRACTICAL GARMENT.

Percale, cambric, gingham, mohair and alpaca, lawn or dimity are all equally desirable for this model. The skirt portions are cut high in bodice style and joined to shoulder straps. Any desired trimming may be used. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium, and large. It requires four yards and a quarter of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size.



9244.—A COMFORTABLE AND NATTY SUIT FOR THE BOY.

A patent leather belt will add a smart touch to this design, which is suitable for serge, cheviot, homespun, velvet or corduroy. Wash fabrics, such as linen, galatea, or chambray are also appropriate. The double-breasted effect of the front is especially neat, and the 'knickers' are of the prevailing popular style. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 2 7-8 yards of 44-inch material for the 4-year size.



9229.—LADIES' JACKET.

Any of this season's popular coatings, also silk, linen, cotton corduroy and serge may be used for this model. It is fitted with the usual seams, and the coat collar forms wide pointed revers over the fronts. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3-4 yards of 44 inch material for the 36 inch size.

Weekly Witness Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
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for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

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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.

NATIONAL NUISANCE AND A CURSE

Rev. Dr. Gordon Delivers Telling Denunciation of the Saloon and Treating Habit.

Winnipeg, April 10.—In the course of a sermon on 'The Saloon in Politics,' the Rev. Dr. J. L. Gordon, in the Central Congregational Church, offered a strong denunciation of the treating system and the defence recently made of it by leading local politicians.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon spoke, in part, as follows:—

THE LAST BIG EVIL.

'Truth is being enthroned in the earth and wrong dethroned. There is no need for the Christian to be a pessimist. National evils are disappearing. One by one they go—dueling, gambling, polygamy and, last of all, drinking. The darkest spot in our civilization to-day is the liquor traffic. On this continent to-day there are two hundred and thirty thousand saloons, four thousand distilleries and breweries, eighteen thousand wholesale liquor stores and capital to the amount of $3,500,000,000 invested in the trade, which is the most dangerous trust in existence. It is a trust of gold without God, silver without soul, cash without character—a most ghastly and deadly organization, the whole power of which lies in its wealth, which gives it a destructive power far greater than war.'

The preacher referred to the decreasing majority in favor of prohibition in Maine, which had given the liquor party cause for rejoicing, as only an evidence of the power of concentrated capital which had been used to attempt to defeat prohibition in that and every other temperance centre. Maine, only one-sixth the size of Ohio, had 100,000 more bank depositors and $22,000,000 more savings than the latter state.

Continuing, Dr. Gordon said: 'There are only three arguments which its own supporters can advance in support of the saloon: personal liberty, sociability and revenue for the country. In every advance in evolution higher civilization involves more restriction. And the revenue to the country from the saloon? Every saloon in the country costs the state two dollars for every one dollar it pays in taxes. If that is not financial insanity what is it?

WHAT SOCIAL SIDE IS.

'The saloon as a social centre! If a detective wants a criminal, he invariably goes to the saloon to look for him. The sociability of the saloon is a national nuisance and a curse. All efforts to make it respectable have been a failure. The saloon has been called the poor man's club—it makes the poor man poorer. Every dollar spent over the bar is a dollar [illegible] from the improvement of the home, and the home is the first and most sacred source of social culture and it loses its value in proportion to the increase in power of the bar. The bar is the bank where the deposits are lost. You deposit your money there and lose it: you deposit your character and lose it: you deposit your health and lose it; you deposit your home and lose it.

UTTER IMBECILITY.

'There are different grades and shades of sociability. Liquid imbecility is not sociability. The treating system is sociability gone mad. In the name of God, did anything ever come nearer moral imbecility than to defend such a system and call it friendship? I would never stand up in any legislative hall and uphold a system which the common sense of the world condemns. A beautiful sight—a lively sight—to see a politician apologizing for this system!

'Business men seem to have a strange prejudice against this type of sociability; railway, banking and all large financial corporations—the liquor interests excepted—all turn their faces resolutely against it.

'Can a political party which courts the favor of the liquor traffic properly direct or control the affairs of the people? Why not let the people speak and say whether they want this thing or not? Why tremble? Why not be as daring as the twenty thousand people of this province who signed the petition for a referendum on the temperance question? If our legislators will not ask the people their opinion they must be either wrong or afraid. The liquor traffic is always afraid of two things—agitation and legislation, and it never really trembles until agitation begins to move towards legislation.

THE REMEDIES.

'There are three things the temperance people of this province can do. Call a convention, adopt a platform and stand by it regardless of party affiliations. If they do these things, there will be no more apologies in the legislature for a traffic which curses the social instincts of men. If the people of this province stand for what they believe to be right, no politician will dare to apologize for the blots like this liquor traffic. You know it! They know it!'

MILLION MINERS BACK.

London, April 10.—By the end of the week it is expected that practically the whole mining industry will be under full operation again. The surfacemen's troubles have been settled already in Durham and Derbyshire, and are believed to be on the eve of settlement in South Wales. Each day sees increasing contingents of miners returning to the collieries. The district boards provided for in the minimum wage bill are being organized, and all trades dependent upon the coal production are in much better shape.

Trade returns for March show a decrease in the coal exports of $10,000,000. Lloyd's record of British ship building gives 645 vessels, excluding warships under construction in March, with a gross tonnage of 1,686,898, the highest ever recorded.

Churning is so EASY When You Have MAXWELL'S FAVOURITE CHURN

The light but rigid angle steel frame, the bolted trunnions the combined foot and hand drive, the roller bearings, the strength and durability—these are features that have made Maxwell's "Favourite" famous the world over.

8 sizes—ask your dealer or write for catalogue.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. Mary's, Ont.



WINGHAM WAS IN DANGER

Much Live Stock Destroyed by Worst Flood in History of the Town.

Wingham, Ont., April 9.—The worst flood in many years swept lower Wingham Sunday and Monday. All previous records have been broken, and much damage has been done. The water rose so high that cattle, chickens and other stock could not be taken out, and many of these perished. Many of the inhabitants were taken out from their upstairs windows in boats. The town was in total darkness for hours owing to the water entering the fire boxes under the boilers of the electric plant.

Yesterday the flood tide went down considerably, and it is thought the worst is over.

THAMES IN FLOOD.

Chatham, Ont., April 9. — The Thames in this vicinity is once more rising, and is within two feet of the high water mark of the disastrous flood of eight years ago. Residents along the water front thoroughfares awakened to-day to find the river up to their back doors, with two or three feet in lower storeys. Every basement on King Street is flooded. The Kent Flour Mills, Droders' Box Factory and the International Harvester works have closed.

THE CHINESE FAMINE FUND

The 'Witness' Chinese famine fund now amounts to $1,418.98, which has been cabled direct to the famine districts. The Canadian national fund, with headquarters in Toronto, which did good work in previous years, has now taken up the work again and has received $3,405.15.

A letter from Mrs. Barrie, wife of Dr. Barrie, of Kuling, China, describes vividly the terrible conditions in the famine district. The letter states that it is estimated that two million people will die in the next month or so. Some men who made a tour of investigation told of going into one little hut after another and finding the people helpless and starving. The only food is some leaves, and in one hut a mother said of her dying child: 'She won't eat leaves any more.' The trees are all stripped of their limbs and bark, and a visitor said he did not see a dog in the district. The bullocks have been sacrificed for food and so cannot be used to cultivate the land.

'WITNESS' FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged.. ...	$1,240.98
A. Rawlins, Perth	1.00
John Hovu, Pt. Daniel Centre, Que.	1.00
'Una'	1.00
A friend, Little Britain	2.00
C. E. Society, Point Fortune..	5.00
A friend, Ont.	10.00
Woman's Auxiliary Relingey, Mine Centre	7.00
E. L.	2.00
Avonmore W. C. T. U.	3.00
Avonmore Band of Hope	3.00
A friend, Lennoxville	2.00
Gordon C. Wilbor, Creelman...	10.30
Wanine, E. River, Pictou Co..	1.00
Chinese S.S., Sharon Church, Stellarton, N.S.	6.00
Mrs. T. J. Reid, Stellarton, N.S.	5.00
A friend, Cote St. Micnael	1.00
Mrs. Geo. Ferner, West Meath.	1.00
A friend, Montreal	1.00
Georgetown Presbytery	28.65
R. and M. Pitcairn, Point Fortune	2.00
M. Ballingal, Paris, Ont.	1.00
The Misses Whiting, Toronto..	3.00
A sympathizer, Kleeyhowsk, Sask.	1.00
G. R. Mikel, Consecon, Ont....	3.00
Mrs. D. P. Campbell, Westmount	5.00
A 'Witness' reader, Montreal..	1.00
A New Brunswick friend	4.00
A brother of the Chinese, Lacolle, Que.	5.00
Lachlan Van Vliet, Lacolle, Que.	1.00
M. L. P., Ottawa	20.00
Wm. R. L. McLatchie, Pipcrville, Ont.	2.00
John Kilpatrick, Killarney, Ont.	1.00
Hector McNeil, Hopefield, P. E. I.	1.00
Mrs. John Kilgour, Billings, Bridge, Ont.	2.00
A friend, Burnstown	5.00
E. C. Williston, Hardwick, N.B.	.60
A friend, Cel. Co., N.S.	1.00
Dawson Dowell, Londonderry Station, N.S.	1.00
J. D., Lacolle	2.00
An old subscriber, Kehn Grove 'For Christ's Sake'	1.00
F. and J. D., Westmount	5.00
Two sympathizers, Melbourne..	2.00
Wm. Blatchford, Prospect Hill, Ont.	1.00
M. A. B., Bury, Que.	1.00
S. F. J.	2.00
A. A. A., Montreal	2.50
Two friends, North Lancaster.	4.00
Rev. John Ker, Montreal	5.00
Mrs. D. Mitchell, E. Templeton, Que.	.70
	$1,418.98

LOSE THEIR KILTS.

Scottish Regiments in Australia Will be Merged Into Other Battalions.

London, April 13.— The National Corps, including the Scottish regiments, will merge this year into the Australian battalions, losing their kilt as well as their name.

Mr. Ben Davis, speaking at Melbourne, Australia, on Friday, regarding the Federal Government's compulsory military drill scheme, said that it was hampered by violent opposition from some smal lextremist Socialist organizations. Urgent appeals should be made, he said, to the executive to remit the fine of £100 recently inflicted on the Socialist father of a boy who was refused permission to drill. The ministers, he said, deplore the Socialist tactics, but express determination to vindicate the law, regardless of class distinction.

STUDIES IN ENGLISH ONLY

After Two Years Ontario Government Will Eliminate French From Schools

Toronto, April 14.—'The appointment of additional inspectors and of supervising inspectors to test the progress made and enforce the carrying out of the regulations; also, where necessary, to give not only additional financial aid, but to make state aid conditional upon the employment of teachers capable of giving instruction in English.'

Thus did Sir James Whitney at the closing session of the Legislature on Saturday morning declare the Government's intentions to deal with the English-French schools of the province, in view of Dr. Merchant's report.

The premier, on rising stated that the attitude, which was then expressed in the following resolution, passed unanimously:

'That the English language shall be the language of instruction and of all communications with the pupils in the public and separate schools of the province, except where, in the opinion of the department, it is impracticable by reason of pupils not understanding English.'

D. Racine, French-Canadian member for Russell, asked how long a child would attend school before the use of French as a means of instruction would be discontinued.

'Two years only will be requierd to learn the English language,' answered Sir James.

'Do you mean by that that the English language will be used exclusively at the end of that period?' asked Mr. Racine.

'No, I did not say English alone,' was the reply, 'but by that the studies would be undertaken by means of the English language alone.'

'GET TEACHERS.' SAID MR. ROWELL.

The leader of the Opposition, replying to Sir James, declared that the report of Dr. Merchant showed a serious condition, and that the English-French schools are, as a whole, lacking in efficiency.

'We all agree that the present condition should not be allowed to continue,' he said.

'No child in Canada, whether English or French, is properly equipped unless he has a good working knowledge of the English language.

'Nothing short of that is fair,' continued Mr. Rowell. 'Till the Government takes action to guarantee a sufficient supply of competent teachers it has not done its duty.'

'That is just one of the things we propose to do,' the premier interrupted.

Sir James Whitney called the Opposition leader's attention to the fact that the Government intended to make state aid conditional upon the employment of teachers capable of giving instruction in English, and where necessary to give financial aid towards the payment of such teachers.

'If the teachers are not there to be obtained this could not be done,' was the Opposition leader's parting shot.

NO TIME FOR DISCUSSION.

The House rose until 12 noon Tuesday, when the Legislature will be formally prorogued by Lieut.-Governor Sir James Gibson.

CHURCH UNION

Toronto, April 9.—Although the general vote of the Presbyterian Church was not adequate to warrant church union between the Methodist, Presbyterian and the Congregational churches of Canada at the present time, the Methodists are not in any way backing away from the amalgamation. They are continuing their vote as if the Presbyterians had voted unanimously for the project upon the present proposed basis.

Official figures of the Methodist vote to date were compiled to-day, and they show that 88 percent of the general memberships favor the union upon the present proposed basis. Ninety-five percent of the quarterly official boards have also voted in favor.

Lachute, April 10.—The result of the vote on church union in the Lachute Methodist Church is as follows: Official Board, 16 for and 8 against, out of a possible vote of 28; membership and adherent vote, number qualified to vote, 361; voting for union were 148; voting against, 85. There were 128 who were apparently indifferent.

The result of the vote on church union on the Odelltown-Lacolle Circuit (Methodist) Official Board is as follows:—For, 7; against, 5; members over, 18; 34 for; 22 against; members under, 18; 1 for; 1 against; adherents, for, 22; 8 against. Total vote, 64 for; 36 against.

Cobourg, Ont., April 13.—The official return of the vote on church union in the Cobourg Methodist Church has just been made known, 245 voting for and 43 against union. The vote was as follows: Official board: for union, 13; against, 3. Members over 18: for union, 180; against, 25. Members under 18: for union, 26; against, 4. Adherents: for union, 26; against, 11.

Point Fortune, Que., April 13.—The result of the vote for organic union between the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist churches on the Point Fortune Methodist Circuit, is as follows: Official board, 9 for, 3 against. Membership vote, 44 for, 11 against. Adherents, 15 for, 4 against. A few papers were not returned.

KAISER'S BON MOT.

'If I Had People Like Italians Would Conquer Half World.'

New York, April 13.—A Berlin cable says: Further developments may be expected in the German press in consequence of some remarks the Emperor is said to have made to Senor Cirmenti at Venice. His Majesty was first quoted in Berlin as saying: 'If I had a people like the Italians, I would conquer half the world.' Senor Cirmenti now amends this statement and says that what the Emperor really told him was: 'If I had a people so intelligent and so patriotic as the Italians.'

The 'Berliner Tageblatt,' which Senor Cirmenti attacks for 'distorting' the Emperor's words, points out that the amended version is even stronger than the original. It says that although Senor Cirmenti vouches for it, the whole incident is so remarkable that it must for the present be treated with scepticism.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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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.

BAKER — On March 29, 1912, at the Parsonage, Morrisville, Vermont, to the Rev. and Mrs. Walter E. Baker, a son.

BAUGH — To the Rev. and Mrs. Baugh, the Rectory, Arundel, on Easter-day, a daughter.

COOKE—At Cliffside Cottage, Cushing, Que., on April 5, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cooke, a daughter.

COLE — At 33 Crescent street, on Saturday, April 13, 1912, the wife of Alfred W. Cole, of a son.

COWAN — At Guelph, Ontario, on Tuesday, April 2, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Cowan, a son (Walter Scott).

DAVID — At the Jeffrey Hale Hospital, Quebec, on April 13, 1912, a daughter to the Rev. and Mrs. R. E. David (Incumbent of the Presbyterian Church, Fraserville, Que.)

ELDRIDGE — At the Sanitarium, Knowlton, Que., on April 5, 1912, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Forest Eldridge.

GOLDER — At Cowansville, Que., on April 6, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. William Golder.

HAGUE — On March 5, 1912, at Ranawella, Gampola, Ceylon, the wife of Edward Chalmer Hague, of a son (Edmund Boteler Chalmer Hague).

HAUGHTON — On April 3, 1912, at the Manse, Beachburg, Ont., a daughter to the Rev. C. and Mrs. Haughton.

McMURTRY—At Wei-Hwei-Fu, Honan, China, on Saturday, April 6, 1912, the wife of Shirley O. McMurtry, M.D., of a son.

MORIN — At Compton, Que., on April 9, 1912, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Morin.

MORTIMER — At Winnipeg, Man., on March 21st, 1912, to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert K. Mortimer, a son.

SLACK — On April 12, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slack, Magog street, Sherbrooke, Que.

MARRIED.

BJORKLUND — LYNGBY — On April 10, 1912, at Montreal, Kathinka Lyngby to Herbert Bjorklund.

DAWSON — CARSON— In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, on April 10, 1912, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ontario, and the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Garrison chaplain, Leta Victoria Murdoch, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carson, 'Romilly House,' Kingston, to Ernest F. S. Dawson, R.E., Chatham, England, eldest son of the late E. S. Dawson, Esq., M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer L.W.D., Bombay, India.

FRAZER — LAMOUCHE — On April 4, 1912, at the residence of the bride's mother, Ottawa, Ont., by the Rev. C. W. Nicol, Angelina A. Lamouche to William Munroe Frazer.

GLEDHILL — VALLIANT — On April 3, 1912, by the Rev. C. Haughton, B.A., of St. Andrew's, Beachburg, Ont., Mr. March James Gledhill, of Ottawa, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Valliant, of the 'Glen.'

HACKNEY — WRIGHT — On April 10, 1912, at St. James Church, Hull, Que., by the Rev. Canon Smith, Dr. William Hackney, Calgary, Alta., to Inez Maude, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Joshua Wright and Mrs. Wright, 324 Metcalfe street, Calgary papers please copy.

HYSLOP — ANDERSON — At 26 Belmont street, on April 8, 1912, by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, James Hyslop to Octavia Fanny, youngest daughter of Adam Anderson.

KEYS — PYKE — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on April 10, 1912, by the Rev. Canon Starr, M.A., Mildred Edith, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Pyke, to Albert Keys, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Keys, both of Wolfe Island.

LEE — FIELDER — On April 3, 1912, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. H. Turner, of Kirkfield, Louise M. Fielder, eldest daughter of George D. Fielder, Head Lake, to Wm. G. Lee, of Lorneville.

MACLAURIN — BURNHAM — At Port Perry, Ont., on April 8, 1912, in the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. George Tyner, rector, assisted by the Rev. John Creighton, Lindsay, Alice Lorraine Burnham, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Warren Burnham, and granddaughter of the late Judge Burnham, Whitby, to Dr. Norman Tempest MacLaurin, of Toronto.

MARTIN — LORING — At the home of the bride's parents, 5025 Sheridan Road, Edgewater, Chicago, on April 10, 1912, Elsie Brown, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Brown Loring, to J. Kenneth Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Martin, Outremont.

McKEOWN — THOMPSON — On April 10, 1912, at St. Edward's Church, by the Rev. Dean Saunders, Florence, widow of the late R. T. Thompson, to Henry P. McKeown.

MOREY — WILLARD — At the Methodist Parsonage, East Angus, Que., on April 10, 1912, by the Rev. W. R. Johnson, Miss Gladys Benita Tincarre, eldest daughter of Mrs. F. Willard, to Mr. Harold Morey, both of East Angus.

PRATHER — CAMPBELL — On March 30, 1912, at the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D.C., by the Rev. J. Henning Nelms, D.D., rector, Marion J., younger daughter of Mr. A. F. Campbell, ex-M.P.P., Brampton, Ont., to Mr. George W. Prather, of Washington.

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DIED.

SCOTT — FAIRCLOTH — At the residence of Dr. George E. Smith, No. 380 King street West, Toronto, on April 10, 1912, by the Rev. G. S. Faircloth, Charles Geldard Scott, D.D.S., to Elizabeth Alice Faircloth, both of Toronto.

WILSON — LANCASTER — On April 5, 1912, at the residence of the bride's parents, 100 Fulton avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. C. S. Deeprose, Robert Reuben Wilson, of St. Charles, Que., to Gertrude Irene Lancaster, of Ottawa.

DIED.

BARKER — At Brownville Junction, Maine, on March 26, 1912, at the age of 2 years and 9 months, Agnes Muriel Alberta, daughter of Albert A. and Annie Barker, and granddaughter of Andrew Miller, of Agnes, Que.

BEATTY — On April 10, 1912, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. James Mattinson, 576 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, John Beatty, in his 85th year.

BROWN—On April 14, 1912, at 649 St. Antoine street, Harriet Wilkinson Brown, of Hamilton, second daughter of the late Abner Brown.

Hamilton and Toronto papers please copy.

BURCHILL—At Smith's Falls, Ont., on April 6, 1912, John Burchill, M.A., Principal Smith's Falls Public Schools.

CLARK — On Tuesday, March 12, 1912, at the home of his niece, Miss Isabella Gillespie, of Port Charlotte, Island of Islay, Scotland, Neil Clark, for many years a resident of Boston Mills, Peel County, Ont., father of Donald K. Clark, of Hamilton, Ont., formerly of Woodstock College, and Malcolm S. Clark, of McMaster University, Toronto, aged 91 years and 7 months.

COULTER — At Anderson's Corner, Huntingdon County, Que., from a lingering illness of over 30 years, Isabell Ann Coulter, daughter of the late Henry Coulter, aged 49 years and 8 months. 'At rest.'

CROMBIE — Suddenly, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on April 10, 1912, the result of an operation, the Rev. James Myles Crombie, of Queen Mary's Road, Cote des Neiges, aged 56 years.

FAULKNER — On April 8, 1912, at her residence, 61 Armstrong street, Ottawa, Josephine Meloche, beloved wife of George Faulkner, in her 65th year.

GRIFFITH — On April 6, 1912, at his late residence, 138 Dowling avenue, Toronto, the Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., in his 69th year.

HADLEY — At Howick, Que., on April 11, 1912, Robert Hadley, aged 71 years and 6 months.

HALL—On April 7, 1912, at his late residence, 65 Delaware avenue, Ottawa, Edward Alexander Hall, aged 59 years.

JACK — At Little Village, Charlesbourg, Que., on April 11, 1912, Martha Brown, dearly beloved wife of Geo. Jack, aged 65 years and ten months.

KNOX — At Quebec, on Easter Sunday, 1912, Gordon, youngest son of Mr Bernard Knox, aged 5 years and 6 months.

LEMOINE — At Spencer Grange, Quebec, on April 11, 1912, Janet LeMoine, daughter of the late Sir James and Lady LeMoine.

LEETE — On April 14, 1912, Annie, beloved wife of Ernest C. Leete.

LIGHTHALL — Died on Tuesday evening, April 9, 1912, Ann E. Dean, beloved wife of Mr. George R. Lighthall.

MORRIN — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on April 10, 1912, Dr. Lorne R. Morrin, youngest son of John Morrin, of Petit Brule, Que.

NEILAN — At Quebec, on April 10, 1912, Alice Irish, beloved wife of Edward Neilan, aged 77 years, a native of Jacques Cartier, County Portneuf.

OSGOOD — At his residence, 732 Grey avenue (Shuter street), on April 8, 1912, C. N. D. Osgood, in his 79th year.

SHOULDICE — On April 7, 1912, at Aylmer, Que., Albert Shouldice, aged 75 years.

SMITH — On April 7, 1912, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Alfred Hicks, Valcartier, Hannah Ireland, widow of the late William Smith, aged 98 years and 7 months. Deceased was a native of Yorkshire, England.

THOMSON — At Gulf Port, Miss. Ellen Ostrora, wife of A. D. Thomson, Duluth, died April 11th.

WATHIN — At Harcourt, N.B., on the evening of the 6th instant, Alice E. McKechnie, wife of James N. Wathin.

IN MEMORIAM.

McCASKILL — In loving memory of our dear son, Kenneth McCaskill, M.Sc., who fell asleep in Jesus on April 10, 1910, at Barb, Ont.

WOOD — In loving memory of my dear husband, John Baxter Wood, who departed this life on April 12, 1911.

'Earthy loss do we but know it,
Ofttimes means our heavenly gain.'

Wife and Family.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. Peter street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and all letters to the Editor, should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'