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MORE SCANDAL IS ALLEGED IN N. S. ELECTION

Premature Details of Public Works Published, it is Charged, to Influence Votes.

HON. MR. ROGERS' NAME EMBRACED IN ACCUSATION

Matter to Be Aired in Commons As Contempt of Parliament.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—Following close upon the scandals of the Macdonald and Richelieu bye-elections which have been aired in the House of Commons during the present session, there comes a somewhat startling allegation of political impropriety, this time from the county of Antigonish, in Nova Scotia, where a provincial by-election was held last week.

In the present instance, it is alleged, methods amounting to an attempt at bribing the electors to vote for the Conservative candidate, have been revealed which equal in flagrancy those charged in the by-elections abovementioned, while, in addition, contempt of Parliament is said to have been shown.

For the purpose of inducing the electors of Antigonish county to vote for Mr. J. S. O'Brien, the Conservative candidate; the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, is said to have disclosed and made public the estimates for public works in that county for 1913-14.

Not content with this, it is further alleged, Mr. Rogers actually made known on the eve of the election the supplementary estimates. The main estimates, as disclosed by the Minister, total $16,900, and the supplementary estimates, $195,000.

The main estimates have not yet been submitted to Parliament, while it is considered doubtful whether the supplementary estimates, which are always presented some time after the main estimates, have even been approved by Mr. Rogers' colleagues in council.

The proceeding is, to say the least, an innovation in parliamentary and ministerial procedure.

The election card of Mr. O'Brien, the Conservative candidate in the by-election, appeared in the 'Casket,' a Roman Catholic weekly newspaper, published in the county, in its issue of January 8. Accompanying the card appeared, where all could read, a copy of a letter dated December 26, 1912, from Mr. Rogers' private secretary, and addressed to Senator Girrior, whose appointment to the senate necessitated the by-election in question.

WOULD THIS INFLUENCE VOTES?

The Minister, after acknowledging receipt of a previous letter from Senator Girrior, said: 'In accordance with your request I am enclosing you herewith a list of the items placed in the estimates for Antoginish country for 1913-14.'

Below the copy of the letter appeared a list of the works provided for, including a breakwater or two, and appropriations for repairs of breakwaters, and wharves, to the tune of nearly $17,000.

In case this might not be sufficient inducement for the electors, Mr. Rogers further appended a list of improvements, and wharf extensions provided for in the supplementary estimates, totalling $195,000 and as though fearful that a total of $212,300 might not be sufficient for the purposes, the electors were informed that 'there will also be placed in the general vote, dredging for Lakevale, and Bayfield, and a further amount for wharf repairs.'

The whole proceeding has caused considerable comment at the capital, not only from the fact that it is considered to indicate an attempt upon the part of a member of the Dominion Government to influence the voters in a provincial election, but also because estimates which are according to all the rules of precedence, supposed to be first submitted to Parliament, have in this case been made known to the public long before the time for their presentation to the House.

The matter will later be brought up in the House of Commons by certain of the Maritime members, and an explanation of the Minister's action will be demanded.

TRAIN JUMPS TRACK IN WEST; PASSENGER HURT

Saskatoon, Jan. 20.— Striking a broken rail, the engine and cars of the C. P. R. train No. 52, left the track near Kandahar at six o'clock on Saturday evening. The passengers, especially those in the day coach, received a bad shaking up, a number of them being cut by flying glass.

An auxiliary from here and one from Wyndward were rushed to the scene of the wreck.

It is reported that the whole train left the rails, and that some of the cars were thrown clear off the right of way.

SOLDIER CRAZED BY GRIEF.

Toronto, Jan. 20.— Grief-stricken over the death of a comrade whose friendship he had enjoyed for twelve years, Private Edward Fraser, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, turned a rifle on himself. He is in the Military Hospital. Fraser's comrade was Private George Shandley, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, who died suddenly of pneumonia. When the unexpected news was told Fraser he became crazed with grief and, before anyone could anticipate his purpose, seized his rifle and slipping a cartridge into the breach pulled the trigger. He will probably recover.

MILLIONS OF NEW VOTERS TO QUALIFY IN OLD COUNTRY

Franchise Bill Will Greatly Curtail Powers of the Privileged Classes.

LORDS SIMPLY TO VOTE AS ORDINARY CITIZENS

A Big Fight to Be Made For Adoption of Women's Suffrage.

(By Special Cable from Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 20.— On Thursday next the Government will enter on the second great fight it has undertaken this year for a new reform. This time it is the Franchise Bill which is being put forward, and the division on the Home Rule Bill gives them great encouragement that this Bill

SIR EDWARD GREY,
Who will move to give women the franchise in Great Britain.

also will be passed by an overwhelming majority.

The Franchise Bill will strike a deadly blow at plural voting, for under its provisions no person will be allowed to vote in more than one constituency.

This will greatly upset the University constituencies, and the city of London constituency, which, with a population of 16,000, returns two members, Mr. Balfour and Sir Frederick Banbury.

These constituencies will come within the redistribution scheme, while registration will be continuous, and at the public expense. The Peers of the realm will have a vote conferred on them simply as ordinary citizens. Another momentous question which will be raised in connection with the Bill will be whether women are to receive the vote.

WESTMINSTER.

THIS IS THE WOMEN'S WEEK IN OLD COUNTRY.

New York, Jan. 20. —A cable to the 'Tribune' from London says:

'This week the House of Commons will consider whether twenty-five million men and thirteen million women shall be added to the number of Parliamentary electors. This is the momentous issue raised by the Franchise Bill, the issue affecting the whole of the United Kingdom.

Above all, it is women's week. The long awaited fight on the woman suffrage question is at hand, the really decisive battle compared with which all previous debates on the subject in the House have been but skirmishes. The issue of the battle will be in Parliament on Friday.

The crucial debate will arise on the clause extending the franchise to every 'male' person.

Sir Edward Grey will move as an amendment the elimination of the word 'male,' and the piquancy of the position will be realized when it is stated that Mr. Asquith is an uncompromising opponent of woman suffrage, that Mr. Herbert L. Samuel, Mr. C. E. Hobhouse, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Mr. Reginald McKenna, Mr. J. A. Peace, and Col. Seely, all Cabinet ministers, support the Premier, and that Mr. David Lloyd George, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. John Burns, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Mr. Walter Runciman and Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, also all members of the Cabinet, back up Sir Edward Grey.

STRIKERS REBEL AGAINST SETTLEMENT

New York, Jan. 20. — Ten thousand girls of the 37,000 affected by the agreement on Saturday between shirt-waist and dress manufacturers and their employees, rebelled to-day at the terms of proposed settlement and remained out on strike.

The other 27,000 went to work at increased wages. Those still on strike say they are dissatisfied with the five to ten percent raise in pay offered them.

There are still approximately 125,000 workers on strike in all branches of the garment trades. Several clashes occurred during the day between the strikers' pickets and the police.

SAY DEMOCRATIC IMPERIALISM HAS TRIUMPHED

Germans Write Gleefully of Downfall of 'Chamberlain School.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Berlin, Jan. 20. — In a leading article in the 'Vossische Zeitung,' entitled 'Downfall of Chamberlainism,' Vice-Admiral Hoffmann (retired), declares neither the people of Great Britain nor of the Dominions have been persuaded of the advantages of Imperialism, as understood by the Conservative party.

Democratic imperialism,, is says, has gained the day and this is one of the most brilliant results achieved by Liberalism in England.'

Vice-Admiral Hoffmann contends that the official class, the officers of the Army and Navy in England, have of late succumbed to the democratic spirit, which has even spread to the dynasties of Europe.

He shows, however, that the number of persons who emigrated from England has increased from 91,000 in 1908 to 262,000 in 1911, and that only 22,690 Germans emigrated in 1911.

Another retired naval officer, captain von Kulwetter, deals with British Imperialism in the 'Tageblatt' and is apparently relieved when the matter is more closely considered, it will be found that very much water has to be added to the wine of British enthusiasm.

Concerning the colonies, Captain von Kulwetter arrives also at the conclusion that the Canadian Malayan warships, need not have any influence disturbing to Germany. England, he says, lacks in yards in which to lay down more ships, it cannot find the workmen to build them, and will have difficulty in getting them armed in time.

One point stands out clearly, he declares, namely that those Germans have been proved perfectly hight who anticipated that England would take advantage to the utmost of her powers of the circumstance that Germany has gone back temporarily to the programme of two new warships a year.

OPENS SIX NEW SCHOOLS A WEEK

Alberta Scours Dominion For Teachers, and Sends Call to United States.

Edmonton, Jan. 20. — Ontario has been drained for Alberta schools of all the available teachers, and a considerable number come annually from Great Britain, but the demand in this province is far from being met. New schools are being opened up in Alberta at an average rate of six per week, and to meet this situation the Minister of Education is considering a basis upon which certificates shall be issued to graduates of United States universities and normal schools. It is felt that the only hope of keeping pace with the demand for new teachers is to offer attractions to teachers from the United States.

For qualified teachers from outside the Dominion the Government has established a special short course of Normal school training, providing instruction in Canadian history, legislation and geography. One of the most serious difficulties is the lack of teachers qualified to undertake high school work and special instructions.

EMPIRE HAS 12,964,614 ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 20.— The Catholic Directory for 1913 just published and compiled with Cardinal Bourne's authority, says in England and Wales there are twenty archbishops and bishops, 3,838 priests, and 1,797 churches, chapels and stations. For Great Britain there are 27 archbishops and bishops, 4,401 priests, and 2,182 stations.

For the first time the directory attempts to state the number of Catholics in the British Empire, the figures, whenever possible, being given from State returns. In England and Wales there are 1,793,038 Catholics; Scotland, 547,336; total for Great Britain, 2,340,374. In Ireland there are 3,242,670 Catholics.

British America has 3,195,916 Catholics, including 2,824,558 in Canada. Australia has 1,184,509.

The total number of Catholics in the British Empire is 12,968,814, an increase in twelve months of 392,589. The Catholic population of the world is estimated at 292,787,085.

LIQUOR MEN FEAR WOMEN WORKERS.

Ottawa, Jan. 20. — Some of the liquor men have raised objections to the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other societies having anything to say or do with regard to the sessions of the coming military conference to be held here during February, to which they have been invited. Some formal objections in the nature of letters have been received by the Militia Department since the announcement of the invitation was received.

Interviewed with regard to the matter, Col. Sam Hughes, said the different women's societies were invited to the conference not with regard to the sale of liquor in the camps. That question, he stated, he settles himself. But he places high value on the assistance of the women of the country and their different organizations all over when the soldiers are in camp. They have hihtherto taken a great part in furnishing musical evenings and concerts for the men and thus helping them to spend their evenings in a profitable manner. The suggestions of the women's organizations in the conference with regard to these matters will be sought during the coming conference.

ALLIES HAND ULTIMATUM TO SUBLIME PORTE

Turkey Must Reply Favorably to Their Demands or War Will Resume.

TURKISH EXCHEQUER WILL BE DECIDING INFLUENCE

Bulgarian Envoys Given Full Authority to Call Off Peace.

London, Jan. 20. — Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro to-day presented an ultimatum to Turkey giving the Ottoman Government fourteen days in which to make a favorable reply to their demands, according to news agency despatches from Constantinople.

Full power to declare the resumption of hostilities against Turkey was telegraphed to-day to Dr. S. Daneff, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, and his colleagues by the Bulgarian Premier, M. J. S. Gurehoff, who told them to exercise this power whenever, in their opinion, further peace negotiations became useless.

The representatives of the Balkan allies will therefore directly notify General Savoff, the Bulgarian commander-in-chief, that the armistice has come to end as soon as it becomes apparent that there is no hope of the peace plenipotentiaries reaching a mutually satisfactory arrangement. Hostilities will then commence four days afterward.

MONEY IS TURKS' GREAT NEED.

London, Jan. 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' sends an interview with the Grand Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, on the reply of Turkey to the note of the powers, which, he says, has not been decided upon, but will probably be delivered on Wednesday.

The Grand Vizier says: 'I am for peace, but it will be necessary to ascertain the will of the people before making a reply to the powers.

'The army is a unit in insisting on war. Money is the great need. There can be no foundation for financial aid until peace is signed, but we hope to be able to raise an internal loan if it becomes necessary to renew hostilities. No orders have been given the Turkish delegates to the London peace conference to come back.

'The question of peace has now passed from the hands of the allies into the hands of the powers.'

BULGARIANS WERE MISLED.

London, Jan. 20.—The Bulgarians have now discovered that they have been completely misled in regard to the conditions prevailing in the beleaguered Turkish fortress of Adrianople, and have consequently decided that a prompt change in their policy is necessary.

Two weeks ago they were informed that the fall of the fortress could be expected hourly, but a recent council before Thursday, January 30th, the presidency of King Ferdinand, came to the conclusion that Skukri Pasha, the Turkish commander in Adrianople, had been able to economize the supplies in the fortress to such an extent that the garrison would be able to resist perhaps for several months more.

Shukri Pasha completed the work of deluding the Bulgarians by means of false reports spread by supposed deserters, who reached the Bulgarian lines drawn around the city. The commanders of the Bulgarian forces now know the truth, and Bulgaria has determined to force a speedy solution, either by concluding peace or resuming the war so as to put an end to the heavy expenditure and to permit the men under arms, who comprise virtually the whole of the able-bodied male population of Bulgaria, to return to agricultural work. Otherwise it is thought the next harvest will be lost.

The next meeting of the ambassadors of the European Powers at the British Foreign Office has been postponed until Wednesday owing to the absence from town of two of the ambassadors.

The Servians have decided to present to-morrow to the Powers the memorandum which they have drafted, detailing their desires in regard to territorial charges arising out of the war. Servia will ask to be permitted to occupy permanently the eastern part of the district of Novipazar, bordering on the Servian frontier, and also the entire region eastward from the River Drin to Lake Ochrida, as well as the fortress of Monastir, which the Servian troops captured from the Turks after a severe fight.

TURKS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE.

London, Jan. 20. — A special correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle,' who has lately returned from the Near East, claims to have authority for stating that th esituation at Constantinople has undergone a change. The officials and public are becoming aware of the fact that one-half of Nazim Pasha's big army is of very inferior quality. The severe weather has played havoc with the poorer class of soldiers; the men are wretchedly house, an dthe inaction, which to a cetain point was valuable, is now damaging their efficiency. Nazim Pasha and other members of the staff have reported these facts to the Cabinet, and they have had a marked effect. The members of the Cabinet, with two exceptions, are absolutely convinced that it will be impossible for Turkey to renew the war with the slightest prospect of success.

Noradunghian Effendi, the Minister of oreign Affairs, is the most important exception. He is stubbornly in favor of a renewal of the war, and was responsible for th epublication of Saturday's forecast of the reply of the Porte to the Powers before it had been considered by the Cabinet. Noradunghian has personal reasons for his attitude. He is an Armenian, and is trying to protect himself from the time when scapegoats will be demanded.

TURKISH WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

Athens, Jan. 20. — A Greek officer who participated in the naval battle betwen the Greek and Turkish fleets off the Dardanelles on Saturday, and who closely followed all the incidents of the fight, says that during the pursuit of the Turkish war vessels by the Greeks, the battleships 'Kheyr-ed-Din,' 'Barbarossa' and 'Torgut Reis' slackened speed and showed a list to starboard.

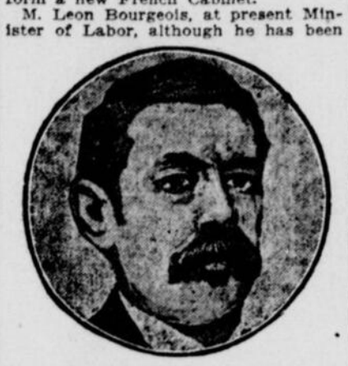
Port Said, Jan. 20. — The Turkish cruiser 'Hamidieh,' which arrived here on Saturday morning, sailed to-day for the Red Sea, after taking on board one hundred tons of coal, which was al lthe authorities would allow her.

M. BRIAND MAY ACCEPT FRENCH PREMIERSHIP

Will Say To-night if He Will Form and Lead New Cabinet.

Paris, Jan. 20.—M. Aristide Briand declared to-day that he hoped to be able to reply definitely to the request of President Fallieres that he should form a new French Cabinet.

M. Leon Bourgeois, at present Minister of Labor, although he has been



MR. ARISTIDE BRIAND.

asked by President Fallieres,, by President- elect Poincare, and by M. Briand to take up the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that his health will not permit him to do so.

Theophile Delcasse, at present Minister of Marine, likewise for reasons of health, will not retain the Marine portfolio, nor accept any other post in the new Cabinet.

'TIMES' ADVISES MR. BORDEN

Urges Him to Further Conference Before Deciding Permanent Naval Policy

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 20.—The 'Times' to-day urges that before Mr. Borden settles the permanent Naval policy of Canada there must be another Imperial Conference to ascertain the extent of Canada's desire to co-operate with the other Dominions having pacific interests to defend.

It adds that the Dominions now take a broader outlook on the Imperial policy—a fact of which Mr. Winston Churchill has shown an intermittent perception. Should he be tempted to look only to British convenience rather than to imperial development, it is said, he would impair the regard entertained for the Admiralty by every Dominion.

WILL REDUCE THE TARIFF ON AGRICULTURE

So Declare Democrats Before Whom The Schedule is Under Consideration.

Washington, Jan. 20. — The agricultural schedule of the tariff came up to-day before the House Ways and Means Committee. It is the portion of the Payne-Aldrich laws which appeals most to farmers. Many witnesses were on the programme. Some of the provisions of the schedule now in effect represent reductions from the Dingley law.

Mr. Payne, who was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee when the present tariff was started on its path through Congress, and who is now ranking as a Republican on the committee, estimates that the consumption value of articles on which the rates of duty were increased or decreased in the present law was: Articles on which duties were decreased, $483,430,637; articles on which duties were increased, $4,380,483.

Democratic members of the committee stated to-day that there would be material reductions from the present law on many articles in the schedule.

TORONTO LINEMAN ELECTROCUTED.

Toronto, Jan. 20. — While fixing some wires belonging to the Holmes Electric Wire Protection Company at the corner of Cherry and Mill streets on Saturday night, William Wallace, lineman, was elocrtocuted.

ADMIRALTY SENDS DOCKYARD EXPERT TO THE DOMINION

Big Plans For Work on Battleships Said to be Under Way.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NEWFOUNDLAND

New Brunswick Wheat Will Probably Cause Revolution in Wheat Growing.

(FromOur Own Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 11.—Some weeks ago the 'Witness' called attention to the probability of Canada building her own warships in the near future. To-day one may assert with confidence that an expert attached to the constructor's repartment in Whitehall will visit Canada at an early date with the object of inspecting certain places suitable for the construction of dockyards or depots where vessels may be built or repaired. Already one big contracting firm to the Admiralty have prophesied great things of the Dominion in shipbuilding in the future, and there is little doubt that before a start is made the claims of Montreal will not be overlooked.

STEAMSHIP SCHEME VIA NEWFOUNDLAND AND GASPE.

The scheme promoted by an English company to link up Great Britain with Newfoundland and Canada by a short route between Green Bay in Newfoundland and Liverpool and London has great possibilities before it. Not only will it shorten the distance between the Old Country and the Dominion, but it will enable marchandise to be much more freely exchanged at less cost than by New York and Montreal. The project has received the sanction of the Newfoundland Government, and a survey for the railway has already been carried out.

The essential feature of the scheme may be briefly set out. A line of fast steamers will be established between England and Green Bay, a railway thence across Newfoundland to the Bay of Islands, a distance of ninety miles, and from the latter point a connecting line of large train ferry steamers, each of which will carry an average of fifty cars, across the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to Gaspe on the Canadian side, a distance of 240 miles. At Gaspe it will connect with the railway now under construction. The scheme is awaited with great interest by the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, who believe it will bring to them a considerable saving of time and cost.

NEW WHEAT GIVES EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

A reolution in wheat growing is likely to result from an extraordinary new variety of grain evolved by the Cambridge University School. Experiments of this wheat were made last season by Mr. W. R. Elgar, a Canterbury farmer, who from a quarter of seed, costing eight guineas, or about $42, raised a crop last summer which yielded £1,666, or $8,330, not counting the value of the straw. Ho wis this for 'high' compared with the Canadian corn growing? The wheat is a new variety, brought out by the Cambridge University School. The quarter of seed was purchased in 1910, and produced 43 quarters 5 bushels. Planting the whole of this last season, Mr. Elgar had a total crop of 770 quarters!

MORE TRADE BETWEEN CANADA AND GERMANY.

There is likel ;yto be a great expansion of trade between Canada and Germany in the near future. This is indirectly due to the removal of the German surtax by the Dominion Government. Since March, 1910, the traffic has increased consderably, and Dr. Hans Hamman, secretary of the German-Canadian Economic Association, which has several branches in the Dominion, has great hopes in the future. Improved steamship communication is to be established, and the Canadian line, in which the Hamburg-American and Norddeutscher-Lloyd companies are interested, will place several larger and faster boats on the route early this year.

Hosiery manufacturers in England are watching with a good deal of interest the action of woollen manufacturers in the Dominion who are about to renew their representation to the government for a revision of the wool tariff schedules. Their point is that the present preferential rate, which averages just over 20 percent ad valorem, is insufficient for the protection of their industry. It will be remembered that Sir Wilfrid Laurier several times refused to increase the woollen duties, and so far Mr. Borden has given no indication that he is disposed to consider the matter more favorably.

WESTMINSTER.

HALIFAX'S GREAT TERMINALS TO BE BUILT AT ONCE

Senator W. Dennis Says Government Will Vote $20,000,000 to Carry on the Work.

MILES OF WHARFAGE TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

Appropriations Will Be Made in the Course of the Next Few Weeks.

Brimful of confidence in the future of the city of Halifax, where he makes his headquarters, Senator Wm. Dennis passed through Montreal on his way to Ottawa.

When a 'Witness' reporter visited him at the Windsor Hotel this morning, he was busy with the plans of the new terminals and docks projected for the 'City by the sea.'

'All the circumstances appear to be favorable to the scheme for giving Halifax these new facilities,' he said. 'Purchases of land in connection with the scheme have already been made, and the balance of right-of-way, etc., will soon be expropriated. It is confidently believed that a large initial vote to cover the cost of the undertaking will be included in the estimates which will be brought forward in Ottawa during the neyt few weeks. Assurances have been received from the Prime Minister and Mr. Cochrane, and immediately thereafter construction will be commenced and rushed to completion with all possible speed.

BEST EQUIPPED PORT.

'The plans provide for terminal facilities that will make Halifax the best equipped port on the continent, while it will enjoy the advantage of being the nearest of all the ports to Europe.

The plans call for a new chain of wharves extending along the seaboard for a distance of one mile and a half with six or eight piers, each a quarter of a mile in length and 300 feet wide, jutting out into the ocean. These will afford berthing accommodation for thirty-two ocean liners of the largest type that we are likely to see afloat in our time. These wharves will be supplied with all the necessary railway accommodations that this vast project will require in order to handle expeditiously both the freight and passenger traffic—import and export—of the three big railways—the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railway. The new wharfage is actually on the ocean front, and at the extreme southern end of the Halifax peninsular. A gigantic breakwater will be built to protect the docks.

'It is generally understood that the development and equipment that is to provide for Halifax's present needs and its wants in the immediate future will involve an expenditure of at least $20,000,000, and may result in an outlay largely exceeding that figure.

NEW SPIRIT OF PROGRESS.

'The formal announcement of this enormous undertaking,' continued Senator Dennis, 'has engendered a new spirit of progress and confidence not only in Halifax, but through the Province of Nova Scotia. Business already is brisker than it has been, and striking developments in the real estate market are expected. The new railway right of way will run right round the town and terminate in a new union depot a quarter of a mile away from the business section of the city.'

'When the present plans are completed, Canada will have a port that will make us independent of Portland, Boston or any other United States seaboard town, and the effect will benefit not only Nova Scotia, but the whole of Canada.'

REBELS CONTINUE TO CARRY DAY IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Jan. 20.—By order of General Blanquet, traffic between Mexico City and Toluca, has been suspended owing to the presence of rebels in the district. A big band of rebels is reported between San Angelo and Contreras, about eight miles from Mexico City.

Wepantla, in the State of Mexico, has been taken by the rebels, and the small garrison wiped out.

Petlation, north of Acapulco, has also been captured by the rebels.

VANCOUVER APPROVES C. N. ENTRY PLANS.

Vancouver, Jan. 20.— The Provincial Government has approved the plans of the Canadian Northern's entry into Vancouver. The railway has agreed to spend four million dollars in filling False Creek during the next five years.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

Mr. Sutherland Ridicules Contention of Overloaded Elementary Course.

SAYS IT IS BELOW STANDARD OF JAPAN.

Remedy for Defects to be Found in Higher Salaries For Teachers.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Quebec, Jan. 21.—Mr. J. C. Sutherland, B.A., of the Department of Public Instruction, gave an address in the lecture room of the Methodist Church, at the invitation of the Methodist Brotherhood, on the subject of 'Protestant Education in the Province of Quebec.' Mr. J. F. Churchill presided.

In his introductory remarks, the lecturer said that from the national point of view, the modern world recognized two main purposes in education. The one, which had come to the front half a century ago, was the responsibility entailed by the extension of the suffrage. The other had been fully understood in Prussia a century ago, in Denmark fifty years ago, in Japan thirty years ago. The English-speaking nations had rather lagged behind in their grasp of the question from the broad and definite point of view which had been taken by these other nations. England now, however, was taking up the principle in earnest, as is shown by the determination to greatly increase her school expenditure. It was the principle that national education was bound up with the question of national efficiency.

After giving some striking examples of this, Mr. Sutherland outlined the organization of the school system of the province, and with a map showed the geographical distribution of the Protestant schools. He next gave an account of the historical development of the rural schools, including their voluntary origin in the Eastern Townships, and the characters of the larger rural schools of fifty and sixty years ago.

PROTESTANT COURSES NOT OVERLOADED.

Speaking of special questions, he said that it would be ridiculous, if it were not tragical, to have the extremely simple and moderate courses of study, prescribed by the Protestant committee, regarded as 'over-loaded.' That criticism was constantly put forward. It was without foundation, and it only served to show that public opinion was in need of a more extended grasp of what is meant by national education. Our elementary course is, in fact, much below the standard required for the eight million children attending the elementary schools of Japan.

The courses in our model schools and academies were also free of fads, and were not burdened with unnecessary subjects, as is sometimes asserted. Why, then, are the results so frequently below the mark? Simply because the prevailing salaries did not ensure everywhere a sufficient supply of qualified teachers. The remedy for most of the existing defects would be found in better salaries, and in consolidation, of which the lecturer gave an interesting outline history. The better salaries were now possible with the greatly increased grants from the Government.

Mr. Sutherland held that the educational question was immensely bound up with that of our agriculture. After tracing the economic causes which had led to the serious relative under-production of the farms of Eastern Canada, as manifested in the humiliating fact that Canada was now importing butter from New Zealand, he held that these were strong signs of an awakening in this respect in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and that this was destined to have a great influence upon rural education. In our own province, the recently inaugurated campaign, on behalf of scientific farming, conducted by the officers of Macdonald College, was apparently meeting with the success which would assure its maintenance and extension.

In conclusion, Mr. Sutherland said: 'I was of the opinion for years that better rural schools would have to precede the movement for scientific agriculture. I am now inclined to change this opinion, and am disposed to believe that the principle will work the other way around. From many facts which I have lately studied in connection with that portion of the province with which I am best acquainted—the Eastern Townships—I have come to this conclusion. It is the young men of the farms who have become awakened to the importance and glorious interest of modern scientific agriculture, who are now demanding better rural schools, and who are aiding the cause of progress in this direction.'

REMOVES FEAR FOR MISSIONERS

Report of Rising in Portuguese West Africa Not Confirmed.

Boston, Jan. 20.— A reassuring message from the United States Minister at Lisbon, Portugal, was received today by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, concerning the situation in the Province of Angola Portuguese West Africa, where, according to recent cable advices from Lisbon, the natives have committed many atrocities.

The minister cabled:—

'The Portuguese Government has no knowledge of an Angola insurrection, and therefore doubts its existence. They to-day telegraphed the governor specially to protect missionaries in event of trouble.'

REV. DR. MACKENZIE IS NAMED AS MODERATOR.

Toronto, Jan. 20. — The Presbytery of Whitby has nominated the Rev. Murdoch MacKenzie, D.D., of Honan, China, successor to the Rev. Dr. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, as Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which convenes in Knox Church, Toronto, on June 4.

CARTRIDGES WITH WOODEN BULLETS USED BY TURKS AT KUMANOVO.

Numberless reasons have been given to account for the defeat of the Turkish arms. Many correspondents state the men were starved, while Field Marshall Von der Goltz, the German organizer of the Ottoman forces, lecturing at Berlin, said that 'the army defeated in the Balkans was nothing but an army of recruits.' One of the war correspondents relates how on the battlefield of Kumanovo he picked up the box of wooden cartridges here shown, which had been served out to the Turks. They had an ordinary metal carriage case, but the bullets were of wood painted red. 'I saw hundreds of these wooden bullets on the field,' he writes. Finding that his bullets were useless, the Turk had, therefore, a very good excuse for flight.

WHY HONOR IS PAID DR. TURNER

King George Recognizes Heroic Labors Among the Lepers at Pretoria.

London, Jan. 20.—What had been regarded as a mystery in connection with the New Year's honors is now explained, in relation to the recognition of Dr. George Turner. During twelve years in the Cape Colony as medical officer he rendered services to the cause of humanity which had never been adequately recognized, except by a very few. He completed the system of inoculation against the rinderpest begun by Dr. Koch and produced a curative preventative serum. Within a year after his appointment to succeed Dr. Koch, rinderpest in the Cape Colony was absolutely stamped out. He saved the country millions of pounds.

During the Boer War, when the ravages of typhoid were appallingly severe, Dr. Turner, at Lord Roberts' request, undertook the supervision of the military hospitals and concentration camps and carried out valuable work at the constant risk of his life.

It was in the midst of these activities that Dr. Turner devoted himself first to the noblest work of his life. There were then at the leper asylum at Pretoria about fifty Dutch and forty native patients. He gave up all his spare time to work among the lepers, doing all he could to alleviate their lot and making tireless researches into the nature of the disease.

For three years he labored without extra pay of any sort. He saw the lepers early in the morning, again when he came home in the evening. Saturday and Sunday he gave to them.

On reaching the age limit Dr. Turner retired to pursue his studies into the bacteriological side of leprosy in the laboratories of the country. It has always been the ambition of his life to find some remedy for the disease. Suddenly, after several years' work in England, his eye was attracted by certain marks on his hand while shaving. He recognized them at once as the stamp of the disease, which he set himself to fight.

His diagnosis was independently confirmed by two specialists, and from that time on he worked unswervingly amid pain and beneath the shadow of the leper's lot.

For the last two years he has been living in seclusion, and it is curious that his heroic story escaped the notice of the public, for Sir George Turner was a man of eminence in his profession and one of the greatest living authorities on leprosy. Recently, however, his case came to the knowledge of His Majesty, on whose own initiative Dr. Turner's name was included in the New Year's honors.

SIXTY BELOW IN KLONDIKE, 49 BELOW IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Vancouver, Jan. 20.—A despatch from Dawson says ahat on Saturday the thermometers in the Klondike were 60 below, and the mail stages were unable to move.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20.—Western Canada last night experienced the coldest weather of the winter so far. Regina, Sask., was 49 below, Prince Albert 44, Battleford 42, Moose Jaw 41, Edmonton 28, Calgary 22, Winnipeg 26, Kamloops, B.C., 4, and Port Arthur 12.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Students Registered for Winter Course At Macdonald College.

The students registered for the winter short course in Household Science at Macdonald College are:

Albright, Ruth, St. Andrew's East, Que.; Aubin, Pauline, Sillery, Que.; Caldwell, Ida, Fallowfield, Ont.; Campbell, Pearl, Watford, Ont.; Carson, Doreen, Montreal; Cooke, Margaret, Beech Ridge, Que.; Crathern, Waneta, Montreal; Creaghan, Annie, Newcastle, N.B.; de Bury, Gertrude, St. John, N.B.; Douglas, Louisa, Ottawa; Elliott, Alberta, Danville, Que.; Fletcher, Stella, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Henderson, Effie, Montreal; Ketchum, Elizabeth, Woodstock, N.B.; Lochhead, Annie, London, Ont.; McLelland, Helen, Kingston, Ont.; May, Lucy Lottie, Trunch, Norfolk, England; Meldrum, Annie, Wyman, Que.; Milne, Muriel, Montreal West; Orr, Janet, Ormstown, Que.; Raymond, Nora, Woodstock, N.B.; Taylor, Beatrice, Magog, Que.; Todd, Emma, St. Andrew's East, Que.; Vessot, Nellda, Joliette, Que.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Elizabeth, N.H., Jan. 20. — In a fire believed to be of incendiary origin in a frame tenement house here yesterday a woman and her two children were trapped on the third floor and burned to death. Two men were injured, one probably mortally, by jumping from a third story window.

Mrs. Louis Simbro and her two daughters, two months and four years old respectively, are dead. Rafael Murillo, a boarder, is in a hospital in a critical condition. The charred bodies of the mother and children were found in the ruins.

ICY RAILS HURL TRAIN OFF TRACK

Fireman Killed, Engineer Hurt in Wreck in New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 20.—The regular C. P. R. train from Plaster Rock, on the Woodstock Division was wrecked this morning between Stanley Point and Perth. Four cars fell over a high embankment and Bert Heickler, fireman, was instantly killed. The engineer, Percy Sisson, had an arm broken.

Icy rails are the supposed caused of the derailment.

MR. BORDEN LAID UP WITH A COLD.

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The Right Hon. R. L. Borden is suffering from a cold, and on the advice of his physicians remained at his home to-day.

The Premier complained on Saturday that he had not been feeling well last week. He may not, therefore, attend to his parliamentary duties for the next few days, though his condition is not such as to cause concern.

MOST TERRIBLE THING YET

Rev. Dr. Gordon So Characterizes Sir R. Roblin's Recent Attitude.

Winnipeg, Jan. 20. — Preaching in his own church last night, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon reviewed the events arising out of the Macdonald election, and made an appeal for justice for the Liberals arrested and dismissed. Sir Rodmond Roblin's attitude in relation to men in the Legislature was characterized as 'perhaps the most terrible thing that has come to us in this province.'

ASK THAT CONDEMNED MEN MAY SUICIDE.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 20.—The method to be used hereafter in executing criminals in the State of Utah has become a topic widely discussed since the Legislature convened two weeks ago. The latest idea expressed is that condemned criminals be allowed to take their own lives, after they have exhausted every means to have the death sentence set aside.

The State law now provides that condemned criminals be executed either by shooting or hanging, the choice to be made by the person to be executed. Governor Spry in his message to the Legislature, has recommended that the State adopt the electric chair. Judge Thomas Marioneaux, an attorney of this city, has issued a statement in which he sets forth the advantages of the Chinese custom permitting a condemned criminal to commit suicide.

STANBRIDGE ORGANIZES BOARD OF TRADE.

(Special to the 'Witness.')

Stanbridge East, Jan. 18. — A large and important meeting was held in the Town Hall this week to organize a local Board of Trade. Mr. T. W. Judd, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Commerce, the prime mover in bringing about this organization, occupied the chair and explained the purpose of the meeting. Mr. A. S. McCaw, president of the Bedford Board of Trade, who is manager of the Bank of Commerce in that place, made clear the objects of the Associated Boards of Trade, with which, he said, the local branches should be affiliated. Great interest was shown throughout the meeting, which resulted in the election of the following officers: Hon. president, Mr. G. W. Currigan; president, Mr. T. W. Judd; vice-president, Mr. W. A. O'Dell; secretary-treasurer, Mr. C. H. Hibbard. Fifty-two members were enrolled.

ONE KILLED, FIVE HURT IN TUNNEL EXPLOSION

Chicago, Jan. 15.—One man was killed, another is reported to have perished, and five men were seriously injured by an explosion in a city water tunnel at East 72nd street and Cottage Grove avenue to-day.

Abraham Berrians' body was taken from the tunnel several hours after the explosion. It was the second explosion in the tunnel in six hours, three men having been burned in an explosion late last night.

GREEKS FIGHT TURKS IN THE AEGEAN SEA

Grecian Navy the Aggressor, and Heavy Losses Are Reported on Both Sides.

Athens, Greece, Jan. 20.— A naval engagement between Greek and Turkish fleets, lasting about three hours, took place on Saturday, thirty miles south of the Dardanelles. The Grecian navy was the aggressor, and the Ottoman fleet retreated to the Dardanelles Straits in confusion, the flagship of the Turkish admiral suffering considerable damage. Only one Greek was wounded, while the Greek warships were not damaged, according to a long despatch sent by Admiral Countouriotis to the Government. The Admiral telegraphs:

'All last night the Turkish cruiser 'Hamidieh,' accompanied by a destroyer, carried out a reconnaisance between Tenedos and Mavro Islands. In the morning the Turkish fleet left the Straits, steaming towards Imbros, then turned toward the southeast of Lemnos and arrived within twenty miles of the northwest of Tenedos.

'The Greek fleet immediately steamed to meet the enemy, consisting of the battleships 'Kheyr-Ed-Din,' 'Barbarossa,' 'Torgue Reis,''Messudieh' and 'Barossa,' 'Torgut Reis,' 'Messudieh' and 'Assar-I-Tewfik,' the cruiser 'Hamidieh' and thirteen destroyers and torpedo boats. The Greeks fleet consisted of the battleships 'Averoff,' 'Hydra,' 'Spetsai' and 'Psara' and eight gunboats and destroyers.

'The following order was sent by wireless by the Admiral to the fleet: 'I remind you of the order of December 3. The future Tof Greece depends upon the events of to-day. Fight like lions.'

Admiral Countouriotis's despatch to the Government ended at this point, but the Governor of Tenedos sends the following:

'The naval fight began at 11.25 o'clock in the morning. Both sides fought desperately. The Turks at 12.50 began slowly to retreat. At 1.10 the Turkish battleships were fleeing in disorder towards the Straits, firing at long intervals again; the 'Averoff,' which was pursuing at a distance of 5,000 metres and rapidly overhauling the enemy.

'The "Hamidieh" headed the flight. One of the Turkish battleships ceased firing, and was apparently disabled by the deadly fire of the 'Averoff.' The fight ended at 2.30 p.m., when the enemy re-enterd the Dardanelles.

'The "Barbarossa" and "Torgut Reis" throughout the fight were enveloped in smoke, but they continued to fire slowly. When they entered the Straits they had a list to starboard. The Greek fleet ceased the pursuit when it came within range of the guns of the forts and remained cruising off the entrance.'

A later despatch from Admiral Countouriotis says:

'Have beaten the enemy's fleet, which was steaming towards Lemnos, and pursued it almost into the Straits, where it took refuge in disorder. The engagement lasted three hours. We had only one man slightly wounded. The damage to the 'Averoff' is insignificant, and the fighting power of the fleet has not been affected.'

Constantinople, Jan. 20.— The Ministry of the Interior has issued a report of an engagement between the Turkish and Greek fleets between the islands of Tenedos and Lemos, lasting several hours.

According to this official report there were heavy losses on both sides. The Turkish fleet returned safely to the Dardanelles, and the wounded are being brought to Constantinople.

It is not known here whether this report refers to the engagement on Saturday, or whether the engagement was renewed on Sunday.

London, Jan. 20.— Although the report came from Constantinople that another engagement between the Greek and the Turkish fleets had occured Sunday, no confirmation of this has been received, and presumably the despatches refer to the engagement of Saturday.

Some discrepancy is noticeable also in the names of the vessels engaged, as another despatch announces arrival of the cruiser 'Hamedieh' at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and adds that after bombarding Syra she encountered two Greek cruisers off Port Said. A running fight ensued, but the 'Hamidieh' made good her escape with the loss of one anchor.

The 'Hamiedieh' was previously reported as having been one of the Turkish squadron in the engagement off the Dardanelles with the Greek squadron.

A Dardanelles despatch to the 'Daily Mail,' describing Saturday's fight, says that the Greek armored cruiser 'Georgio Averoff' first appeared and was attacked by the battleships 'Kheyr-El-Din, Barbarosso,' 'Torgut Reis' and 'Messudieh,' and the cruiser 'Medjidieh,' which remained in single file with the smaller ships behind them.

The 'Averoff' twice passed in front, trying to outflank them, but was kept off by a terrific fire from the 'Barbarossa' and 'Torbut Reis.' The 'Averoff' then attacked the 'Barbarossa' alone, and the two flagships exchanged shots, the shells falling all around them.

Seven other Greek warships were behind the 'Averoff,' but took no part in the firing. The Turkish vessels slowly retreated towards Sedil Bahr. They continued to fire, but the Greek flagship ceased firing and rejoined the other Greek ships.

WOMEN HELPED FIGHT FIRE ON ATLANTIC LINER

'Carthaginian's' Passengers and Crew Had Terrifying Experience.

The steamship 'Carthaginian,' of the Allan line, arrived in Philadelphia Sunday with a thrilling story of fighting fire at sea, while the waves rolled almost mountains high, and the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

For nine hours the two women and twenty-four men comprising the passengers of the liner, assisted the crew in fighting the flames which they feared they would not get under control, while the wireless operator sent his 'S. O. S.' calls in every direction, to be taken up by three ocean liners, which hurried to the assistance of the burning steamship, to be told, after running under forced draught for miles in the mountainous sea that the fire had been gotten under control, and the 'Carthaginian' would proceed under her own steam to St. Johns, where the passengers disembarked after their terrible experience.

The 'Carthaginian' left Glasgow on Dec. 26, stopping at Liverpool, and leaving there on the 28th. Almost immediately heavy weather was encountered, forcing Capt. McKillop to remain on the bridge constantly.

When 500 miles due east of St. Johns it was discovered that some produce in the hold was afire. For several hours news of the fire was kept from the passengers. Then Capt. McKillop called them together and informed them that they would have to assist the crew in fighting the flames below decks. The two hearty Scots women said they would take their stand with the men. For nine hours they either joined the bucket brigade or helped to hold the nozzle of the hose. Time and again Capt. McKillop declared he would have to abandon the vessel, only to look at the mountainous seas and realize it simply was a question of death by water or fire. No boat could live in such seas. After fighting the fire for nine hours the hold was flooded and the 'Carthaginian' was deep in the water, but the fire was extinguished. In the meantime speeding towards her was the 'Numidian,' of the Allan line, the 'Uranium,' of the Uranium line,' which later went ashore, and the steamship 'Heligoland.'

When the 'Carthaginian' was out of danger, Capt. McKillop notified the rescuing steamships, and they continued their journey.

The 'Carthaginian' is well-known in Montreal, having sailed on the St. Lawrence route for several seasons. Seven years ago the vessel was transferred to the Glasgow-Philadelphia route. Her outward port when running on the St. Lawrence river route was London. The ship is one of the 5,000 ton vessels of the Allan fleet.

Different Men, Different Values

'Titanic' Widows' Claims for Loss of Husband's Vary Between $25,000 and $1,000,000

New York, Jan. 20.—Analysis of the numerous suits which widows have brought for damages for loss of their husbands in the 'Titanic' disaster, brought to light to-day the striking differences in the monetary values that women placed on their husbands. The suits ranged from $25,000 to $1,000,000, the record high figure being that sued for by Mrs. Henry B. Harris, widow of a prominent theatrical manager.

An Admiralty lawyer declared today that the differences in damages sought was due chiefly to the various earning capacities of the husbands, taking into consideration also the age. The style in which the wife had been accustomed to live was also a consideration.

CALGARY SUFFERS FURTHER FIRE LOSS.

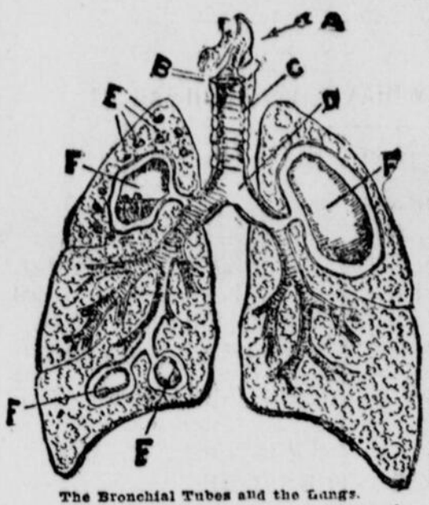
Calgary, Alb., Jan. 20.—Ninety minutes from the time the J. M. Bateson Woorworking Plant was discovered to be on fire yesterday morning the building and its contents were reduced to ashes. The fire was discovered about ten o'clock, and, as in the case of the Burns fire of a week ago, the water pressure was low and availed the firemen but little. The structure was of wood, and was filled from top to bottom with inflammable material and was quickly consumed. The loss is estimated by the owner to be about $60,000, fully covered by insurance. The concern had fixtures about ance. The concern had just about completed $40,000 worth of fixtures for the new Hudsons Bay Department store, and this stock went with the rest. The plant was located in East Calgary and will be rebuilt. It furnished employment for 75 men. The origin of the fire is unknown.

OPPOSES QUEBEC'S NEW ISSUSE.

Quebec, Jan. 20. — A writ of injunction has been taken out in the Superior Court against the city of Quebec to set aside the by-law passed last Friday by the City Council to issue $1,900,000 in debentures.

COUGHS THAT KILL

Bronchial Trouble Brings Consumption



The Bronchial Tubes and the Lungs.

This shows how Bronchial Trouble brings Consumption. A, epiglottis. B, vocal cords. C, windpipe. D, bronchial tubes, inflammation in which is a terribly dangerous thing. E, ulcers in lungs. F, cavities formed by ulcers eating into lung tissues,—the result of unchecked bronchial trouble.

If you have a bronchial cough, start to cure it NOW. Don't neglect it any longer, be warned in time. Bronchial trouble is almost Consumption. Unless you check it, it's more than likely to become Consumption. It's a terribly deceptive—terribly dangerous ailment, for all it seems nothing but an irritating cough. That tickling in your throat, that persistent, annoying hacking, that frequent raising of phlegm—may mean serious inflammation in your bronchial tubes. They lead directly to the lungs. If your bronchial trouble goes on, the germs may enter the lungs. After that—it's too late.

Don't be deceived by the idea twill "wear off." Don't be deluded by patent medicine advertisements. Don't be discouraged by people who tell you a bronchial cough is incurable. A trouble so deep-seated—so little understood, can be cured best by a specialist—by one who has the thorough knowledge—the tremendous experience, gained in treating thousands of such cases.

Let me cure your bronchial cough. I have cured countless cases—serious ones where all other treatments had failed. Reader, are you sceptical? Write at once and learn what I can do for you. I am a Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service, and for twenty-five years I've been studying, doctoring, and CURING bronchial trouble. My method is different from all others. It's founded on my own scientific discoveries. I've spent a lifetime in perfecting it. 'Twill cost you nothing to find out about it. I will gladly give you

Following are some of the Common Symptoms of Bronchial Trouble.

Do you raise phlegm?
Is your voice hoarse?
Do you cough at night?
Do you take cold easily?
Do you get all stuffed up?
Do you have a hacking cough?
Do you have pain in the chest?
Is it hard to breathe sometimes?
Is it hard to get your throat clear?
Do you sometimes cough until you gag?
Do you spit up phlegm in the morning?
Does your cough seem to wear you out?
Are you worse in spells of damp weather?
Is there a rasped feeling in the throat?
Do you cough at times till you almost choke?
Is there a tickling deep down in your throat?

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Health Specialist Sproule, 286 Trade Building, Boston. He will give you, absolutely free, reliable advice in regard to the cure of your trouble.

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE

I will study your case carefully and send you the most valuable information. Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. You can place perfect confidence in whatever I say. If I find your trouble incurable I'll tell you so plainly. In all my years of practice I've made it a point of honor never to take a case that's beyond help. Real Consumption cannot be cured. Bronchial trouble, PROPERLY TREATED, can. Take it in hand now before it's too late. Don't lost any time—write to-day.

NAME .. ..

ADDRESS .. ..

.. ..

M. POINCARE IS ELECTED FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT

The Premier Was Six Votes Short of Election on the First Ballot in Palace of the Ancient Kings at Versailles, 429 Being Cast in Premier's Favor and 327 For M. Jules Pams.

HE WAS TRIUMPHANT ON SECOND BALLOT.

FIRST VOTE.

M. RAYMOND POINCARE. 429
M. JULES PAMS. 327

Four hundred and thirty-five votes being necessary for election—six votes above the ballot given to M. Poincaré—a second ballot was ordered.

Votes to other candidates on the first ballot were as follows: M. Edouard Vaillant, 63; Paul Deschanel, 18; Felix Ribot, 16; Leon Bourgeois, 4; Alexandre Millerand, 3; Alfred Mascuraud, 2; Theophile Delcasse, 2; Antonin Dubost, 1; Henri Rochefort, 1; and five votes were blank.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

On the second ballot, M. Poincaré was elected president of the French Republic.

Poincaré 483
Jules Pams 296
Edouard Vaillant 69

PREMIER CHALLENGES FIGHT IN DUEL.

Versailles, Jan. 17.—Raymond Poincaré, premier, was insulted by M. Georges Clemenceau, ex-premier, at the opening of the National Congress for the election of a new president. M. Poincare at once appointed M. Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice, and M. L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, to act as his seconds and to arrange a duel.

Versailles, France, Jan. 17.—Senators and deputies of France arrived in small groups throughout the forenoon to-day to take part in the National Assembly in the ancient residence of the Kings of France for the election of a new President of the Republic to succeed M. Fallieres, whose seven-year term expires on Feb. 18 next.

Nominally 897 representatives of the people were entitled to vote. These included 597 deputies and 300 senators, but the number was reduced owing to vacancies caused by deaths and resignations or by illness.

Large crowds of people had come from the capital to watch the arrival of the politicians and statesmen, and disturbed the repose of the quiet little suburban town. As the favorite representatives of the people appeared they were greeted with rousing cheers.

Most of the senators and deputies came out from Paris on the special trains provided by the Government, but others arrived in motor cars and horse carriages. With them came some 1,500 relatives and friends and persons notable in official society.

M. PAMS RESIGNS ONE OFFICE TO CLIMB HIGHER.

M. Raymond Poincare, Premier, and the members of his Cabinet arrived together some hours before the voting began.

M. Jules Pams, the Minister of Agriculture, was not among them, for he had sent to the Premier early in the morning a note informing him that he had resigned from the Cabinet, and saying simply that he had accepted the candidacy for the presidency of the Republic.

M. Poincare immediately designated M. Fernand David, at present Minister of Commerce, to take over also the portfolio of agriculture.

For several months preparations had been under way for the sitting of the National Assembly. Although there is a permanent force of men at the palace, whose business it is to keep the building in readiness for such elections, much had been left to be completed at the last moment.

IF THREE BALLOTS ARE VAIN, LEADER IS ELECTED.

It was thought on this occasion, owing to the multiplicity of candidates that had been mentioned, that several ballots would be necessary before any one candidate obtained the necessary absolute majority of the votes.

According to the constitution, if three ballots are cast without a result, the candidate then holding the highest total of votes is chosen as president.

Out of the nine presidential elections which have been held since the foundation of the third republic in 1870, seven have been decided on the first ballot, namely, those of Adolphe Thiers, Marshall MacMahon, Jules Grevy, who was elected twice; Casimir-Perier, Emile Loubet and Armand Fallieres. Only at the election of Sadi-Carnot in 1887 and that of Felix Faure in 1895 were two ballots necessary.

Each ballot occupies almost three hours, as the deputies and senators are called up separately in alphabetical order to place their ballot papers in the urns.

The joint caucus to nominate a candidate for the presidency ended last night without giving an absolute majority to either M. Poincare or M. Jules Pams, the Minister of Agriculture. The uncertain situation was due to the fact that a large number of M. Poincare's supporters would on no account vote for M. Pams, if the Premier withdrew, while none of the opponents of proportional representation, who supported the candidacy of M. Pams, would vote for M. Poincare, if the Minister of Agriculture retired.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

M. RAYMOND POINCARE.

Raymond Poincaré has been Premier of France since 191[illegible] He was born at Bar-le-Duc on August 20, 1860, and after a successful career at the Bar, he made his mark in politics. He was Minister of Public Instruction from 1893 to 1895, Minister of Finance 1894 to 1906. In 1909 he was made member of the French Academy. As a political writer he has won some distinction, his principal publications being: 'Etudes et figures politique,' 'Causes litteraires et artistique.'

CLEMENCEAU CALLS HIS COLLEAGUE MISERABLE LIAR.

A large meeting of the members of the Republican Left was held last night under the chairmanship of M. Combes, ex-Premier. At the opening of the session the discussion was exceedingly stormy, M. Clemenceau characterizing M. Ferdinand Buison as 'a miserable liar.'

Calm having been restored, the delegation, including M. Clemenceau, Caillaux, Combes and Monis, which had been sent to ask M. Poincare, in the interest of the Republican party, to withdraw, if M. Pams did likewise, reported that M. Poincare absolutely refused to do so.

During the course of the day the Premier made several efforts to induce M. Leon Bourgeois to reconsider his decision and accept the candidacy, but without avail.

Considerable commotion was caused by a stranger seeking to obtain entrance into the palace at Versailles during the morning. When he was stopped by a gendarme and asked his business, he pulled out a revolver and shouted: 'This election should not take place.' He was at once disarmed and arrested.

A number of other suspects also were taken into custody.

The Government took unusual military and police measures along the railway lines from Paris to Versailles, which were guarded the whole distance by military police posted at intervals of 100 yards. A force of 2,000 policemen, drawn from all the cities of France, was brought here this morning, as well as detachments of troops of all arms, while the garrison of Versailles was confined to its quarters.

DEMAND ELECTION BE MADE BY THE PEOPLE.

The National Assembly was opened promptly at two o'clock this afternoon by M. Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate, who read the decrees of convocation in a loud, clear voice. Every inch of space in the great hall was occupied. Nine-tenths of the spectators in the galleries were women.

Everybody present was listening with strained attention, when suddenly a thunderous voice from the body of the hall shouted: 'We protest against——'

The rest of the phrase was lost in a tumult of cries and exclamations.

The voice was that of the Conservative deputy, the Marquis Albert de Leon, who, when the uproar somewhat subsided, started afresh:

'We protest against the election of the President of the Republic by Parliament instead of by the people.'

The Assembly was agitated anew by a shout from a Socialist deputy,—'Down with the Empire.'

The Republicans replied by cheering: 'Long live the Republic.'

Senator Dubost, who is a veteran parliamentarian, gradually restored order by admonishing the Assembly that such interruptions were deplorable and futile, as well as being contrary to the rules of what was merely an electoral college, where motions and speeches, whatever their character, were not permissible.

HEBREW REPORTERS' STRIKE.

New York, Jan. 17. — Reporters and other writers on the Hebrew daily newspapers of the city have added another strike to the labor unrest. Editors-in-chief, city editors and even stockholders are gathering and writing the news for these papers and proprietors declare the editions will be issued as early as usual. The strikers, members of the Jewish Writers' Union, demand a minimum wage scare of $25 weekly; an agreement that no reporter shall be forced to write more than three colums a day and less blue-pencilling of copy by the editors.

WRIST WATCH FREE

LADIES! here is a splendid chance to win a lovely small size Highly Polished Gunmetal Watch with Gold Bow and Crown, stem wind and set, and a beautiful leather Bracelet. This is a very stylish and safe way to wear the watch. We [illegible] these splendid premiums FREE for selling only $4.80 worth of beautifully Lithographed and Embossed Picture Post Cards at 6 for 10c. These cards are the latest designs in Views, Floral, Birthday, Comics, also Valentine, St. Patrick and Easter in season. Write to-day and we will send you a package of cards which you can sell in every house and soon be the proud owner of this Elegant Watch and Bracelet. Our agents are delighted with these premiums. COBALT GOLD PEN CO., Dept. 218, Toronto, Ont.

ANOTHER RISE IN THE FLOOD OF ELOQUENCE

The 'Ins' Repeat Mr. Borden's Naval Proposals Are Justified by Emergency.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 15. — The naval debate was resumed yesterday afternoon upon the re-assembling of Parliament. Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the British Prime Minister, was in the Speaker's gallery, and the Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, occupied a seat on the floor of the House.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, the Liberal member for South Wellington, opened the discussion by a presentation of the case against the Government. He quoted from Mr. Asquith to show the overwhelming superiority of Britain upon the sea, and from the Right Hon. Winston Churchill to prove that the Imperial Government desired the Dominions to establish local navies instead of contributing to the fleet of the North Sea.

Mr. Guthrie also quoted Mr. Foster as saying that England was appealing for aid to the overseas dominions.

'Read the previous sentence,' said Mr. Foster.

This Mr. Guthrie did, which was to the effect that England would never ask aid from a colony. This very silence was the strongest appeal for help.

There were cheers and counter cheers at this.

'Sir Rodmond Roblin,' added Mr. Guthrie, 'said that England was asking for aid on bended knee.'

Dr. Schaffner—'Would you mind reading the statement. That is your rendering.'

Mr. Guthrie—'You will find it in the reading room.'

PROPOSES A COMPROMISE.

'I have not consulted my leader,' Mr. Guthrie went on, 'but I am going to make a proposal that I believe will do much to bring about a compromise. You propose a contribution of Dreadnoughts, we propose the establishment of two fleet units, each headed by a Dreadnought. The British Admiralty has not asked for a definite number of Dreadnoughts. Why not make it two? We would agree that they be built in Great Britain; the rest of the fleet units could be built in this country. There would be no constitutional difficulties in the way of such a plan, and the proposal to have a Canadian Minister in England could be considered later. There is a gulf between us, and it ought to be bridged. If we can bridge this gulf let us do so. If we canot settle the question this way then there ought to be an appeal to the court of final resort—the people. If there was an immediate peril no mandate would be needed. I don't believe there is immediate danger, and on so great an occasion in this moment of peace and overwhelming security why not let the people decide?'

AN APPEAL TO SIR WILFRID.

Mr. Middleboro, Conservative member for North Grey, in a spirited speech declared that the statements attributed to Mr. Churchill had been made before the passage of the German naval act of 1912. That legislation by Germany had greatly increased the striking force of the navy so that now eighty percent of the ships were ready for immediate action. The recent Balkan war, he declared, had shown how easily military operations could change the map of Europe; a naval attack could be made with much greater celerity. That an emergency did exist at present was recognized by everyone. The fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers were now ready to vote two fleet units, although a year ago they regarded the suggestion of one fleet unit as excessive, demonstrated how quickly events had moved and how serious the empire situation had become.

Mr. Middleboro closed with an appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to join hands and pass the bill unanimously. If he did so, he would have grasped the opportunity of a lifetime, and the effect of it in the chancelleries of Europe would equal the monetary assistance proposed by the bill.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt, Oxford, N.S., said that the protection of our own shores and ocean routes was the chief consideration for Canada, in which the Dominion might well relieve the Mother Country. The existence of an emergency, judging by newspaper opinions quoted, was the centre of contrary opinions. He held that if the thirty-five millions were to be devoted to a mere temporary contribution, it was far too much to give except for a permanent navy. 'I am opposed to the contribution because it is a contribution,' he said, 'and because we lose to that extent the management of the money which we take from the people, and because the money would go a long way towards building a Canadian navy.' If the people were to be taxed then the creation of a national sentiment should be the result of such taxation.

Mr. Nesbitt claimed that it was the Liberals who had to educate the people of this country to any naval expenditure. In a strong advocacy of a Canadian-built and managed navy, he argued that if Russia and Japan could build navies, Canada could do so. Canada got beyond the contribution stage years ago. Never mind the redistribution bill, he advised; but go to the country.

The debate was adjourned.

Beauty's Triumph Over Caste

New York, Jan. 15. — A cable from London to the New York 'American' says: Miss Olive May, the pretty and popular gayety girl, will be married to-morrow to Lord Victor William Paget, broker and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Anglesey, one of the wealthiest men in England.

The actress has carried her point and won, not only Lord Victor's hand, but a social triumph. He has courted her devotedly for a year, and while she has confessed her love for him, she has broken their engagement twice. For she insisted that, unless his family received hers on terms of social equality, she would never marry him.

She has met the Paget's, and Lady Alexander Paget, Lord Victor's mother, is so charmed by the actress's beauty and grace that she not only gives her full consent to her son's marriage, but declares she is anxious to introduce her future daughter-in-law in society.

Lord Victor, twenty-three years old, was until recently a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards. Directly after his honeymoon he will join a brokerage firm.

Miss May was born in Chicago and received her training for the stage at a conservatory there.

MR. HUGH GUTHRIE.

LIBERALS HOT FOR FIGHT ON NAVAL ISSUE

They Claim People's Majority is Adverse to Mr. Borden's Proposals.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 15. — Much interest is taken in Ottawa in the possible developments in connection with the debate on the Government's Navy resolution, but it will probably be a few days before it is definitely known whether the fight will extend over a fortnight, or thereabout, or be prolonged indefinitely.

There is no denying the fact that many members of the Opposition would like, if it is at all possible, to force an appeal to the country. They claim to have discovered that the consensus of opinion in their constituencies is adverse to the Government's proposals and claim that an appeal to the country would result in the defeat of the Government.

While it is easy to find many Liberals from the various provinces who take this view, it is impossible to say whether it will be the unanimous opinion of the caucus which will be held in the course of a few days. If it is the fight in the house will be long and spectacular.

Conservative members back from their constituencies say they are satisfied that the proposals of the government have the suppost of the majority of the people of the country and that an election would result disastrously for the Opposition. They confidently predict that opposition to the navy proposals will die out in a short time, and that by the end of the month the house will be free to proceed with other business.

With the two parties, apparently, united and satisfied that they have the big end of the question, the prospects would at the moment appear to be good for a fight, but time alone will tell whether it will develop a serious and critical situation or not.

WOULD STRIKE EXEMPTION OUT OF CANAL BILL

Senator Root Moves to Eliminate Irritation From Panama Question.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Root has given notice of an amendment to the Panama Canal Bill, to eliminate the provision exempting American coastwise ships from the payment of tolls. The bill is expected to reopen the entire question of Panama tolls now at issue with Great Britain, and to pave the way for a new discussion of the subject in the Senate.

Many members of the Senate have declared recently that they favored meeting Great Britain's objections to the canal law by repealing the free toll provisions rather than submit the whole subject to arbitration on the question of the right of the United States to grant free passage to American-owned ships.

Senator Root opposed the free toll provision when the act was passed last summer, and since then has favored either arbitration or striking out the clause.

MAINE'S REPUBLICAN SENATOR.

Augusta, Maine, Jan. 15. — Mr. Edwin C. Burleigh, formerly Republican Congressman, was elected United States Senator by the Maine Legislature in joint convention to-day.

WET WEATHER WELCOMED BY THE RAILWAYS

Mild Weather Has Saved Each of Them About $250,000.

The directors of the various railway companies are among those who are welcoming mild and unseasonable weather that the present winter has brought.

In the balance sheets of the years 1912-1913, there should be an item on these lines: To increase in net profits resulting from abnormally mild weather: $250,000.

The big railways are indeed being saved an expenditure of many thousands of dollars a day just now, and it would only be justice were they to put the weather man on their payrolls as a compensation for the consideration he is showing the transportation officials.

Winter generally is looked forward to by the railway executives as a period of severe trial. Large numbers of men and much machinery are needed to keep the lines clear of snow, particularly in the Western divisions.

A TRIAL TO DESPATCHES.

Train delays make the despatchers life a trying one for the whole of the cold months and the commissary department is put to a great strain for it is often necessary to rush supplies through snow-blocked country to feed the unfortunate passengers held up in a locality that can provide no stores of any kind. These meals are given to passengers without charge, and represent a not inconsiderable figure on the annual accounts of the Dining Car department.

Heating apparatus goes out of order and the pipes constructed for carrying the steam become frozen up, which results in the necessity of sending cars — and often locomotives — to the shops for expensive repairs. Winter is usually the nightmare season for the railway men, but this winter has proved, so far as it has gone a thing of joy to the officials. Trains are running in January with a strict adherence to schedule that is worthy of June, and the big snow ploughs have not yet been wakened from their sunny season of hibernation.

NOT WAITING ON THE WINTER.

'I have just returned from the West,' said a prominent official of the Grand Trunk Pacific to a "Witness" reporter to-day, 'and the people there have got tired of waiting for the arrival of winter and are resuming the work generally left for the late spring. Construction, owing to the warm climatic conditions continues on the G. T. P. and in Edmonton a few days ago they were pouring cement into the foundations of the new big hotel. Such weather has not been known in "the oldest residents time"—which, of course, is not very long— but, it all appears favorable to business advancement, both in railway and other activities.'

Quits Royalty Marries Actress

Sequel Leads Through Money Lender's Office to Bankruptcy Court.

London, Jan. 15.—A royal marriage romance is behind proceedings opened in the Bankruptcy Court yesterday against Count Herman Ostheim. This obscure title covers the identity of the former heir to the Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar, who in 1909, renounced his rights to the revenues and estates thereof in order to marry Wanda Lottero, one of the Maxim girls, in the 'Merry Widow' production in Daly's Theatre, in London. He got an allowance of $10,000 from his royal friends and managed to get along. His wife sued him for divorce in France in 1911 and got a dissolution decree. Other lawsuits in England and Germany drove the Count into the hands of a London usurer who yesterday filed a petition against him.

WANT SENATORSHIP FOR DR. G. H. GROVES

Ottawa, Jan. 17. — Two hundred representatives of the Conservatives of Carleton county, headed by Mr. W. F. Garland, M.P., and Mr. I. H. McElroy, M.L.A., saw the Premier at noon today, and urged the Senatorship claims of Dr. G. H. Groves, who has for years been president of the Conservative Association. Consideration was promised.

C. N. SEEKS KINGSTON ENTRY.

Kingston, Jan. 16.—Outside real estate men have been dickering for two large properties in Williamsville, the upper section of this city, and the supposition is that they are representing the Canadian Northern Railway Company, which desires an entrance to Kingston.

Mr. John Redmond Explains Significance of Home Rule

Says It Means Making of Purely Irish Laws By Irishmen.

London, Jan. 17.—Mr. John Redmond speaking on Home Rule, said: 'The day of victory has arrived, and for myself and my colleagues this is a very solemn moment. An attempt has been made to confuse the public mind in England as to what we mean by Home Rule. We mean a parliament elected by the Irish people, with an executive responsible to it, with full control over all purely Irish affairs. We do not want to build a navy of "Dreadnoughts" nor to create an army in order to invade England, nor set up diplomatic relations with the Czar of Russia: but we do want to have the making of all laws dealing with purely Irish affairs placed in the hands of Irishmen and Irishmen alone.'

The Ministerial vote of 367 on the Home Rule Bill last night consisted of 248 Liberals, 82 Nationalists, and 37 Labor members. Two Liberals, the Hon. T. C. Agar-Robartes, and Sir Clifford H. Cory, who represent Cornish constituencies, voted against the measure.

MR. JOHN REDMOND.

He is confident, in spite of opposition by th House of Lords, that Home Rule for Ireland will be an accomplished fact during the life of the present British Parliament.

HOME RULE PASSES BY 110 MAJORITY IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Great Jubilation is Expressed, and While the Progressive Party is Assured of Measure's Final Adoption, Mr. Bonar Law Sees Its Doom Ahead.

London, Jan. 17.—After a long, stern battle the Home Rule Bill passed the House of Commons last night by a majority of 110. It was later read for the first time in the House of Lords.

There were two divisions in the Lower House. Mr. Balfour's motion for its rejection was defeated, 258 to 368, while the third reading was carried to a vote of 367 to 257, one member of each side having left the House in the interval.

The result of the division was too much a foregone conclusion for a tremendous demonstration, but Irishmen inside and outside of the House did their best, and, assisted by the Liberals and Laborites, gave the measure for which they had waited and worked so long a good send-off on its way to the House of Lords, where its fate is considered to be sealed.

The division was preceded by another series of brilliant speeches by the political leaders, among whom were Mr. Frederick E. Smith and the Solicitor-General, Sir John A. Simon, two of the cleverest among the younger members, and the veterans, Messrs. John E. Redmond, Timothy Healy and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The House was crowded throughout the day. The Nationalists were only one short of their full strength, Mr. Joseph P. Nannetti, being prevented from attending by a parlytic attack which he suffered to-day. Several of the older Nationalists, seldom able to attend, came from Ireland for the debate.

The Liberals and Laborites, too, turned out in force, and the Unionists were not far below their total membership. The galleries likewise were filled to their capacity, those occupying seats including many dignitaries of the church and the Bulgarian peace plenipotentiaries.

NATIONALISTS ARE JUBILANT AT THE RESULT.

When the figures were anounced the Nationalists waved hats, handkerchiefs and papers, and cheered lustily for Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond. The latter, who is usually impassive, was carried away by the enthusiasm of his followers, and entered into the spirit of the demonstration as effusively as they.

Those who crowded the lobbies received the figures with another roar of welcome and followed this by cheering the bill itself as a copy was carried by an official from the Commons to the Lords.

The Upper House met especially to receive the measure, and formally passed its first reading.

The House of Commons soon quieted after the Irish demonstration, but outside the crowd continued to cheer for some time. A strong force of police prevented any attempt at an organized demonstration, fearing a clash by the opposing factions. The Nationalist songs and cheers brought forth counter-cries from the public who had gathered largely out of curiosity.

An anti-Home Rule demonstration was held in the streets of Belfast to-night, and a copy of the bill burned amid deafening cheers. Intense excitement prevailed, but there was no disorder.

In a characteristic speech during the course of the debate, Mr. Redmond spoke feelingly of the years of defeat and discouragement through which Irishmen had passed in their efforts to secure Home Rule, and now this day of victory had arrived.

'We know that the House of Lords is going to throw the Home Rule Bill out,' he said, 'but I believe that the Home Rule Bill, in spite of the House of Lords, is going to pass into law within the lifetime of this Parliament.'

Mr. Redmond concluded 'For myself and my colleagues this is a very serious and solemn moment. Many of us have sat in this house with one single object in view for more than thirty years. We have met with disaster, defeat and discouragement, but never, even when faced with the tragedy and the loss of our great and incomparable leader, the late Charles Stewart Parnell, did we despair of the arrival of this day. I believe there is not a people or a country in the civilized world which will not welcome as glad tidings of great joy the announcement that this powerful British nation has at last been magnanimous enough and wise enough to undo an old national wrong. In the words of the late William E. Gladstone, the tide has once more run out ad the star of Ireland has mounted in the heavens.'

Prolonged cheers greeted the Irish leader at the close of his speech.

MR. BONAR LAW CAN SEE ONLY EMULATION OF SISYPHUS.

Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, said that for a generation the Liberals had been emulating Sisyphus. They had rolled the stone to the top of the hill for a third time, but the cheers over the vote about to be taken would not have died away when the stone had begun to roll down, this time to remain at the bottom.

He declared that no bill which included Ulster without Ulster's consent could ever become a law. The bill as it was could not stand for a single year. Once they gave Mr. Redmond a parliament in Dublin he could alter it in any way he pleased. Compared with 1885 and 1893, the demand now for Home Rule had decreased, while the hostility against it had intensified. The real demand came from the Nationalist party, which had eighty votes to sell. The Unionist party, he said, would remove that temptation when it got the chance, by reducing the Irish representation at Westminster to just proportions. He challenged Mr. Birrell to say that the bill could be imposed upon Ulster without bloodshed.

'No rebellion would be better justified,' the Opposition leader declared. 'The men of Ulster are ready to give up their lives at the hands of British soldiers. If they shoot down a hundred in Belfast, 2,000 will be ready next day to share their fate.'

Mr. Birrell concluded the debate. He regretted that the Opposition had merely belittled the movement which for years had been the soul of Ireland. He challenged anyone to say that the present system of government could go on indefinitely.

ONE MAN SHOT IN BELFAST DEMONSTRATION.

Belfast, Jan. 17.—Thousands of Orangemen and members of Unionist clubs held demonstrations outside the City Hall last evening and burned a copy of the Home Rule Bill. There was much firing of revolvers, mostly blank cartridges, but one man was shot in the back and is in a critical condition.

There were no further disorders, but bands paraded the streets until midnight.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

London, Jan. 17.—People began to assemble on the streets in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament about nine o'clock last night, many carrying Union Jacks or flags of green and red. One party marched up with two banners, but no bands were allowed.

A large force of police were in readiness for any conflict, but the crowd was good-humored and cheering was their most serious diversion until half-past ten, when they suddenly became quiet. Ten minutes later the division figures were announced and greeted with a shrill wild outburst. Hats, sticks, umbrellas were thrown in the air, but there were no disturbances of the peace.

A body of Fleet Street's best descriptive writers and war correspondents, fresh from the Balkans were assembled in Parliament Square for the purpose of doing justice to the scenes of conflict, promised by a certain section of the Unionist press if the bill passed, but the infuriated call to arms ended in a fizzle and policemen got cold feet waiting about for something to do.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Information concerning the following inquiries from friends may be sent to the Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal:—

Burston (Percy Reginald), went to Canada seven years ago, but is thought to have since returned to London. Brother Fred asks.

Butler (Lavey), was living in Sellar or Salar street, Boston Avenue, Chicago, 1905. Sister Louie and brother Alfred ask.

Caunce (Sophia), nee Wood, was living at Station D., Los Angeles, California, 1895. Sister Harriet asks.

Clarke (Percy James), wrote from Prior street, Vancouver, B.C., May, 1911. Mother asks.

Connell (William John, and Catherine), left Middleton, Co. Cork, 60 years ago, and went to New Orleans. Brother Dennis asks.

Davis (Alfred) went to Canada and joined the fire brigade, London, Ont., 1904. Brother asks.

Davis (Edward Henry), a storekeeper, was living in Rollins street, Boston, Mass., 1909. Mother and sister ask.

Evans (Rosina), nee Wilson, left Brookfields, Birmingham, for America, 1906. Daughter Beatrice asks.

Ford (George), left Alloa, Clackmannanshire, N.B., 16 years ago, and is believed to have gone to Canada. Son Robert asks.

Green (Priscilla), nee Vale, left Brixton and went to Winnipeg with son William and daughter Edith, 1879. Brother Edward asks.

Hennessy (Daniel John), native of Cork, joined the Royal Canadian Regiment, 1858, and was last heard of 10 years later. Daughter Emmeline asks.

Hill (C. Frank), native of Birkenhead, was cook on board SS. 'Ethel Radcliff' when last heard of, 1907. Son Gilbert asks.

Hockton (Herbert), wrote from Winnipeg 20 years ago; was then thinking of going further West. Sister Annie asks.

Howard (Robert and Elizabeth), formerly of Tralee, Ireland, are believed to have gone to Chicago some years ago. Niece Mabel asks.

Lighton (Charles), when last heard of two years ago was living in Westminster avenue, Vancouver; was employed on the railway. Mother asks.

Mack (Fanny), last wrote from Goderich, Ontario, 15 years ago. Nephew Alfred asks.

O'Keefe (John Francis), formerly employed at Waterloo Station, went to South America 30 years ago. Cousin Kate asks.

Pearce (Thomas), was last seen at Gravesend nearly 14 years ago; may be in Newfoundland or Argentine. Brother and sisters ask.

Reed (Henry Batley), went to Canada, 1906; was living at Kinburn, Ont., 1909. Mother asks.

Roberts (Laura), whose husband was killed in Black Ball Mine, Queensland, and last heard of 12 years ago, is sought by brother Herbert.

Russell (Robert Richard) was last heard of from Redlands, California, 1910. Mother asks.

Seagrave (Charles Robert) left Princes road, Lambeth, three years ago. Nephew and niece ask.

Seagrave (William), was living at Woodstock, Ontario, 18 years ago. Niece Emily asks.

Simpson (Charles Robert) left Princes road, Lambeth, three years ago. Nephew and niece ask.

Thurgood (William), was working Armstrong Camp, Ruby Creek, B.C., 12 months ago. Sister Annie asks.

Unwin (Ebenezer John) was sent to Canada, at the age of fifteen, from Stepney; was living at Blanche, Ontario, 1900. Aunt Mary asks.

Watson (Richard James), a seaman, was serving on an Allan liner 12 months ago. Parents ask.

Welch (Edward and John) were last heard of in Ohio 19 years ago. Cousin Edward asks.

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HON. MR. PELLETIER SAYS CANADA MAY HAVE PARCELS POST SYSTEM

Hon. Mr. Lemieux Urges It in Resolution, and Support is Given By All Parties, Who Complain That Express Rates Are Excessive.

A PROJECT IS ENTERED AGAINST CHANGE IN MONTREAL HARBOR COMMISSION

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, postmaster-general, stated to the House yesterday afternoon that the Government is now considering a parcels post system for the Dominion, and that it is quite possible that something may be done during the present session.

The statement was made during the course of a discussion on the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux's resolution calling for the establishment of parcels post.

Half a dozen members from different parts of the Dominion, and representing both sides of the House, spoke in favor of the resolution, and the Postmaster-General also gave it his endorsement. He said that he was giving close attention to the working out of the plan recently adopted by the United States. He had no intention of taking a leap in the dark, and would follow closely the working out of the United States plan, but he felt that the Canadian post office should be able to make a success of it, and in this respect would place Canada on a par with other nations.

He intimated that the system would be by zones, not by a flat rate, since, with the great distances in this country, to have a flat rate would bankrupt the department.

Members of the House who spoke in favor of the resolution were unanimous in believing that it would have a salutory effect in reducing express rates in this country, which were characterized as outrageous.

Instances were given of the hardship that is caused by the excessive charges of the companies, and it was felt that, even in addition to the competition of parcels post, there should be a revision of express rates.

MONTREAL HARBOR BOARD'S DISMISSAL.

Shortly before six o'clock, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, in moving for papers relating to the change of harbor commissioners in Montreal, severely criticized the Government for dispensing with the services of Messrs. Stephens, Ballantyne and Geoffrion. He first sketched the history of the Board from the time of its inception in 1830, down to 1907, when the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, then Minister of Marine and Fisheries, reduced the Board from eleven to three. Mr. Lemieux said that previous to 1907 the members of the Board were the victims of patronage evils and rangles were continuous. The new Board of three members was appointed directly by the Government, and was independent of all interests. The first thing they did was to do away with the patronage system. From the beginning they gave an able and efficient administration, and were much thought of by the business interests of Montreal.

The day after the last general election, he said the Conservative organizer in Montreal had rushed to the Commissioners and asked if the patronage would be given to the Conservative Association of Montreal. Mr. Lemieux expressed surprise that the Commissioners had refrained from putting the organizer out of their office. The member for Ste. Antoine, he said, also went to the Commissioners and begged that patronage in most matters should be given to the patronage committee.

Mr. Hazen: 'Who told you?'

Mr. Lemieux: 'The Harbor Commissioners themselves.'

Mr. Lemieux at this point took pains to state that there was no objection to the action of the Minister in regard to this matter, but regulations, which had resulted from the pressure of the patronage committee, had resulted in making the lives of the Commissioners miserable. If the Minister had had his own way the Commissioners would not have been removed. But he was surrounded by ward heelers, patronage committees and intriguers, who forced matters to an issue.

SAYS M.P.'s ASKED FOR COMMISSIONERS' HEADS.

Mr. Lemieux expressed surprise that the Commissioners should have been subjected to an inquiry by Messrs. Morine and Duscharme; two men who had been forced to resign as members of the Public Service Commission. The action of these men, he said, was most offensive, and it was a scandal to send men of the stamp of Messrs. Morine and Duscharme to investigate men of the high characters of the Commissioners. Mr. Lemieux charged that members of Parliament had waited on the Minister and asked for the dismissal of the Commissioners.

Mr. Sevigny, whose name was mentioned, denied that he had anything to do with the Commissioners, and some cross-firing not relevant to the point under discussion followed.

It was six o'clock when Mr. Lemieux concluded.

MR. HAZEN'S DEFENCE.

The Hon. J. D. Hazen said he would move the adjournment of the debate, but that he proposed to take a couple of minutes to say that it was impossible for him to believe that the action of Mr. Lemieux had been inspired by the Commissioners, all of whom had assured him verbally, as well as by writing that their resignations were due to the pressure of private interests, which made it impossible for them to remain on the condition. They had also assured him that they appreciated the manner in which he had stood by them in the discharge of their duties. He repeated that he could not believe that Mr. Lemieux's action had been inspired by the Commissioners.

As for the Commissioners having been insulted by the investigation of the Public Service Commission, it was only necesary to state that the Commissioners had asked for the inquiry themselves. In conclusion, he said that the new Commissioners are men highly spoken of by the busines men of Montreal, and their appointment was the guarantee that the harbor affairs would be conducted in future in the best interests of the public.

MOVES FOR PARCEL POST.

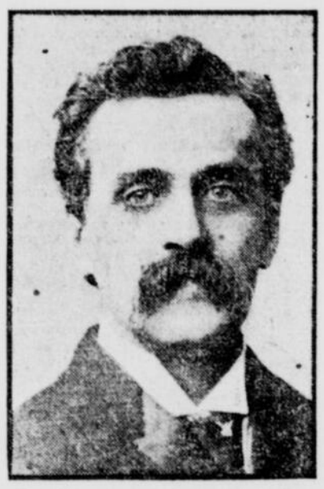
The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux moved: 'That in the opinion of this House the establishment of a cheap parcel post system would be to the advantage of the consumers of Canada.'

Mr. Lemieux quoted extensively from the report which had been prepared by Professor McKenzie, for the Toronto Board of Trade, on the question of the high cost of living, and which found in the lack of a parcels post system one influence tending to increase cost of living. Mr. Lemieux expressed the opinion that the time was now ripe in Canada for the Government to adopt a policy of parcels post, and he did not feel that there need be any hesitation or shame in adopting the system recently established in the United States.

As regarded postal matters he said that the United States Government had very often followed the Canadian example in postal matters and two or three years ago had adopted entire the Canadian system of postal savings banks. He believed that the main opposition to such a system would be found to come from the small storekeepers and from the express companies, the latter particularly. He said there was a very great contrast between the rates on parcels coming from England and those mailed in Canada.

'A parcel,' he added, 'can be sent from London, England, to Vancouver cheaper than it can be sent from London, Canada, to Vancouver. That is a sample of the general state of affairs and until the United States recently adopted its system the same extraordinary state of affairs was found there.'

Mr. Lemieux reviewed the long agitation which had taken place in the United States leading up to the recent innovation, and said that the influence of the farmers had been very marked in its favor just as their influence had been marked in furthering the cause of rural free mail delivery. As far as Canada was concerned, even if some of the country stores did suffer he did not think that this objection should be insuperable.



THE HON. MR. PELLETIER,
Now states that Canada may soon have Parcels Post System.

Similar objections had been raised to reforms in the past. The railways, for instance, had found strong opposition from the stage coaches and steamboats in their earlier stages were exceedingly unpopular with the owners of sailing ships. To come nearer home the auto had found many enemies. He knew that it would cost money to establish a parcels post system, but the Post Office Department to-day was making a large amount of money and whatever surplus there might be belonged to the people. He felt that the time had come to make the necessary expenditure in order to give to the country a boon which nearly every other country in the world possessed today, and he recommended the adoption with whatever changes might be necessary of the United States system.

Mr. W. M. Martin (Regina) said that if the Government had in mind any extension of parcels post it would find such a move meeting with general satisfaction in the West, and both sides of the House would be one on the question. He believed that any opposition there was came from the express companies. He said that at present fruit costing one dollar a basket in the Niagara peninsula cost two dollars express to lay down in Regina, and small parts of machinery sent to the western cities cost more for express than for the actual repairs or the replacement with new parts.

Dr. M. Clarke (Red Deer) said that he had had a lengthy experience of parcels post in the Old Country, and perhaps nothing in the public service there brought greater happiness and comfort to the homes of all classes of people. He had received many letters from his constituents urging the action of this character and he commended the subject to the Government's attention.

Mr. E. W. Nesbitt (North Oxford) said he was forced to the conclusion that the express companies were very much overcharging. In Ontario there was a fair rate on farm produce, but on other small articles the rates were outrageous. He doubted if a system would take away from the small stores much more than they had lost already and he referred to the excellent service which could be given throughout the country in connection with the rural mail delivery. He gave an example of high express rates in his own recent experience. A barrel of apples for which he paid two dollars on the Woodstock market, cost him two dollars and thirty-one cents to express to Montreal. 'That, in my judgment,' he said, 'is ridiculous. The express companies are seeking their own downfall. When they are in a position to charge they seem to have no idea of curbing their greed to charge.'

Mr. J. E. Armstrong, who followed, said he was glad to see the members of the Opposition taking an interest in this question. When the Liberals were in power he had urged upon Mr. Lemieux the desirability of establishing a parcels post system. The then minister had referred to the many petitions he had received from retail merchants protesting against the inauguration of this system. He was as well informed on the subject as he is to-day, but he had done nothing.

Mr. Armstrong expressed the view that the establishment of a parcels post system would compel the express companies to reduce their rates. Conditions might not be suitable for a complete system such as they have in England, but there is no reason why we should not establish a system which would have its origin on rural mail or stage routes. Such a system would be of great advantage to the people of a community more particularly when there is a rural telephone service. He considered the present Postmaster-General deserving of much credit for the consideration which he had already given to this question. Mr. Armstrong concluded by expressing the view that if a service such as he proposed were adopted it would be

THE HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Moves for a Parcel Post System for Canada.

to the general advantage of the Dominion.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier twitted Mr. Lemieux with not having done much along the lines he now suggested when he was in charge of the Post Office Department. He had very wisely, no doubt, left those things as a legacy to his successors. The question of the establishment of parcels post system is one which bristles with difficulty. The department had given it much consideration, and when it was thought that a solution had been arrived at it was discovered that it would be necessary to go all over the ground again. Mr. Ross, of the department, had made a comprehensive report, but since it was presented his ideas had undergone considerable change. The ex-Postmaster-General had suggested that if the express companies were hit the railway companies might be given more for carrying the mail. Mr. Pelletier did not consider it wise that members of the House should deliberately invite the railways to ask for more money. He thought it would be wise in the consideration of this question to discard the idea that it is the business of the department to go in for a war in rates. That was beyond the functions of the department.

Mr. Pelletier then referred to the fact that many countries have established a parcels post system. The United States was the last country to take the plunge. During the first week the system was in operation additional mail amounting to four million pounds had been handled by the department. This involved an immense increase in the work of the staff. There was no doubt, however, that the time has arrived when something along similar lines must be done by Canada. But the matter would first have to receive very serious consideration.

Mr. Pelletier informed the House that as the result of the inauguration of a parcels post in the United States the Canadian post office has been carrying a large number of parcels mailed on the other side of the line. It would be necessary to continue to do this until a new parcels post convention has been arrived at between the two countries.

'If we have to carry the parcels of other countries it is too bad if we do not carry our own. It places us in an inferior position. Consequently it is our duty to do something. This motion will not be the forerunner of our policy. It will come as the result of months of consideration.'

Mr. Pelletier then touched on the attitude of the retail merchants whose interest he said must be considered, not only on their own account, but because of the effect which damage to their business would have on the wholesale and general trade of the country.

NO FLAT RATE SYSTEM.

The Postmaster-General added that express companies only go to part of the places in Canada, whereas the post office serves every place. Its fourteen thousand postmasters could act as agents for the parcels post business and enabled it to be done on business terms.

'I am not at the present moment at liberty to say what we are going to do,' said the Minister. 'The question must be discussed by the Government as a whole, and I intend to take my time about it. But I hope to do something during the course of the present session, and I intend to watch closely what is going on over the border.'

Mr. Pelletier intimated that there would be no flat rate system in Canada, that it would probably be by zones as in the United States, and that the primary idea was not to work it out in competition with the express companies, but as a public service to the whole of Canada, including places where express companies don't go.

The Hon. Mr. Lemieux expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the resolution had been received, and in view of the statements of the Postmaster-General withdrew his resolution.

COMMANDER ROPER'S POSITION.

Mr. Sinclair (Guysborough) asked if Commander Roper had been an applicant for the position of harbor master at Montreal, or for any other Government position under the present administration. The Hon. Mr. Hazen said he had been informed by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal that they advertised for applicants for the position of harbor master, stating the qualifications, and that Commander Roper was one of 60 odd applicants. This was prior to the opening of navigation last spring.

WANT CURRENCY REFORM BY DIFFERENT METHODS

Washington, Jan. 17.— Two widely different plans for banking and currency legislation were recommended to the House Currency Reform Committee yesterday by prominent bankers.

Mr. George M. Reynolds, president of the Chicago, Continental and Commercial National Bank, and a member of the National Monetary Commission, insisted that some central power similar to the Central Reserve Association proposed in the Monetary Commission's plan, was essential to any sound banking system.

Mr. W. A. Nasha, chairman of the board of directors of the New York Exchange Bank and a former president of the New York Clearing House Association, declared a central power was unnecessary, and proposed an organization of twenty geographically located clearing houses with power to issue loan certificates converted upon demand into Government currency.

Both bankers told the committee that it was not necessary for the United States to copy foreign banking methods, and both opposed the establishment of a central bank similar to the Bank of England. When Chairman Glass asked for an opinion upon regional reserve banks or associations, with a supervising treasury board, Mr. Reynolds said he thought such a plan would work if the supervising board had sufficient power and absolute control over the issue of notes.

GOVERNMENT MOVED TO BUY BONDS OF THE G.T.P.

As Proposal is Prompted by Decision of Privy Council, Mr. W. F. Maclean Pleads That Supreme Court Shall be Highest Judge of Our Legislation.

MR. BOIVIN, OF SHEFFORD, VIGOROUSLY OPPOSES MR. BORDEN'S NAVAL PROPOSALS

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 16.— General business occupied the attention of the Commons for a part of yesterday's sitting, and then the Naval debate was resumed, and continued until late in the evening.

Mr. J. H. Burnham, member for West Peterborough, created some amusement by introducing his bill to abolish honorary titles in the Dominion; his idea being that while the prerogative of the King is not to be interfered with, no recommendations for honors should emanate from Canada. He would also dispense with all Canadian titles, such as 'honorable.'

The bill was given a first reading, but is not likely to make much headway this session.

In replying to a question put by Mr. J. J. Donnelly, the Minister of Agriculture denied the statements of Mr Runciman, of the British Government, that Canadian cattle herds are affected by many diseases, and that the home government, for that reason, does not propose to remove the existing embargo.

The Hon. Mr. Burrill said that Canadian herds are quite as healthy as those of the Mother Country, but that, in view of the fact that the embargo has become a fixed policy of the Imperial authorities, it is beneath the dignity of Canada to continue to make representations looking to its removal.

The Hon. W. T. White's bill to provide for the purchase by the government of the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds affected by the implementing clause of the G. T. P. agreement, was introduced and advanced a stage.

Incidental to its progress there was a discussion as to the jurisdiction of the Imperial Privy Council. Mr. W. F. Maclean and others arguing that it would be better if the Supreme Court of Canada were the court of last resort.

The debate on the navy resolution was continued by Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac; Mr. W. H. Boivin, of Shefford, and Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, Brantford.

Mr. Boivin created a fine impression, and was frequently applauded.

BURNHAM'S BADGE BAN.

The first business of the sitting was the introduction by Mr. J. H. Burnham, of West Peterborough, of a bill having for its object the abolition of titles of honor in Canada. Mr. Burnham's motion was greeted with cries of 'Explain.'

'Perhaps,' said Mr. Burnham, 'it is not so easy to explain as some of the members think.' He went on to state that powers relating to the conferring of titles were defined by section 12 of the B. N. A. Act, which he proposed to amend. He said that as he understands democracy, the people of the Dominion have no desire to either accept or to create class badges or distinction. The genius of democracy is that the people should remain upon a common level so far as classes and social distinctions are concerned. The object of this bill, he said, was to abolish titles of all kinds, thereby preserving democratic equality throughout the Dominion.

The Hon. W. T. White gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move the second reading of the bill to amend the Bank Act. The measure will be discussed in the Commons, and sent to the Committee on Banking and Commerce for consideration in detail, and for the hearing of interested parties.

SIR WILFRID'S QUESTION.

During question time Sir Wilfrid Laurier was informed that the contract for a marine depot at Prince Rupert had been let to the Pacific Coast Construction Company for something over $149,000. The contractor had made a number of demands for extras, and up to the present time had received $10,265 in excess of the contract price.

The Hon. Dr. Roche informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier that a strip of public land one mile in width along the Hudson Bay Railway had in the public interest been closed against settlement.

PURCHASE OF G. T. P. BONDS.

The Hon. Mr. White secured second reading of the resolution providing for the purchase of Grand Trunk Pacific bonds in order to escape the necessity of implementing the same, and his bill, founded upon the resolution, was given first reading.

He explained that the proposal of the Government arose out of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which required that the Government should make good in cash the difference between the par value of the bonds and their selling price. He stated that the sales of bonds thus far had resulted as follows:

1905, £3,200,000 sold at 92½ net.
1909, £2,00,000 sold at 80 net.
1910, £2,000,000 sold at £80 13s. 9d.

The amount which had been required to implement these issues was $4,994,000, and by an act of last session the Government had paid this amount to the credit of the Receiver-General. There remained £6,800,000 to be sold, and it was portions of these that would be purchased by the Government from time to time.

'I propose to endeavor to save something from the situation,' said Mr. White, 'and owing to our good financial condition we can do it. It would not be correct to say that we will save eight million dollars, because money is worth more than three percent on long-date loans, but insofar as the Dominion has idle money on hand it is profitable to invest thus, and in addition to what we save in this way, there is also the fact to be remembered that it is not well that guaranteed bonds of the Dominion should sell as low as 76.'

HON. MR. GRAHAM GIVES APPROVAL.

The Minister's proposal was warmly endorsed by the Hon. George P. Graham, ex-Minister of Railways, and by other members of the House.

Mr. W. F. McLean (South York) injected some spice into the discussion by contending that the time had come when the Supreme Court of Canada should be the highest court of interpretation of the legislation of Canada. He thought it was to be regretted that the Supreme Court decisions should so often be reversed, and he favored strengthening the court if necessary in order to make it capable of being Canada's last word on the interpretation of legislation.

Several members of the Commons spoke along the same line.

The naval debate was then resumed by Dr. Edwards, Conservative member for Frontenac, who entered into a comparison of the probable cost of the Borden and Laurier proposals. The resolution called for a contribution of three ships to cost $35,000,000. The cost of two fleet units built in England, he said, would be $40,186,000 and if built in Canada, $53,488,000. The cost of upkeep per annum in Great Britain would be $4,012,000, and in Canada $5,616000. Mr. Guthrie in the course of his speech, had made a proposal which would involve the giving of two Dreadnoughts at a cost of $23,000,000, to England, and the construction of two fleet units.

Mr. Edwards, in view of these proposals, failed to understand why Liberal members, during the recess, had gone up and down the country condemning the policy of the Government, and predicting that there would be a general election in the course of a few months. The real difference between the Borden and the Laurier policy, he said, was that the former stood for the unity of the Empire, while the latter stood for separation from the Empire.

The Hon. Dr. Pugsley: 'That means that there will be no Canadian navy?'

Dr. Edwards retorted that he was not concerned with the opinion of the member for St. John.

MR. G. H. BOIVIN OPPOSES PROPOSAL.

Mr. Geo. H. Boivin, Liberal member for Shefford, who followed, said that it was apparent that there was no emergency or immediate need for the Dominion to undertake to add three Dreadnoughts to the British Navy. The proposed gift was both unsolicited and unwarranted. Speaking in 1909, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster had said that a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer would be devoid of the inspiration which would arise out of the creation of a Canadian Navy. But to-day, in spite of the fact that Great Britain is well able to take care of herself, he advocates a contribution. Mr. Foster, in his recent speech in the House, had drawn a picture of the Empire as one family, each member contributing its part. Canada would not be doing her part by contributing empty boats and prayers. Australians are willing and ready to go to the front, and Canadians wanted to do the same. Mr. Asquith, was about right, if he said, as reported, that Canada was killing the Empire with kindness. It would be better send the money than Dreadnoughts, which the Mother Country does not want, because the Admiralty would know best how to spend it. A better course, however, would be to create a Royal Canadian Navy, just as Australia had created a Royal Australian Navy. This would be infinitely better than the 'give and take, borrow and lend' policy proposed by the government.

TWITS THE MINISTERS.

Mr. Boivin added that the people were anxious to hear from Mr. Coderre, the new Secretary of State, who in 1911 had described the Naval Law as nefarious, and had called upon the people of Quebec to rally to the policy of Mr. Monk. Quebec was likewise anxious to hear from Mr. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, who had said that the people should be consulted.

As for Mr. Pelletier his transformation from a Nationalist to a Jingo was not quite complete because he was afraid he would not be recognized in his own constituency. He had said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy would lead to conscription. Did he think that loyalty was dead in Canada? If a navy was created no one would expect Mr. Pelletier to fight. He could put someone else behind the gun as he did in the Richelieu bye-election.

In conclusion Mr. Boivin argued that what England has not asked for Parliament has no right to give without an appeal to the people.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt made a plea for Imperial unity in trade and defence. He objected to the Liberal policy because he said it would take much too long to work it out.

INTERESTED FARMERS.

Many Drove Twenty Miles to Hear Macdonald College Lectures.

Prof. Barton on animal husbandry, and Mr. P. A. Boving and Mr. G. H. Cutler on cereal husbandry, represented Macdonald College in the short courses which were conducted at Lennoxville on Jan. 14 and 15. Large representative audiences of farmers listened to the several demonstrations and lectures presented. Much interest and enthusiasm was manifested throughout, which, together with increasing numbers testified to the success that marked the initial stages of a new movement.

The lectures became open discussions in which the farmer often forgot himself, when heated arguments relating to the many problems were attended by much real value, since it was based upon practical experience. Two days was commonly conceded to be all too short, and the hope was often expressed that another year two days at least would be devoted to each phase of agriculture. As a further proof of the appreciation and esteem shown by the farmers, let it be borne in mind that plenty of the hearers drove 20 and 25 miles. In live stock, Prof. Barton not only put on actual judging work of the various classes and breeds of stock, but he attempted to discuss in the limited time the breeding, feeding and management of the same.

In field crops, Prof. Cutler and Mr. Boving succeeded in discussing many of the most important crops, including oats, barley, corn, clover, alfalfa and roots as they relate to the general practice of farming. Particular emphasis was laid upon the use of the proper variety of each crop, the management of the soil for the same, the seeding and harvesting in accordance with the best accepted systems of mixed farming.

ON FIRST G. T. P. TRAIN YET.

The first train to pass eastward over Canada's new National Transcontinental Railway line carried a consignment of prairie wheat to an Ontario flour mill, on its way for South Africa. Mr. W. B. Cronk, general superintendent of the N.T.R., who is at present making a tour of inspection over the whole completed line in his private car, 'Transcona,' has the honor of being a passenger on the first train westward to Winnipeg. On his return, Mr. Cronk will go as far east of Cochrane as possible to view the grading and track laying work at the head of steel.

EDWARD F. MYLIUS

THE MAN WHO LIBELED THE KING.

MYLINS served a prison sentence in England for libeling King George, and he is now detained on Ellis Island, New York, until his desirability as a resident of the United States is decided.

GEORGE ALLAN TO STAND TRIAL

Grand Jury at St. Scholastique Find True Bill Against Him.

St. Scholastique, January 16.— A true bill was found yesterday by the grand jury against George Allan, accused of the manslaughter of his wife, who was found dead of exposure in a shack in the woods at Pointe La Claire, near Thetford, last November.

Allan, whose trial will begin next Wednesday, represented himself as being a duly qualified medical man, and styles himself 'Doctor' Allan. On being questioned however he said he could not remember at which American university he had graduated and had lost his diploma.

'Dr.' Allan had left the house some days before the discovery of Mrs. Allan's body, which was eventually found by a neighbor lying in the house, the door of which was broken open. The body, which was very thinly clad, was partly covered with snow, as a snowstorm was raging at the time.

IT COST CANADA $1,204,614 TO TAKE CENSUS

Auditor-General Surprised by Work Done in Quebec on Sundays.

Ottawa, Jan. 17. — It cost the country $1,204,614 to take the last census. This is one of the interesting features of volume one of the Auditor-General's report tabled in the House of Commons last night.

Attention is called to the accounts of certain investigating commissioners charging for work on Sundays in Quebec. The auditor asked if the work actually was done on that day, and the explanation yas given that it is not unusual for professional men in Quebec to work on the Sabbath. With slight revisions the accounts, none of them for large amounts, were paid.

FEAR STEAMER IS LOST.

The Morgan Liner 'El Dorado' is Eight Days Overdue.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 17. — No word has yet been received of the Morgan line steamer 'El Dorado,' eight days overdue from New York to Galveston, and Mr. J. W. Judgen, general manager, speaking for the officials of the line, expressed the opinion that the vessel with her crew of thirty-nine men had been lost. 'I have no hopes of the ship being found,' said Mr. Jurgen, who arrived yesterday from New York. The 'El Dorado' carried a cargo of 2,000 gross tons of steel rails.

Captain W. E. Wood, master of the vessel, and William Gower, chief officer, resided in New York.

TRANSCONA SHOPS ARE WORKING NOW.

A despatch received yesterday afternoon from Winnipeg states that the keys of the big railway shops at Transcona, Man., have been handed over to Mr. Geo. Robb, mechanical superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, by Mr. H. H. Finch, engineer of the National Transcontinental Railway, and that they are now being worked by the G. T. P.

The actual shops in operation include the locomotive shop, grey iron foundry, power house, locomotive carpenter shop, stores platform, store house, forge shop, frog and track shop, forge store and scrap bin, sewer and pump house, and the reservoir.

About 100 men are now actually employed, and inside of the next few days this number will be increased fourfold, most of the newcomers coming from the company's plant at Rivers, Man. Thirty car loads of material have arrived in Transcona from the different western divisional points and supply companies, and the men are busily engaged unloading them.

SAYS ARSON TRUST FIRED BUILDINGS TO ORDER.

New York, Jan. 17. — 'Izzy the Painter,' head of New York underworld's 'arson trust,' came from Sing Sing prison to confess to putting the torch to 200 houses within the past few months. He unbosomed himself to Mr. Whitman, district attorney. The confession is said to bristle with the names of 'Izzy's' lieutenants. Some are said to be notorious characters of the Tenderloin and the East Side; some insurance agents who worked in with the 'trust' and divided the spoils; others adjusters of the big fire insurance companies.

'Izzy the Painter' was convicted of arson recently under the name of Isidore Stein and sentenced to serve not less than twelve years in prison. Since then he has been indicted again for arson.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S Florida Water

With those who know, Murray and Lanman's Florida Water finds a hearty welcome. Its use is always a source of extreme personal satisfaction. For the bath, a rub down, or after shaving, it has been a favorite for over a hundred years.

Leading Druggists sell it. Accept no Substitute! LANMAN AND KEMP, New York and Cor. St. Antoine and Chatham Streets, Montreal.

FEARS CANADA'S COMPETITION IN LUMBER

In Spite of Opposition, Democrats May Insist on Removing Duty.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 17. — Mr. George W. Jones, who represents the North Carolina Pine Association of Sawmill Manufacturers, is opposing free lumber before the Ways and Means Committee. He asserts that in Manitoba, British Columbia, and other sections of Canada the cost of production of lumber is much less than in the United States. He charged that the mills there employ Chinese labor.

Mr. Francis Burton Harrison, a member of the Committee, challenged the assertion made by Jones, and asked:

'Do you know that an ordinary day laborer, the most primitive kind of labor, costs $3 a day in the Canadian North-West?'

'No, sir,' said Mr. Jones.

'Well, I know it, of my own information,' replied Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Jones—'I am giving the committee the benefit of whatever information I have, and it carries out the impression of the gentleman as to Eastern Canada. I know, in a general way, that Chinese are employed in the mills in that country.'

'Eastern Canada is your only competitor, is it not?'

'Yes, sir.'

'So that the wages in Western Canada do not affect the question?'

'They do not affect us in our territory, unless there is some great change in freight rates. But in the section that does affect us there are stumpage conditions very different from ours, and that is upon Crown lands. They cut the Government timber. They pay a registration fee of $5 a year for a square mile. They pay a very small sum for insurance protection, amounting to a few cents per thousand, and when that timber is cut the manufacturer pays 50 cents a thousand for stumpage.'

Mr. Jones asserted that the chief competition of American sawmills comes from Canada, and that free lumber would be of vast benefit to the Dominion, but would greatly injure the industry of the United States.

Notwithstanding the opposition, it is said that the Ways and Means Committee will stand firmly in favor of free lumber.

ADVERTISING PAYS.

Mr. L. R. Greene Speaks of the Extensive Use of it Made by Manufacturers and Merchants.

The value of advertising is indicated by its extensive use by the leading manufacturers and merchants, proving that they have discovered its value. Advertising is a species of insurance for the big merchant or manufacturer. It keeps the trade he has secured, and it bars out competitors. It also assures a large amount of new business.

This was told the St. James Literary Society, Montreal, by Mr. L. R. Green in an address on the 'History of Advertising.' Mr. Green said that he was going to give only an informal talk but he covered a lot of ground all the same. Like many other things advertising was practised by that enterprising people, the Romans, as testified by numerous signs and inscriptions on walls and in public baths, giving notices of combats of gladiators, horse races, and other amusements. After the fall of Rome advertising did not loom up again till the invention of printing, and it had not amounted to much till thirty or forty years ago. It has since developed enormously, especially in America. The advertisement has extensively improved in typography and design, and the descriptive advertising is the newer feature. Much more information is given in an advertisement than formerly.

ONTARIO MAY REVISE SOME RAILWAY ACTS

Toronto, Jan. 17.— Among the acts which will be considered at the coming session of the Legislature will be the revision of the Ontario Railway Act and the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board Act. Draft bills are now ready and have been sent to persons familiar with the working of the act, with a view to their making further suggestions.

The old act was based on the Dominion Railway Act in 1905, and many changes have been made to it of a minor character.

MR. LIVINGSTONE LAKE CARRIERS' PRESIDENT

Detroit, Jan. 17.—William Livingstone, of Detroit, was re-elected president of the Lake Carriers' Association at the closing session of its annual convention here last night. The other officers were all named to serve again.

MRS. A. MASON, OF BOSTON, DIES.

London, Jan. 17. — Mrs. Alice Mason, of Boston, Mass., former wife of the late Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachussetts, died on Wednesday from jaundice at her London home. Her daughter Isabella is the wife of Edward Balfour, of London and Scotland. The body is to be taken to Scotland for burial.

British Cables of the Week From Our Own Correspondent

CHAMBERLAINISM PRACTICALLY DEAD IN OLD COUNTRY

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is Mournful Over Decline of Birmingham's Influence.

FEARS CALAMITY FOR THE UNIONIST PARTY.

But Will Reluctantly Agree to Drop Food Taxes For Unity's Sake.

(By Special Cable From Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 14.—Mr. Bonar Law is expected to give his reply to the memorial of the Unionists asking for the dropping of the food taxes from the Unionist programme to-day, but it may not be published till to-morrow.

Meanwhile Mr. Austen Chamberlain's notable speech at Birmingham last night, in which he said he was unable to take any share of the responsibility for the decision to which Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne might come and that he was afraid the change might prove a calamity to the Unionist party, reveals the decline of the Birmingham influence over the Unionist party. Henceforth Chamberlainism may be considered as good as dead.

It is now pretty obvious that the Home Rule Bill will be placed on the Statute book in the near future. There was no discussion on the rejection of the Bill, moved by Lord Lansdowne, but on being presented a second time some show of a fight may be made to exclude Counties Antrim, Armagh, Down and Derry from the operations of Home Rule, but of course this mutilation of Ireland will not be permitted.

WESTMINSTER.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAYS HE WILL NOT SULK.

London, Jan. 14.—Mr. Austen Chamberlain defined his attitude towards the food taxes last night. He said the dominant factor in the situation was the earnest wish of every member of the Unionist party that Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne should be retained as the leaders. He had pressed for adherence to the full programme of Imperial Preference, but the decision of the geat majority of the party was, for the time being at any rate, against him. He feared that their decision might be a calamity to the party and a misfortune to the Empire. He could not take any share in the responsibility for it, but he was not going to sulk because he could not have his own way. He would do his best to support his leaders and co-operate with his political friends.

PRINCE ARTHUR WILL PROBABLY COME TO CANADA

Obtained Leave of Absenoe From Regiment Because of Mother's Illness.

OTTAWA SPECULATION ABOUT THE DUKE'S TERM

Impression in Capital That His Royal Highness Will Not Seek Extension.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 15.—The impression is growing here that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, in view of the precarious health of the Duchess, will not seek an extension of his term of office in Canada.

Last week Prince Arthur of Connaught obtained special leave from his regiment to proceed immediately to Montreal if more unfavorable news were received of his mother.

The Duchess's illness has caused considerable anxiety here, and bulletins as to her condition are being eagerly awaited.

CONDITION OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS FAVORABLE TO-DAY.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught continues steadily to improve, and the bulletin issues this morning will be the last that it is considered necessary to issue, the patient being now out of danger.

The terms of to-day's bulletin, issued from the Royal Victoria Hospital at 12.30 p.m., were as follows:

'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught passed a very good night. The Duchess' cough is much less troublesome, and the abdominal symptoms have almost subsided. No consultations have been necessary since Sunday, but it will be some time before the Duchess can be moved from the hospital. No further bulletin will be issued.

'(Signed),

'E. S. WORTHINGTON, M.D.'

MR. BONAR LAW MAKES STRATEGIC MOVE TO THE REAR

Falls Back on Mr. Balfour's Outpost in Tory Debacle of 1906.

(By Special Cable From Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 15.—Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the secret memorial of the Unionists has now been published. He has agreed to continue the command of the party by which in reality he is being led, and has decided to haul down the flag which a few weeks ago he said he would not haul down. This means that he has surrendered to the inevitable, and has recognized that Tariff Reform is to be dislodged from the position it has occupied for the last nine years.

MR. BALFOUR TAKES LEADING ROLE TO-DAY.

Although Mr. Bonar Law says the policy on Imperial Preference is unaltered, this is merely a juggling with words. The people will not have it, and the general opinion is that the question of the food duties is deferred to the remote future.

As a matter of fact, the Unionist party is now back to the Balfour formula as laid down before the Tory debacle in 1906. It is singularly remarkable that, following Mr. Bonar Law's new declaration of policy, Mr. Balfour should re-emerge from his retirement, and this afternoon lead the debate in the House of Commons on the amendment for the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, with the nominal leader of the party to follow him.

WESTMINSTER.

MR. BONAR LAW ABANDONS FOOD TAX PROPPOSAL.

London, Jan. 15.—Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, has acceded to the proposal of his followers that in order to save the party from disruption the question of the imposition of duties on foodstuffs be not pressed. He writes a letter in which he says that he has discussed the matter with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the leader in the House of Lords, and that they do not regard the proposal not to impose duties on food without submitting it at a general election as a very important alteration of the policy of Imperial preference in regard to the colonies, but as a method of affecting the policy.

The modification, says Mr. Bonar Law, does not seem to them to involve any principle the adoption of which would have prevented them from loyally supporting the course of action desired by the memoralists who compose the majority of the party.

Nevertheless, says the Unionist leader, speaking for himself and the Marquis of Lansdowne, it would have been more agreeable to themselves and in their view better for the party that the change of method should have been accompanied by a change of leadership. As, however, the memorialists express the opinion that a change of leadership would be fatal to the interests of the party and the country, they (Mr. Law and the Marquis of Lansdowne) feel it their duty to comply with the request of the memorialists, which they are prepared to do.

Mr. Law's reply to the memorial was issued in the form of a letter to Lord Balcarres.

Tea Pot Replaces Porridge Pot

And Scotch Physique is Said to be Declining as Result.

London, Jan. 14.—'Sandy' is abandoning his traditional porridge for tea with deplorable effects on the physique of the rising generation. This lament is contained in the official report of the committee on medical service in the Scottish Highlands.

Dr. Murray told the committee that the unsuitable and sometimes insufficient dietary is causing serious physical deterioration, especially the excessive indulgence in overbrewed tea.

'The great feature of this decadence,' the report goes on to say, 'is the abuse of tea. The good old porridge pot has fallen from its high estate, and the teapot has been exalted to its place.

'Probably more than 50 percent of the children go to school on a breakfast of tea and bread. The former is usually long stewed.

A large proportion of these children live so far from school that they cannot go home for the midday meal, and work all day on this inadequate breakfast.

The report states that it seems difficult to induce the youngsters to carry food to school.

THIS MAY STIR GERMAN BOGEY

Fatherland is to Erect Naval Airship Station at Heligoland.

London, Jan. 16.—Much interest was excited here yesterday at the announcement in the Berlin newspapers that Germany is about to erect at Heligoland a wonderful station for naval airships. There is a deep hollow on the Island of Heligoland called Sapskuhle, in which it is proposed to build a huge hangar which, under normal conditions, will rest on the bottom of the hollow, but can be raised to the level of the surrounding land for the entrance and exit of airships. It will also be able to revolve, so that it may be used in any wind.

When the hangar is depressed the roof will bridge the hangar completely, so as to make it scarcely perceptible from above, with a view to protecting it from bomb dropping by hostile aeroplanes.

Heligoland is 100 miles nearer Great Britain than the German mainland, from which point it is known that at least one Zeppelin airship made a night flight over south-east England.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S DEBATE TRIUMPH FOR ASQUITH

Premier's Speech is Ranked as Finest Heard Since Days of Gladstone.

GREAT SATISFACTION IN PROGRESSIVE PARTY.

Big Majority Expected to Signal Victory For Liberty and Freedom.

(By Special Cable from Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, January 16. — The debate on the third reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons last night has given great satisfaction to the Progr[illegible]e party in England and Ireland.

Mr. Asquith's speech was the finest that has been heard since the days of Gladstone.

His eloquent and affecting plea for reconciliation cut the ground from under the Opposition, whom he taunted with political dupery.

The debate will be wound up tonight, when theer is not the least doubt the Bill will be passed by a large majority, and I[illegible]d will have won its first victory in the fight for liberty, and freedom, so long denied.

WESTMINSTER.

GERMANY TO U. S. BY WIRELESS.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The wireless station at Nauen reports that it was in wireless communication with New York yesterday. This, it is stated, is the first time direct wireless communication has been established between Germany and the United States.

POWERS UNITE TO CHECK WAR RESUMPTION

Allies Give Turkey Opportunity to Fully Digest Their Ultimatum.

BOTH SIDES WOULD WELCOME PEACE

Turkish Delegates Assert It Would Have Been Assured But For Bias.

London, Jan. 15.— To-day's meeting of the ambassadors of the European Powers at the British Foreign Office was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the means of putting a brake on the threatened resumption of the war in the Balkans.

Breathing time has been given for efforts in this direction by the decision of the plenipotentiaries of the Balkan Allies in the course of a meeting this morning to delay further action until the Turkish government had had full opportunity for the discussion of the note to be presented this week by the ambassadors of the powers and also to reply to it.

It is quite evident that both sides would welcome the discovery of an acceptable way to avoid further fighting.

The Turkish delegates argue that but for the fact that the European Powers have shown bias in favor of the claims put forward by the Balkan allies they would have been able to compromise with their adversaries long ago.

The delegates of the allies deny the assertion that the European Powers have raised an objection to their announced intention of breaking off the negotiations for peace and of denouncing the armistice. They point out that on Saturday last they notified Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, and all the European ambassadors of their intention, and none of them remonstrated.

The representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Servia declare that they must protect their own interests, especially in avoiding indefinite procrastination on the part of the Turks, as since the conclusion of the armistice in December the maintenance of the four allied armies on a war footing has represented an outlay of $200,000,000, which is a heavy sacrifice for countries that are not rich. This must come to an end, they say. Within a week Turkey must either cede Adrianople in a peaceful manner, or lose it by a resumption of the war, which in the end, would be less costly than this expensive peace.

RUSSIA WATCHFUL AND READY.

Berlin, Jan. 15.— It is reported here that Russia has given an order for 116 military aeroplanes.

The Government has decided to keep with the colors all the men whose term expired yesterday. These will form two classes of reserves.

DISCOVERS NEW COMET.

Melbourne, Jan. 16.—Professor Lowe, the South Australian astronomer, has discovered a new comet.

VICTORY OF HOME RULE IS AT LAST WITHIN SIGHT

Last Night's Triumph Means Nothing Can Now Prevent Enactment of the Bill

IRISH PARLIAMENT IN THE YEAR 1914

Mr. Bonar Law's Reckless Appeal to Ulster is Severely Criticised.

(By Special Cable From Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 17. — As anticipated, the Home Rule Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons last night with flying colors, the majority being the handsome one of 110.

Thus has the Irish Parliamentary party, who since 1886 has waged the fight for its country's freedom, entered into the enjoyment of the first fruits of its labor.

There is no necessity to refer to the closing stages of the debate, beyond saying that Mr. Bonar Law's reckless appeal to Ulster not to let die the fires of resistance again showed how utterly unfitted he is for the leadership of the party. Whether he remains at the head of his party for the present or not, the country will purge him by his words when the time comes.

The second reading of the bill in the House of Lords has been fixed for January 27, when the Lords will probably make their unavailing protest against Home Rule becoming law.

The fight has now been practically won, and the bill will undoubtedly come into force under the Parliament Act not later than May, 1914.

WESTMINSTER.

POISON MYSTERY STIRS LONDON

Exhuming of Body of Young Aristocrat May Develop Tragedy.

London, Jan. 16.—A poison mystery which may possibly develop into a full blown tragedy is the sensation of the hour in London. In September of last year, Hugh Eric Trevanion, aged 27, a grandson of Sir Daniel Cooper, a cousin of the Earl of Strathmore, and also related to the Right Hon. Walter Long, and Lord Northland died, presumably from an overdose of veronal. Curiously enough, at the inquest, at which a verdict was returned of death through misadventure, the question of holding a postmortem examination was decided in the negative, but Mr. Trevanion's mother was dissatisfied with the decision, and got permision from the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, to have the body exhumed for the purpose of discovering the cause of death.

It appears that shortly before coming of age Trevanion suffered severely from insomnia, after which he became addicted to the use of drugs. At the time of his death he was sharing a luxurious flat at Hove, Brighton, with a friend of the name of Roe. On the night of his death Trevanion retired early. Later on he told his friend Roe, who had gone to his room, that he had taken an overdose of veronal.

The question to be decided is whether the veronal or some poison was self administered or otherwise. The dead man was worth some $400,000.

BEATS PIRATES OF PENZANCE TO A FRAZZLE

London Paper Tells Story of Plot to Seize Brazil Territory.

London, Jan. 15.—The 'Daily Express' to-day makes a feature of a story of the discovery of an amazing filibustering plot in London to seize and colonize 150,000 square miles of territory in Counani, North Brazil. The affair is being investigated by the Foreign Office and the Brazilian legation in London.

The prime mover in the plot, according to the 'Express,' is Adolphe Brozet. The plans, it is asserted, include a scheme by which a number of British military and naval men will be recruited. They will then embark on a fleet of armored ships on which they will proceed to Counani, where they will seize the territory referred to, expel any Brazilian troops, and found there a Utopian republic.

Brozet, according to the story, has already enrolled a number of Englishmen to whom he has given commissions. He has also engaged as secretary of foreign affairs, an American, who manages several small businesses from a London office. The plotters meet from time to time at a vegetarian restaurant and listen to Brozet's statements in regard to the ability to raise loans of $50,000,000. They are all in dead earnest, of course.

TRYING TO STIR UP TROUBLE IN OLD IRELAND

Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson Responsible if There is Mob Law.

(By Special Cable from Our Resident Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 18.— No doubt the opponents of Home Rule will make the most they can of the few disorderly scenes at Belfast when it became known that the Bill had passed. Most of the trouble, however, was created by irresponsible youths.

Should matters take a more serious turn, Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson cannot escape responsibility.

No men have done more to stir up mob law than they.

The 'Freeman's Journal' says nothing but a malignant destiny can now re-open the quarrel whose story is a tragedy in the annals of the Christian nations of the world.

WESTMINSTER.

A. CHAMBERLAIN TAKEN TO TASK BY MR. FIELDING

Late Finance Minister States the Reciprocity Proposals Are Misapprehended.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN REPLIES TO EARY GREY

Supports His Views on 'Avowed Intentions of American Negotiators.'

London, Jan. 16.—Another rebuke addressed to Mr. Austen Chamberlain on account of his reference to the reciprocity deal, appears in the 'Daily News' from the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who says that Mr. Chamberlain entirely misapprehends the agreement; that in denying the Canadian farmer the right to sell in any market that will pay him best, he is proposing interference which would destroy the Imperial ideal. That agreement contained no interference with the power of Canada to make any terms she choose with this country.

After speaking of reciprocity arrangements with our kinsmen across the seas, Mr. Fielding says Mr. Chamberlain describes the reciprocal agreement as an arrangement from which the Mother Country was excluded.

'It is to be regretted Mr. Chamberlain has allowed himself to be led into such a misrepresentation,' continues Mr. Fielding. 'It is not true the Mother Country was excluded from the benefits of the agreement. There was not a word in the agreement to justify or excuse such a statement; not a word which touched upon the right of Canada to make whatever arrangements which might be deemed desirable with the Mother Country, and in explanation of the resolutions which I had the honor to lay before the Canadian Parliament, I may say that it was distinctly declared that whatever concessions Canada granted the United States should also be granted to every part of the British Empire.

'It is a misfortune, that for the promotion of party interests here and in Canada the reciprocity agreement has been systematically misrepresented to such an extent that even a leading statesman like Mr. Chamberlain has been deceived. Yet candor obliges me to say such conduct is far from promoting the good cause of imperial unity. It is most mischevious, and is offensive to practically one-half of the Canadian people, and calculated to destroy the respect for and confidence in British statesmen, without which it is certain the Imperial ideal will never be realized.'

REPLY OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, through the columns of the 'Times,' replies to Earl Grey's protest of yesterday. 'His Lordship,' he says, 'reads into my speech a charge the words won't bear, namely, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy of reciprocal free trade in certain natural products showed a want of imperial spirit. My only reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was couched in terms which, I hope, will not be unacceptable to a statesman who has rendered such great services to the Empire.

It is true I hold strong views, in common with the majority of Canadians, as to the danger to the national life and Imperial position of Canada involved in the reciprocity agreement. I supported my opinion by reference to the avowed intentions and objects of American negotiators; but I did not impugn motives of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues nor doubt the patriotism of the Liberals of Canada.'

'I note with great interest,' he concludes, 'the statement on so high an authority as Earl Grey that the reciprocity agreement was to have been followed by an increase of Imperial preference.'

'ABESSINIA' IS SAFE IN PORT.

New York, Jan. 15. — The disabled Hamburg-American line freighter 'Abessinia' arrived safely at Halifax to-day under her own steam. Wireless reports had told of her having broken a crank shaft.

THE PROSPECT OF AERIAL WARFARE ADDS TO TERRESTRIAL WAR BURDENS

(By Captain J. Reid, R. E. (T.)

One gay day in the year of Our Lord, 1377, a warship, banked with rowers, sailed from the glorious port of Venice on the Adriatic with a cannon fixed on board with which to bombard the rival city of Genoa. It was an epoch-making event, and the news of its success must, in the absence of wireless telegraphy, have been awaited with impatience by the Venetians. The gun, mounted forward, proved its effectiveness, and its numbers spread everywhere on deck, until in 1500 A.D. a French engineer at Brest thought of portholes, and developed the idea. A lower row of grinning gun mouths appeared through these portholes, making the warship a greater success than when lying off Genoa; and thus the progress of evolution was carried through the centuries, until nowadays with open national purse a sea monster called a Dreadnought, worth $11,666,666, is in existence.

I read in the description of the four great dirigible airships purchased by France, I appended to the end of my last article, the beginning of the great aerial battle-cruiser. There are no small beginnings in the new features of warfare to-day. There is no object in doing anything except on a giantly costly scale.

The new French dirigible is to be 500 feet long. It is longer and bulkier than the superdreadnought. It will carry its powder magazines, and staircases will run spirally upwards from the engine room level between the gas ballonet sections to the gun platform above.

Aeroplanes carry machine guns already, but they will never have the splendid gun-platform afforded by the upper surface of an enormous dirigible. Besides, consider the number of guns which may yet be mounted on board. Expense in the development of the aerial cruiser by wealthy nations, such as France, Germany and Great Britain, is merely a secondary consideration. The new French dirigible will cost about $400,000. Experiments excessive in their costliness will continue until a framework has been perfected sufficient to carry fairly powerful pom-poms, and mankind will gradually awaken to the fact that it has to supply the wherewithal for dreadnoughts of the air, as well as for dreadnoughts of the sea.

The dirigible of the future will have its row of guns above and below, and the only risk of the discharge from the guns above will be from unconsumed portions of the cordite falling upon the silk covering of the ballonets and exploding the gas. But this is a contingency which expert knowledge will yet obviate, and I see no reason of just cause to regard with amused incredulity the awful pictorial conceptions artists often conjure up for us of war in the air. War there, will come in due course. It will not be long before I listen to club members swearing allegiance to maintain Great Britain's aerial supremacy in the heavens, as well as her naval supremacy on the seas beneath.

So rapidly do events race before us at present that it is not inadvisable to review concerning airships what we already know. The popular airship is the Zeppelin, and its capabilities have been made no national secret. It has been well advertised. It can remain three days in the air on a cruise covering 1,200 miles. It can speed at 50 miles an hour before the wind, and from 12 to 15 against it. It is 460 feet long, and costs $225,000. Amidships under the hull is a bomb platform. Upon this it carries 25 bombs ready to be dropped, containing one cwt. of gun-cotton each. An 18-inch sea torpedo contains 2 1-2 cwts. of gun-cotton in its war head; the new 21-incher five cwts!

Towards the middle of October last the Zeppelin dirigible 'L1' left Lake Constance on a trip to the North Sea. It travelled at times at 62 1-2 miles per hour, passed over Holland, sailed along the coast to Heligoland and then back to Kiel. The German officers and crew had four-hour 'watches.' They ate at mess tables and slept in hammocks. Throughout the cruise their airship caught the wireless messages containing the news of the world furnished to the great passenger steamships in mid-ocean!

'After such an achievement,' says a semi-official report of the cruise lately published, 'no more doubt can exist that the patrolling of the English coast, and the return to Hamburg; or a reconnaissance flight along the French mobilization routes to Paris and back to Cologne would only be a normal manoeuvre for such airships. They will be the watchmen of the German Ocean, and are destined also to do yeoman service as weapons of offence.'

Strange to say on one of the nights, October 14, at 8 p.m., on which the 'L1' was over the North Sea, public rumor at the mouth of the Thames estuary was rife, that this dirigible was seen hovering for some time above Sheerness, the famous arsenal there. Questions were asked in the British House of Commons thereon, and no official information could be given, though it was afterwards stated the 'L1' was berthed in Berlin by that hour. Two Saturdays ago the people of Dover were excited at the appearance of an airship from oversea. It was not British, and from Germany comes the assurance that it was not one of their military dirigibles. Still in Dover conviction is strong that an airship was there.

Thus it will be seen how impressed the public of Europe is with the possibilities of the airship. I summarize the latest aviation details to support this impression: An aeroplane at Mulhausen, Germany, has remained aloft with six passengers for seven minutes; at Toussus-le-Noble, France, an aeroplane specially constructed to carry loads of provisions and ammunition has carried a passenger with a cargo of nearly half a ton; the German Government is seriously considering the appointment of an aerial navigation minister, and that an extensive aerial navigation law was being drafted; that hydroplanes may yet form part of the equipment of all the fighting craft in the United States Navy; not forgetting that on 18 December last M. Garros, the French aviator, flew from Tunis, in North Africa, across the Mediterranean to Marsala in Sicily, and then to Italy, journeying home by rail to Paris.

These details refer more particularly to aeroplanes, but they all signify progress, and I have explained fully the progress of the dirigible itself. So one sees how gradually science is carrying the disputes of man on earth to the air for settlement, making the economist in his ranks feel inclined to call on the mountains to fall upon him and the little hills to cover him.

THE AIRSHIP THOUGH LIMITED IN ACTION WILL CONTINUE A FACTOR IN WARFARE

The soldiers of the infantry rank and file is a strange combination. There is nothing that he is prouder of than his army's association of the scientific branches,—the guns, cables, wireless and airships. To him they are all of the best, and far superior to those of other nations. Cables are most efficient so long as they are not cut (which is generally the case), and there are operators available who can receive a message at a capable rate of speed; wireless in the field is always, if nothing else, a fascinating study; and the airship, if it had its own way, as I have already explained, would disturb every possible secret detail of the campaign. But the soldier is highly impressive, and blessedly he knows none of these scentific truths. If he knew his opponents had 'wireless,' and his side had not, he would be like his brother in the army hospital. 'Bill,' said the latter to his chum at his bedside when visiting him, 'they're all right 'ere, but they're giving me the wrong medicine. I'm a gone 'un.' So the moral effect of the association of these scientific details of an army are highly appreciable, and to be considered.

The Nations of Europe possessing great armies are, therefore, well equipped with airships. Of monster dirigibles Germany has to-day 20, France 16, Russia 10, Italy 7, and Great Britain 3. The French call their military airship service the 'Fifth Arm.' Its details are as follows: 7 companies, composed of 7 officers and 108 men each; 1 transport company of 3 officers and 127 men with 132 horses. There are other minor details. The service comprises altogether about 1,000 men.

Count Zeppelin is the great protagonist of the dirigible airship, and he in the construction of his latest models and their control in the air displays a knowledge that has been dearly bought during the past twelve years, but still of immense national value. There is no comparison between the efficacy of the British submarine E5 with the early model A1. And the same can be said of the machinery and equipment of the latest Zeppelins and her French sisters with their early efforts. The margin of safety, however, is still very narrow. The correct balance of a submarine when submerged is still a dangerous consideration, and a dirigible is still an enormous highly explosive gasbag.

As to the efficacy of either under the guidance of experts in war the facts are incontrovertible. A submarine will torpedo a thoughtless Dreadnought at first intent. The 'Zeppelin' with a cargo of gun-cotton bombs, if she had the grand opportunity which will rarely be offered her, would create tearing unopposed along a coast line (with her 26,000 tons) at 40 miles per hour, and dropping two or three of her heavier than half-a-ton high explosive shells amongst the houses of peaceful seaports here and there.

Still, no great nation can afford to say, 'Pooh-bah! We don't require dirigibles. A spark of fire and their gasbags go—pouf!' One may point a finger at Great Britain, and exclaim—'Three! only three dirigibles! 'But wait a little. The British Admiralty has just ordered a dirigible amongst dirigibles It is to be of great size, of a type designed by a Spanish engineer. Great Britain is an island at places less than a hundred miles across. Its western side is swept by the waves of the Atlantic, on which it is known the great wind-storms breed. It is an easy matter air-sailing over the great earth area of Central Europe. It is a different matter on a narrow oblong strip of land girt by seas of treacherously squally characteristics. Critics forget that fact.

War in the air will come. When the morning of Armageddon breaks — Kaiser Franz Josef said the battles in Thrace were merely military disturbances—and great nations stand arrayed, our anxious thoughts will not only be directed to the terrible doings on the earth beneath, but to the sky above. One of the depressing circumstances to me during the late Turkish-Bulgarian war was the continuous pictorial illustrations submitted to me for my edification of soldiers, gun batteries, waggons, and peasant refugees all disappearing in the mud-swamps of Thrace.

The depression upon me was that owing to the dreadful condition of our own city's streets I did not feel any freer of mud on the legs and nether portion of the body myself. The correspondents in Thrace declare that an infantryman covered with mud is a sorry enough spectacle, but battalions of men under similar mess are awful. Dan Leno used to declare that when as an amateur fireman he was called to subdue the fire at the butcher's shop the smell of the roasting sausages drove him back: 'Yes! One frizzling for breakfast comes up the stairs smelly enough. But breast the overpowering volume from half a ton all roastin' together!—Beaten!'

So, when Armageddon breaks, the airships will circle toward each other, and, forgetful of the sordid swamps of earth, we will set out for the tops of the local hills like Mount Royal with our telescopes, unless press censors declare such as contraband beforehand. I write with all seriousness. The French Government have already ordered four new dirigibles for delivery to their War Department this year. I quote the description:

'They are to have on the upper surface of their envelope, and towards their centre, a platform on which will be mounted a machine-gun. This is intended to be a powerful weapon in dealing with aeroplanes and other dirigibles. Thus will be dispelled two of the greatest objections to the use of dirigibles in war, viz., that they cannot see above them, and that they are defenceless against attack from an aeroplane.'

The French are the great scientists in the art of war, and in the brief description of these four dirigibles I see a forecast of the navies of the air just as efficient and terrible as the Dreadnought squadrons of the seas.

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JANUARY, 1913

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The Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1913.

The Balkan allies are growing more and more truculent. Their attitude towards the European powers amounts to this: 'Look here, the time has come to do something. We cannot maintain our armies indefinitely in the field. We are in a position now to take what we want. If you can give us Adrianople and the Aegean islands we shall have some respect for our implied acknowledgment of the autonomy of Albania. If you cannot, then hands off, and let us manage our own affairs, and if Austria interferes we are prepared unitedly to fight her also. The Turks, headed now by a man whose name proclaims him a renegade Armenian, still stick to their non-possumus attitude; though they no doubt fervently wish that the Parliament to assemble to-day would back them in surrendering both the holy city and the islands.

The Turkish fleet has made another unfortunate sortie from the Dardanelles. Piecing accounts from both sides, and from countryside observation, it would appear that the Turkish fleet, which made a similar venture a week ago, and was driven back under cover of the forts, was stung by a manifesto put into the hands of the officers purporting to be the voice of the women of Turkey, which bade the forts fire on the ships and sink them as they could only run away from their enemies. There was first a battle royal among the officers, some of whom heeded wisdom and some the women. When a number had been put hors de combat, the warlike party made their expedition. They had superior numbers, though greatly inferior fighting value. They sent one ship forward to tempt the biggest Greek battleship out of the line so as to make things more even for the rest. The Greek fleet failed in its effort to get between the Turk and his forts, but the battle immediately became general, and the Turks again retired under their big guns, the Greeks say in a disabled condition, with no harm to themselves except one man wounded. The Turks claim that there was considerable damage on both sides, and that their own wounded are being brought to Constantinople.

The passage of the Home Rule Bill through the British Commons was quiet, when measured by its momentousness and the half century of excitement of which it was the culmination. The cheering was zealous, but it was a function rather than an outburst. The Irish crowd, gathered in the lobbies and in the street, did its part very well. The riotous counter-demonstration which some newspapers promised, and would like to have seen, did not show up. The country, as well as the House, had known so well and so long just what was going to happen that it was hard to get excited over it. The debate gave occasion for some masterly orations, the most notable of which, as such, was Mr. Asquith's. But the most notable, as well as most regrettable, utterance was that of the titular leader of the Opposition, who, though relegated to a very minor place in the debate, could not deny himself the opportunity to lift the standard of armed rebellion, an awkward position for a candidate for a future premiership. This is not the end. Mr. Gladstone got almost as far twenty-five years ago. But with the change which has since taken place in the powers of the House of Lords, it seems to bring the end in sight. The rejection of the bill by that House will be a service to the country that will to some degree vindicate its remaining powers of veto, as it will give the factions time to cool—time, indeed, that may develop some changes of view as to the desirableness of rebellion.

Not even accepting the principle of arbitration, which President Taft announced himself as favoring, albeit, after a fanciful fashion, Mr. Knox, the United States Secretary of State, has prepared a long reply to the British demand for the arbitration of differences with regard to the Panama Canal, asking Great Britain for a precise definition of the issues which she wishes to submit to arbitration. This is an exceedingly timid policy. The first manly thing to have done was to approve of the principle, to which the administration which Mr. Knox represents is so completely committed, and then proceed to details. The best the Washington despatch which we print can say for Secretary Knox's production is that, while it is not a 'surrender' to arbitration, it is not a refusal of it. If this proceeding represents Mr. Taft, the best construction we can put upon it is that he has given up the splendid ambition recently expressed to the men of peace of removing this difference before leaving office, and has concluded that, his successor being appointed, he is no longer potential president and should daily with large issues until the rightful ruler has control.

The French are having some successes in Morocco. The smoke of the war in the East has hidden this Atlantic war from our consciousness. The news that reaches us will naturally be that which records those advantages which must sooner or later come to French arms. It is a long task that the French have undertaken, this regulation of the affairs of Morocco. But to them it is no new one. It took them twenty years to conquer Abd el Kader and forty-three years to get to the end of fighting in Algiers. But they seem to have made a very fair job of it in time. The present task is a more serious one. Such savage warfare as some of their generals waged is not permissible no The mountain fastnesses of Morocco are harder to negotiate than those of Algiers. Algiers had only a 'Dey,' Morocco has a sultan, a descendant of the prophet and of that resplendent line of monarchs who carried civilization and learning into Spain, and whose magnificent monuments still remain there. Algiers was largely derelict; Morocco is full of the most glorious possibilities, for which it has been famous since the days when the ancient Greeks placed there their earthly paradise, the gardens of the Hesperides with their golden apples—we call them tangerines.

The world will breathe a sigh of thankfulness on hearing the story of the good ship Carthaginian, which got on fire from its cargo in the midst of a sea in which no boat could live. The wireless hissed its S's all over the sea and brought brave brother craft from all sides, but such was the tumult of the waves that all they could have done would probably have been to watch the last agonies of the devoted ship and probably lose some of their own men and boats. We congratulate the brave men and women passengers who under such circumstances acted the part of firemen, the women descending into the depths and pointing the nozz at the smoking cargo. The battle for life was well fought and bravely won.

There is an old child's song that runs:

'So so doth the farmer
'Sow his barley and wheat.'

This was accompanied by a swinging motion of the arm and an occasional dipping the hand into an imaginary sack to show how the farmer took his grain by the handful and scattered it over the land. There are still farmers in the Province of Quebec that sow their grain this way, just as there are still, we suppose, for only ten years ago there were, farmers in this province who reap their grain with the sickle (sickle is right, not scythe.) It seems hopelessly behind the time to see these men who have never owned a modern drill or even a grass seeder laboriously doing their work. It is a sight that would move a prairie farmer to pity. But, whatever must the progressive farmers who are used to handling seeders and drills to scatter or distribute seed evenly think, did they come to Montreal and see our archaic way of spreading ashes on the sidewalks? A man with a horse and cart of ashes, or rather furn ce dirt, driving slowly down the middle of the street while men walk on either side along the sidewalks holding in one hand a shovelful of ashes and with the other hand sowing the ashes just as the backward farmer still sows his grain, each man having to go every few minutes to the cart to refill his shovel.

On an occasion which he could not well evade, Mr. Taft has made a speech, stately in its modesty. He admits that he has been a failure as a politician, a fact of which he has reason to be rather proud than ashamed. He had had a blissful dream of peace on earth and good-will among all nations, and had made treaties of brotherhood with two nations, with the hope of more, when he was rudely wakened to the miserable reality by the Senate. He was speaking to the Jews, who were voicing their gratitude for the position taken by the United States with regard to Jews who were United States citizens in Russia—an attitude, by the way, which was considerably more of an interference with the internal regulations of Russia than the British attitude with regard to the Panama Canal is with regard to the internal regulation of the United States. He said the United States was no doubt a land of tolerance and liberty, but hinted that it had great need to guard itself against a return of despotism. This for one of his late opponents. He referred also to the proposal of Congress to release the Philippine Islands from United States control, which he said would for twenty years to come greatly injure the party that did it. Mr. Taft has a special interest in this question, as it was by him the Philippine settlement with the Vatican was made. We have ourselves great doubts as to whether it would now be possible for the United States to lay down her guardianship of those islands, as nothing could well be looked for after she left but ceaseless wars. Had she at the first left the Philippines to experiment on the self-government for which they were so eager, they would soon have found what they could not do. They would meantime have wiped out with small ceremony the claims of the innumerable communities of friars, who had largely made themselves owners of the islands, as all other Roman Catholic countries have done, including England when she was one, and would have started afresh with a clean slate. If after that they could not have governed themselves, the United States could have intervened to much greater advantage.

'The strange confession of 'Izzy the painter' as the business manager of a wholesale arson concern are said to be well borne out by the fire record. He claims to have had means of getting known to people who wanted fires, and to have been freely applied to for the purpose at his known business stand at a street corner. How this could go on and the police not track his doings is a matter for investigation. He must have had a widespread underground agency. Among the members of his business firm he includes fire insurance agents and adjusters. It may serve a good public end and prove valuable to fire insurance, if some of these potential murderers are convicted as their share in the business too often tends to demoralization, and the companies seem to be very much at their mercy. It is well known that all fire insurance premiums are increased by the amount of the agent's commission. In life insurance the agent's services are of some value, as it is a psychological fact that the public would not insure very much but for this singularly capable missionary advocacy. In the case of fire insurance most people would insure any way, and the only service the agent renders is one, to the public valueless, that of getting business away from each other. Even that service is not in practice secured. The agent ties himself to a number of insurance clients, and acts the part of a broker, dividing their risks according to the companies most tolerant of the conditions of the risk, and most liberal to himself as a middleman. In the latter matter his temptations are to serve himself at the expense of his two masters. But his temptations are nothing to those of the adjuster, who may or may not be faithful to his company, who may or may not have his activity and his judgment decided more by what the assured will do for him than by the scruples of a judge between man and man. The position evidently demands a man of altruistic honor, but sometimes draws to it men for whom its very temptations have a charm. It may be that this New York scoundrel may be making up his stories to better his own case; but the world will have its ears all agog to know more of his story.

Again an island in our river to be exploited, and no word from the Metropolitan Park Commission, which seems to have come into being—we can hardly say into life—in such a helpless condition that there is nothing it can do. What we have been beseeching for for well on twenty years was a commission similar to that of the State of Massachusetts which has so wonderfully beautified the environs of Boston. That commission had power to expropriate and was financially provided for. Ours was made dependent on every municipal council in the whole area and primarily and principally on that of Montreal, whose power of obstruction is almost the only power left it, and which, in jealousy for those it has lost, naturally uses that power to the utmost. As was to be expected, the City Council has refused to impose the very trifling tax needed to put this commission in capital for its operations. The result of appointing the commission has been, so far as we have been able to observe, worse than nothing, by losing years of time on a hopeless job, while the work of destroying our natural resources of health and beauty has been going on at a speed altogether unprecedented and unimagined before. It would seem that the most progressive thing left for the commission to do is to throw up its hands and declare itself unable to 'make bricks without straw.' We should hope that Sir Lomer Gouin's Government, which has stood so stoutly by good government in Montreal, would see its way of doing this also for the city, to give it a commission with powers carefully limited, but efficient to deal with the beauty and health features and general layout of the metropolitan area. It is a shame; it is a crime to have our inheritance ruined for all time by the unrestrained whims of land speculators.

Supplementary to a recent paper on the subject by Mr. Tremblay, the chief of the fire brigade, we have now a lesson on the same subject by Mr. Latulippe, derived from his experience as Fire Inspector, of the ways in which fires originate. He mentions many precautions which are usually not taken. Why this general carelessness? Our adviser approaches one practical explanation when he comes to the matter of fire insurance. He finds too much competition for risks, and in the case of minor blazes, too ready and liberal an adjustment. This hardly reaches the essence of the thing. There are circumstances in which a fire is disastrous, no matter how full the insurance, for there are things and conditions that insurance cannot restore. But there are also notoriously many cases in which a fire results in no loss, but rather a gain to the insured. And underlying the whole business is the curious latent argument, entirely immoral, yet in most cases more or less potential in lessening the precaution that makes for safety. A man who has a fire after long paying, to him, useless insurance has a secret satisfaction that he has only collected what was perhaps overdue to him, or perhaps that he was lucky in collecting it before it was all due. A law that would make it impossible for the owner or tenant of the building or property in which a fire originates, to collect insurance money to the full value of his loss would probably do more than any one thing to enforce Mr. Latulippe's excellent precautions, and to secure the construction of safer buildings. Such a regulation, it is safe to say, would be followed by a rapidly decreasing number of fires.

HOME RULE.

Ireland seems fated to be the source and spring of inconsequences. Mr. Balfour, in condemning the Home Rule Bill, made a curious comparison between the present condition of Ulster, which he fervidly declared the government refused to understand, with the conditions which prevailed in the North American colonies prior to their revolt. For a generation back the chief ground of objection to Irish home rule has been that the real aim of the home rulers was separation from Great Britain, and they were denounced as traitors and so forth, not altogether without warrant, if judged by the unchecked utterances of their sympathizers in the United States. What Mr. Balfour, speaking for Ulster, now tells us, is that the people of that province are on the eve of revolt and secession from the British crown. At least that would seem to be the import of his comparison. Those who speak for the rest of Ireland claim that home rule would make her loyal. There is certainly a mighty difference between the sentiments of Ireland now and in the old Fenian days. It would be a reversal of things surely if Ireland should become attached to the crown and Ulster should become secessionist. Mr. Asquith's reply was practically to make a boomerang of Mr. Balfour's remark that if there should be bloodshed, which God forbid, the real assassins would be those who had never had the courage to face the situation. He took the ground that it was Mr. Balfour who had failed to look the facts in the face. There might be a sentiment in Ulster, but the National movement had long been much more than a sentiment—an organized reality. Mr. Balfour had not even suggested what to do about that. Supposing this bill were rejected and mischief should result, who would be the assassins then?

Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the Independent Nationalists, put his oar in in a queer way. Mr. O'Brien, though as inconsequential in his attitudes as a representative of Cork should be, cannot but be looked upon as a prophet of good for Ulster. He and his party are the earnest and pledge of the fact that Ireland will have its 'ructions and its parties as soon as it has a chance to have them, and that an Ulster minority will, under such circumstance, far from being helpless, be courted and conceded to by whatever party can serve it best. Mr. O'Brien has for some time represented the Tory wing of Nationalism, or at least has been coquetted with by the Unionists as one with whom they might perhaps work up a counter movement in Ireland to that which the Liberals had espoused. While declaring apparently for form's sake, in order to supply some needed apple of discord, that the bill was not all Ireland wanted, and could only be accepted as a beginning, Mr. O'Brien's advice was that three men, representing all parties in Ireland, should get together, of whom Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson should be two; he had no doubt that they could come to some compromise agreement. He was himself evidently going to be he mediator. This dove job was funny just after his heroics about the bill not going far enough. Imagine Sir Edward Carson and Mr. John Redmond shut up in a room together, let us say 'in Kilkenny, and Mr. O'Brien, whom they both hate, let in among them to pacify them. According to the cat story one would look for nothing in that room except three tails instead of the classical two. Still, though the peace conference at St. James's Palace does not seem to have illustrated it, great things have been achieved both in commerce and in world politics by the twentieth century process of getting together. Pity it was not resorted to sooner. For the present the only question is whether to take the bill or leave it, and Mr. O'Brien, for one, is going to take it.

HOME RULE EXCITEMENT DYING OUT.

In the United States the psychology of elections is given much attention, as it is a very practical study. It is well recognized there that the electorate tire of either a man or a subject if forced too long or too continuously on their attention. One of the greatest dangers that confronts a prominent man who desires to run for the presidency is that his name may be put forward too long before nomination day. It takes a certain length of time to get the public informed. After that all sorts of side-lights or new phases of the man's policy are of the first importance for a period. Then suddenly his name and doings are dropped from the front page and he becomes what is called in recent diction a back number. Political issues share this fate with men. The public can be worked into a passion in three months, but it cannot be kept there for the next three. The Home Rule Bill in Britain had outstayed its welcome and its obloquy. Its passage through the House was languidly watched by an apathetic nation. No fireworks were sent off in the House at the last moment, for the intense interest at various times taken in the subject has not been able to hold through the reading of such a bill with so many intricate clauses.

Not many months ago Ulster, or rather some of the divisions of Ulster, were ready to fight against Irish government being established. The mere passage of the bill through the House for the first time is obviously not the occasion for a display of violent opposition. The House of Lords is certain to reject the bill, and two full years must elapse before it can become law. When it becomes law the Protestants in Ulster will still have nothing concrete to fight. Before there is anything but British government to fight against an Irish parliament will have to be elected. The Protestants could conceivably refuse to vote. The result would but be the election of a solidly Catholic Parliament. If the Protestants vote they can hardly subsequently fight a parliament that they have helped to set up. The indefiniteness of the occasion on which Ulster must fight makes it difficult for those who oppose Home Rule there to lay their plans. It is fortunately not impossible that by the time the Bill is passed, even the people most nearly concerned may have got over their distrust of each other. It is not at all impossible also that the present Liberal Government having maintained power for four years, and completed its progressive programme, will have ceased to exist and the Conservatives may easily find themselves in the position of having to put the measure in force. In any event we may be thankful for the two years that must intervene, and time, that in a no longer period after the cessation of the Boer War, made the Dutch and British loyal fellow subjects of a common country and common empire, may work another marvel.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has found it wise to deny that he cast any slur on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's imperial loyalty. Strange then that his words should have deceived us all, and among us Lord Grey, who has, as usual, chivalrously sprung to the vindication of Canadians from a renewal of the contemptible libel that half of them are un-British. Mr. Chamberlain poses as an understudy to his celebrated father; but his father, however unwise in his later life, at least knew the colonies too well to listen to the continued shrieks of certain Canadian newspapers determined to libel their own country. Lord Grey, when among us, had to steer a very delicate course to avoid the reefs and quicksands of political controversy. He performed his task with rare skill, insisting only on two fundamental principles, Canada's duty to herself as a nation and her no less inalienable duty as a member of the British Empire. The application of these principles and their translation into action, he, in accordance with his high constitutional position, left to the people's own understanding. In insisting on these principles he interpreted to Canadians their own highest political thought and desires. He carried from our shores the esteem and gratitude of all excepting perhaps a certain noisy but diminishing political clique who, in this province, at the last general election, sided with the party approved by Mr. Chamberlain, bringing it then, but not now, great aid and comfort.

Mr. Chamberlain should have known better than to impugn the British sentiment of the party which gave the British preference in no bargaining spirit and in spite of the party with which he claims sympathetic relations, of the party which took the first steps towards imperial defence in the face of the wild opposition in this province of the provincial wing of the party to which he is himself attached. He should have known better than to declare that the proposed reciprocity treaty offered the United States advantages to the exclusion of Great Britain when it was expressly reserved in that treaty that whatever was granted in it should be equally granted to all British countries, or that Canada had bound herself to the United States, when she had done no such thing. Such talk as that is good 'dope' for a sensational newspaper, but somewhat humiliating, as well as damnably offensive, from the mouth of a statesman. The reciprocity agreement would, as Lord Grey pointed out, have paved the way for, and would, if the Liberals could have managed it—again, in spite of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's allies,—have been followed by a further British preference.

THE MINISTER'S DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY.

We do not know why the good people of Manitoba set up such men as Sir Rodmond Roblin and Mr. Rogers to rule over them and to receive national and royal honors. The ways of Manitoba politics are hard to understand, for few countries in the world have laid their foundations in better human stock than Manitoba did some thirty years ago, when Winnipeg itself was eminently a church-going city. But for such a man as Sir Rodmond Roblin to denounce the Reverend Dr. Gordon, so well known and loved throughout the Dominion, and to heap obloquy on him as a political parson who supports corruption and immorality and the degenerate conditions which undoubtedly exist in Manitoba politics, was to assume that the people of that province have sunk so low that you only need to say 'parson' to them to enlist popular sentiment against the cause that the minister is supposed to side with. Since when did men by becoming ministers lose their rights and duties as citizens—indeed their exalted duties as leaders and guides and prophets of the people? Is the politics of a country to sink into a muck heap of corruption and the church to raise no voice against it or to do it so pointlessly as to have no effect?

Dr. Gordon, who is a citizen as well as a minister, and whose conceptions of the human qualities that a minister specially needs to bring him into touch with men have been an inspiration to the country, has been blamed for doing 'worldly' things by men who set up a different standard for the minister than for themselves, forgetting that in doing so they are condemning themselves, as there is no standard of holiness or self denial or purity that is not equally imposed on all men. Sir Rodmond Roblin may very naturally be stirred to foolish passion by a condemnation on the part of a church court, which he takes to himself; but his outburst is not likely to modify that judgment in a more favorable sense. The people of Manitoba know Sir Rodmond and they know 'Ralph Connor' and they can very well judge between them. As for the ministry, it becomes a question how long the common reticence as to public iniquities should prevail. To be good prophets they must needs have large souls that can rise above party or racial or sectarian spites. When ministers speak on the affairs of the country only to reveal these, as occurred with certain of them during the last general election, they do nothing but harm, and win only disrespect. What one experienced minister thinks as to the duties of the ministry will be found in an address to the younger clergy which takes the place of the sermon in this number.

FRANCE.

The French Republic has elected its greatest statesman, M. Poincaré, to the office of President for seven years. The one outstanding act of his career has been his successful though bitterly contested struggle to secure for the people proportional representation. Inasmuch as this makes certain a more perfect representation of the whole people in the national assembly it has made the Republic more stable and has thus further removed the possibility of a re-establishment of a monarchy or of new anarchy. In the election of their world-renowned premier to the presidency the French people are delighted, for he combines with his ability to handle the intricate situations, arising in framing legislation, a great popularity. In the world outside of France the promotion of so eminent a man from premier to president is not greeted with the seeming whole-hearted satisfaction that the French accord it. From a position of power Mr. Poincaré has been elevated to a position that we hear little of except in connection with social functions such as royal visits. The President of the United States has great power over both branches of the legislature, the cabinet is a thing of his creation and responsible to him. The president of France has little if any more political power than a constitutional monarch. In the political affairs of the nation he must be seen and not heard. France, though she rejoices in having endowed her most popular man with a salary of a quarter of a million francs a year—that is, about fifty thousand dollars—and her highest social honor for the next seven years, must regret that she has lost a leader. We would certainly not be pleased with the prospect of losing every seven years our premier through his election by parliament to a non-political office. Had we had such a system Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have served us for less than half the time that we had them for premiers, while Britain under similar conditions would have lost the great part of the service of both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury.

It is a great loss to France to lose the man who has so long held the balance between doctrinaire socialism of the impossible sort and the reactionary tendencies which never cease to crop up, whose government has in foreign affairs acted with a moderation and wisdom which have made France respected, and has at home, as we have seen, placed democracy on a firmer basis of justice than it has yet found in any other great country. It might be asked why a man of action should in the fulness of his strength leave the substance of power for the shadow of it. But it might be answered that, as governments go in France, that of M. Poincaré had already outlived its time and might have succumbed to any unexpected breeze, whereas the presidency is fixed for seven years. In view of the fact that the country has no place for an ex-president, it might be better if the office was for life. A more important question for France than who shall be her next president is the question who is to be her next premier. This is a choice which must soon be the one important duty of the new president, subject always to the approval of Parliament. Meantime President Fallieres has sent for M. Briand, who certainly shares with M. Poincaré the honor of being the greatest constructive statesman of France. It was he who by his law of associations freed her from a bondage that was persistently hindering her progress.

A FIVE YEAR CENSUS TERM.

Like Mr. Redmond who told how he had been working for Home Rule for thirty years, the 'Witness' is rejoiced at last to hear of the proposed fulfillment of its equally long advocacy of a quinquennial census. We have continuously urged that in a country developing as rapidly as Canada is a census every ten years is soon rendered antiquated. That was so in the worst of times, but it is much more so in these days when cities double within each decade. Under such circumstances the census figures soon become a libel if not classed as ancient history. But, another reason that has always been set forth is that the change would greatly increase the efficiency and the conomy of census taking. With a ten year census the department has practically to be organized anew every time, and a large proportion of those who have the task on hand have everything to learn, whereas a census once in five years would keep a department almost permanently engaged. The work would be done by veterans who understood it, and the waste and mistakes of reorganization would be greatly reduced. We should deprecate, however, the omission of any of the information hitherto sought, all of which is valuable. One of the chief values of a census is lost by the United States by taking no note of the religious statistics. There are probably more persons interested in that inquiry and more interests dependent on the facts under the head of religion and race, than on any other columns of our census table. We do not know what is meant by the recommendation of the interdepartmental commission on statistics to limit the field of the census paper to the numeration of population and prosperity. On the surface this looks as though our country had only material interests and despised all other. If this be what is meant, our readers will probably ask what interest it is that is at work to hide its figures. By all means let us have the five year term, but let us drop nothing out.

TITLES.

'I 'low you're Jedge; you ain't 'Cunnel wo'th a ceh-ent,' was the westerner's salutation to a spectacled and unwarlike young tenderfoot. The passion of the United States people for titles is notorious. They insistently place a man's office before his name as a distinction in a way no other nation does, except ourselves, of course, for we imitate them always. This would seem to be the fruit of their early resolve to carry out in their social structure Jean Jacques Rousseau's doctrine of human equality. Not only have they colonels and judges and professors in profusion, but there are fearful and wonderful orders of knighthood with Noble Grand Potentates and High Worshipful Sachems and other titles as gorgeous as the 'regalia' and array with which they flout Solomon in all his glory. It is said that an Englishman loves a Lord. Still more, to judge from the press, does an American, especially if he can claim him through his wife, whose smallest doings are precious in his sight. He even invents titles for the effete world. When an American lady came to the throne of India, he had to make a new word for her, 'Vicereine.'

Men have always liked to attach distinctions to people who seem to them specially worthy of honor. Possibly still more, people have liked to have them attached to themselves. Mr. Burnham, M.P.—perhaps he would prefer to have us say simply J. H. Burnham—has introduced a bill doing away with all Canadian titles, and forbidding our government to recommend any one for royal honors. He says he has received letters from all over the country in support of his proposal, and that it is quite plain that the people of Canada are not in favor of a 'snobocracy.' Mr. Burnham deserves all the credit due to a knightly—excuse the word—advocacy of a conviction; but it is to be feared that in fighting all titles he is the leader of a forlorn hope. Most of his fellow members are dreaming of one day having something more than plain M.P. attached to their names. And even some who jibe at tin-pot titles would themselves like to see Hon. or Rt. Hon. on their envelopes. We have ourselves nominated Mr. Borden for knighthood, and look forward to it with assurance.

To be sure, knighthoods are sometimes queerly placed among us. The honest commoner who sees some adventurer advanced because he has got a ruling party into his debt or into his power cannot discuss the individual case, he can only denounce the whole system of titles. It is, however, at bottom true that the titles anywhere given pretty fairly represent the moral condition of the people among which they prevail. They fall upon men who have got forward in some way, and so they show what sort of people a community advances. Would that the guinea's stamp was always a warrant that the gold is pure! If it is not so, it is at bottom because the people pay homage to baser metal. It would certainly be better if the people knew their great ones, and if popular honors had a nobler meaning than they have. If the

abolition of titles would abolish snobbery, we would go to their funeral jubilant; but snobbery would remain unscotched. As it is, the giving of titles is a human instinct which is likely to break out in some form, and for that reason hardly worth making war upon. The bestowal of them serves to reveal to a people its own standards of excellence. The great thing is to raise those standards. Old titles trail with them some clouds of glory from their ancient chivalrous associations, and may possibly have some effect in making men desire to live up to them.

MEXICO.

There has been a continuous outbreaking of local troubles in Mexico ever since Madero successfully took advantage of the spirit of unrest or dissatisfaction to raise the standard of revolt. The people had been so long governed by Diaz without having any control over his various re-elections or over his policies that, when they found a man able to voice their complaints and at the same time strong and daring enough to lead them in battle, they followed him till the State's troops were vanquished and the capital city taken. But Madero, having raised the spirit of unrest and taught the people successfully to rebel against authority by chasing out Diaz and putting himself in power, has ever since found it his greatest task to strangle the disorder he had fostered. For the past two years Mexico has suffered as a person with boils. Here and there trouble has broken out, come to a head and been healed, but always as soon as one part was well other parts have began to fester. So many and persistent are the local disorders that there is no room for doubt that the system is out of order.

It is not impossible that the trouble may be purely psychic. It may be simply a state of mind that has become general without any purpose behind it. On the other hand, it may be a valid protest against industrial and social conditions. It is hard to estimate in such an uneducated people how much of it is a mere survival of native savagery and how much desire for progress and good government. Certainly the protest which is so general on this continent against the very uneven, and for the large part, accidental, distribution of wealth has eaten into the subsconsciousness of the Mexican and he hates the gringo, that is, the man of English race, almost as much because he appears to him to be living in luxury off his toil as he hates him because he is of a different religion. The Mexican's lack of education and lack of belief in work are his two greatest dangers. To found a republic on the almost universal suffrage of a people who know nothing of history, the science of government or of the world outside their own little circle is a difficult task. If Madero can but hold himself in his seat to the end of his term of office and pass through the ordeal of an election so conducted as to get a free expression of the will of the people he will have done much to restore order both of thought and action to his people.

PARTY DESPOTISM.

Is the Bull Moose party the Bull Moose, is a question that is coming to a practical test in New York at present. It will be remembered that the two largest contributors of funds and most powerful supporters of Mr. Roosevelt's movement were Mr. Perkins and Mr. Frank Munsey. Mr. Munsey not only gave liberally but used the power of the great circulation of his publications to forward Mr. Roosevelt's interests; he even bought a New York daily paper to help the cause. Now Mr. Munsey is against his chief on his important stand against combination in civic matters with other good government elements. If Mr. Roosevelt's stand is accepted by his followers it simply defeats the effort that is being made to elect a nonpartisan and able board of control and throws the whole power for the next four years into the hands of Tammany, and the whole onus of this result on him and them. Mr. Munsey voiced his objection in his Bull Moose paper, the 'Press.' Mr. Roosevelt upheld his own stand in the 'Outlook.' Mr. Munsey refuses to be bowled out by a single shot and maintains his objection.

This raises the issue of a dictatorship within the party. Only on one previous occasion has the leader's word been disputed. That was at the New York state convention, when the delegates having been instructed whom they were to name, were stampeded by 'Suspender Jack' and nominated Mr. Straus. Before Mr. Roosevelt threw his hat in the ring there was a Progressive party whose leaders used to caucus and decide on courses to be followed. Since Mr. Roosevelt became the leader every word he has written has been the undisputed dictum of a general. It is now becoming questioned whether it is possible to build up a party with a leader whose very nature imposes autocracy on all occasions. It is impossible to tell what is going on behind the scenes. From the impossibleness of Mr. Roosevelt's position, the surmise of those who look at all events from the standpoint of the political huckster is that Mr. Roosevelt is holding off till he gets his price in the way of offices for his followers for allowing his party to fuse. We should rather attribute his despotism to his own nature. In any case the wrong that would be done by his final refusal to allow his followers to vote effectively for good government would be too obvious for any substantial following to submit to.

INEFFICIENCY AND WASTE.

In common with the rest of the world we are living in a time of high prices, says Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Bank of Commerce, in his annual address to the shareholders of the bank. Sir Edmund is probably better qualified and in a better position, as head of a bank with three hundred and fifty-nine branches scattered all over Canada, to discuss the reasons for the high cost of living than almost any other man. He adds greatly to the interest of his remarks on the subject by immediately allowing that the increase in the production of gold has cheapened gold, and produced the world factor in the problem. We were insisting on this for years before the financiers could be got to take note of it. Eliminating this factor from the discussion, Sir Edmund proceeds to inquire as to what special causes have made for dearer living in Canada. First of all he finds the country roads to be the weak link in the conveyance of food from farmer to consumer. Our railways are probably as efficient as there are anywhere, but we have not run out from them that net work of provincial highways linked up with township and county roads that allows of the railways effectively serving a broad belt of country. Farmers can get from distant farms to the railways, but often over such miserable roads, with no surfacing material, as makes the journey expensive. To the cost of hauling over these roads Sir Edmund attributes the leading share in that part of the high cost of living that is peculiar to Canada.

In looking over Canada as a whole, he finds the second cause of the high cost of living to be the 'inefficiency of 'most kinds of labor.' This is a charge of very grave import to the nation. We work hard, but we do not work well. The charge is that we are wasting our effort. It must be eight or ten years now since Lord Rosebery made 'efficiency' the most prominent part of his programme for the nation. To achieve it he wished the nation to adopt not only the decimal system of coinage, but the metric system of weights and measures. For the last three years efficiency in labor and in management has in the United States been one of the most talked of and written of subjects. A dozen or more periodicals have been started to devote themselves to its study and practice. In Canada we have done something too. We have as fine agricultural colleges as any country. We have as progressive a Department of Agriculture as has any other country, thanks to the long and able work of Mr. Sydney Fisher, and to his capable successor. We have splendid science colleges, and are beginning to realize the importance of technical schools.

Yet we are told our work is not efficient, and indeed it is not satisfactory in many ways. The highly trained workman of the Old Country, who has learned his trade and stuck to it, his ambition being to be perfect at it, is the exception, not the rule, and he is often helpless outside of his rut. In time the technical schools will bring back both honor and ability to the trades, but as yet we have few of these, and they are very new. Waste is Sir Edmund Walker's third reason for the high cost, and it is an astonishing one considering the number of Scotch among us, and the frugality generally practised on the farms. In scores of ways our habits have become more costly. A whole suit is discarded when a single garment looks old. No one can watch any process of rebuilding or replacement without being struck with the recklessness with which the old material is destroyed. Sir Edmund takes for illustration the waste in Pullmans and hotels. It seems a little as if the disagreeable idea so prevalent in the United States a few years ago, that it was not good manners to eat all that was served to one, has got a new lease of life in Canada. It used to be considered close and a sign of poverty to eat all of any plateful. The free-handed traveller showed his lavishness more by the food he wasted than by his apparel. To order a dollar steak and eat a small piece out of it was an ordinary proceeding. If the people who are wasting their food in Canada are doing it on the assumption that it is good form or a sign of wealth, they are safe in taking a wealthy bank president's opinion that it is neither the one nor the other. There is also enormous loss in the misuse of food before it is served by waste and bad cooking. A man can live actually better on fifty cents a day in a frugal European country than at two dollars a day here, where food is wasted and spoiled.

THE SCOT IN CANADA.

'Sandwichmen are now in full force 'with highly colored picture posters 'perambulating the streets, inviting 'credulous citizens to emigrate to Can'ada, but if warnings were ever ne'cessary they are doubly so now, for 'there can be little or no doubt that 'Canada is on the brink of a financial, 'commercial, and agricultural crisis of 'unparalleled magnitude in her his'tory.' So runs the first part of a letter printed in the Glasgow 'Citizen,' which has been clipped out and sent to a former resident of Glasgow, now in Canada, with a warning note not to invest in Canadian banks. The first couple of lines are interesting as news. Sandwichmen are on the streets in full force in the city of Glasgow. Both the writer and the paper printing the letter may be supposed to know something about Glasgow. Therefore, let us accept this assertion and all it means as to Glasgow's labor market. The work of sandwichmen is about the lowest and most undignified form of labor conceivable, yet Glasgow has lots of them. It is an age since we have seen a single sandwichman in Montreal, the metropolis of Canada. Labor is too plentiful and wages are too high to allow of the sandwichman in Canada. The small boys in Canada to-day are earning what fifteen years ago was considered man's wages, and are hard to get at that. In few places or times in the world's history has the labor market been better than during the last year in Canada.

The writer continues his letter as follows: 'For the last three or four 'years Canada has been living largely 'off borrowed capital, as her import 'and export statistics clearly indicate. 'Now she has nearly reached the limit 'of her borrowing power, and is al'ready struggling to keep herself fin'ancially afloat, extraordinary banking 'measures having had to be resorted 'to recently to meet the strain. A 'sure sign of the impending crash is 'to be found in the exorbitant rate of 'interest charged to borrowers, the 'rate being now higher than at any 'time since the American panic of '1907.' If Canada has been living on borrowed money for the last three or four years, the only conclusion that can be drawn is that Canadians must have stored up or put to other uses the money they earned during these three or four years for the writer can hardly have been quite so wild as to try to imply that Canadians were not working, and working strenuously, during that period. He fortunately gives us a clue to his real meaning when he says that he draws his astonishing deduction from the export and import figures. All that he really finds in these figures is that Canada has during the last three or four years been a large borrower. This is true and is known the world over and the anxiety of Englishmen, Germans, Belgians, Frenchmen and even canny Scots folk to get their money invested in Canada shows that those who own the money have a faith that Canadians can use it to better advantage than they can themselves.

The reason for this is not the greater ability of Canadians, but the fact that they are using it to open up a territory of unbounded fertility and mineral and forest wealth. Then as to the extraordinary banking measures, it is undeniable that a few weeks ago when this letter appeared, our banks, owing to the yearly need for money to move the harvest and to the uncertainty caused by war news, were refusing to lend money on call in Montreal and Toronto for stock gambling purposes, and for a few days the rate of interest did go up as high as seven percent. A fortnight earlier it had gone up to twenty percent in the city of New York; yet no one was predicting that the United States had reached the limit of her borrowing power and was struggling to keep herself financially afloat. If the rate of interest charged borrowers is a sure sign of an impending crash, we have the consolation that it will not hit us first. It is odd that the lightning should have failed to hit Wall street before now.

'Another forecast,' says the writer, 'of 'coming disaster is to be found in the 'low price to which Canadian wheat 'has fallen at the producing centres, 'the price being lower than at any 'time during the last nine years. 'Owing to the reduced price of wheat 'alone, Canadian farmers will find 'themselves poorer by approximately '£5,000,000 than they were at this 'time last year.' This is reckless. The price of wheat in Toronto for the last ten years at this time of the year has been as follows:—This year, 96 cents; last year, 94c.; 1911, 88c.; 1910, $1.00; 1909, 94 1-2c.; 1908, $1.01; 1907, 73c.; 1906, 78c.; 1905, $1.05; 1904, $1 1-2c. No less than six times during the nine years preceding this year was wheat cheaper than this year. Only three times during these nine years was wheat dearer. When the writer, on an alleged fall in price, makes a statement that the farmers of Canada will this year lose five million pounds sterling, or about twenty-four million dollars, on this year's wheat crop, he reveals what, in view of the gigantic import of the libel, is reprehensible ignorance. It is just possible that though he used the word wheat, he got mixed up with the United States corn crop, as in Britain wheat is called corn.

He finishes his letter with this sentence: 'If, in the face of these facts, 'any should be so venturesome as to 'emigrate next spring, they should be 'well advised, as a precautionary mea'sure, to keep a sufficient sum in hand 'to pay the return fare, otherwise once 'they are landed they are like to be 'stranded.' There is much of the careful Scot about this, and the last half of it is really good advice. Far better for Canada that any who are discontented should go back. Of all immigrants, however, Scotsmen are the last to need this advice, as they very rarely fail to make good. But if there is any one thing calculated more than another to defeat the writer's purpose of 'keeping Scotsmen from becoming Canadians,' it is this very advice. The man who lands in Canada with a little money is the one who is most certain to stay, to make a good citizen, and to rise rapidly. Let us instance the case of the Scot who came to Canada and took work taking care of the horses for an express company for a few years, then bought a farm, and becomes a much respected member of the Legislature in his adopted province. Would he ever have risen to the social or financial position he to-day holds had he stayed in Scotland?

WILL THEY FAIL?

It is a repetition of an old story that is coming in irregular instalments from the United States concerning the framing of a tariff. This breastwork of the manufacturers is hard to break down. When it is assaulted at any point, they, having the money, mobilize by hundreds to see that it suffers no real damage. While the consumers, the great mass of the population, have no organization, no interest in its destruction profitable enough to any one of them to make him personally enlist for the attack or provide funds to do so by proxy. Only two months ago the people of nearly every state in the Union elected Mr. Wilson president and gave his party a big majority in the House of Representatives on a platform that declared it to be unconstitutional to levy taxes in the form of a protective tariff, and that to levy a tariff for revenue only was as far as the government had power conferred on it by the constitution. This was a bold plank revealing the hand of Mr. Bryan, and was hailed by Democrats throughout the length and breadth of the land as a new charter that would be particularly binding on their leaders if elected. It was the most advanced position that the free traders, for such they were, though they did not know it, had occupied against the enemy in many years.

After the election everything went well for a while, but immediately the new revision was scheduled the ranks of the army of manufacturers who had fattened off protection began swarming to Washington to see that their gains should not be curtailed. We have watched the same process gone through at every single revision of the tariff that has taken place in Washington. We have seen exactly the same thing repeated in Canada. It matters not who is in power or for what purpose or on what pledges they were elected, when a revision of the tariff is being considered every member of parliament or representative is simply besieged by men who have one interest or another that they want looked after. For months all the pull is on one side and on one side only. Personal friendship, political influence and financial support are all used to urge the protective view, and day after day as the revision goes on, its force and success become more evident. It does, however, seem that the Democrats in the United States have a strong enough warning in what happened to Mr. Taft to keep them from making his fatal mistake and failing to give effect to the popular demand for a radical reduction of the tariff.

The one barbed arrow that every one of these interests has in its quiver is the unblushing announcement that whatever is taken off them will be taken off their workmen, as they cannot afford to lose the profit, whatever it be, that they are now making. The capital on which they are demanding dividends may have had its origin three parts out of four in water, sometimes twice that amount of dilution. All the same they must have their dividends and the loss must fall on the workmen. They know they are reckoning without their host—and a pretty big host too; but that is the argument, and the only one, by which they hope to control the acts of the Democratic party, which rests for support chiefly on the industrials of the cities. So much alike have been the utterances of the representatives of the different interests that they seem as though they had been furnished by the dozen out of one nationally mergered factory.

Still there are some witnesses before the Congressional tariff committee now sitting who soar above the bare threat into the regions of the sublime. The following is a choice sample from the brief put in by the advocate of the lumbermen's association: 'Around 'the hearth-stone and firesides of the 'hundred and one humble cottage 'homes and hovels, surrounding the 'innumerable saw and planing mills, 'from one end of this country to the 'other, are hundreds and thousands 'of honest yeomanry earning their 'livelihood by the sweat of their brow, 'with five times as many helpless wo'men and little children dependent 'upon them, in blissful ignorance of 'the far reaching and disastrous re'sults of this impending danger now 'hovering above their heads. To take 'advantage of them in their innocence 'and solitude, denied, as many of them 'are, of the blessings of society and 'other advantages so common to most 'of us, and directly or indirectly rob 'them of the food with which their 'mouths are fed and the raiment with 'which their bodies are being clothed, 'while in the discharge of their duties, 'would be a crime against humanity, 'a sin in the sight of God, and con'stitute an act of bad faith that would 'bring down upon the heads of those 'responsible for all such the curse of 'not only the present, but generations 'yet unborn. Indeed, if it developed 'a school of anarchists and socialists 'such as began the great crusades of 'the past, which finally resulted in the 'overthrow of whole empires and king'doms, no one should be surprised, 'for it would only be a case of history 'repeating itself: "sowing the winds 'and reaping the whirlwind."'

The joke of this 'heart-throb' is that the Canadian manufacturers of lumber believe every word of it applies equally to their case. They are just as fearfully afraid the United States lumbermen would undersell them were their tariff taken off as the United States lumbermen are of Canadians. The fact is that the trusts on both sides of the line know well that their neighbors could sell much cheaper and yet prosper, and would do so if they got the chance in another country. Indeed one of the recent changes in our tariff administration was to stop up a crack by which the American lumbermen who here appeal so plaintively for their poor axemen and millmen, were cleverly underselling ours at the prices they chose to demand of our poor settlers. With such exclusion of the foreign product the trusts on either side are able to demand what they like of the struggling settler who has a house and barn to build and, as we gather from this plea, are also able to pay their poor workmen, with five to support, just what they choose.

THE RESULTS.

According to the latest reports from Ontario the 'Local Option' by-law was carried successfully in twenty-six places. In thirty-eight places it was defeated through the three-fifths handicap. In only sixteen was it defeated by a clear majority. Out of twenty-two repeal contests the by-law was sustained by a clear majority in sixteen places. The by-law was repealed in one place. In five others there were majorities against it, but here the three-fifths requirement worked for the temperance people. This is the first time they have received any benefit from it. Sir James Whitney has declared that its purpose was to secure permanency for the legislation, but a local veto by-law once passed usually secures permanency by its results. In point of fact there were 241 dry municipalities in the province in which three or more years had elapsed since 'local option' by-laws had been carried and in which repeal contests were therefore possible. The liquor party had made a great outcry to the effect that the by-law was a failure, but in spite of this they challenged it in less than one-tenth of this number.

The 'Pioneer' gives a birds-eye view of the whole struggle. Out of 828 municipalities in Ontario 462 were already dry. The remaining 365 were naturally places in which strong opposition was to be expected. A number of them had voted three years or more previously and in them local option by-laws had been defeated. With more than half the province dry, territorially speaking, the liquor traffic was naturally desperate and spared no efforts to retain and regain its footing. The temperance people brought on contests in seventy-nine municipalities. The repeal contests were of course opened in places in which the traffic had done its best to bring the law into disrepute. In old times the organization of the temperance forces was sometimes weak, in spite of abundant self-sacrifice, and the liquor organization, on the contrary, used to be very complete. This year, however, saw something of a collapse on the part of the liquor men. They were only able to muster a few platform orators, most of them from the United States, and some of them having reputations which added no strength to their utterances. Most of the pro-liquor literature also came from abroad and some of the Canadian statistics were out of date. Some appeared to be wilfully misleading.

The temperance people, on their part, seem to have been splendidly organized. Four special local option editions of the 'Pioneer' were issued. In two cases the circulation ran to 60,000 each. A great deal of other literature was also used. Badges, desk blotters and large posters were other methods used for propaganda work. Temperance songs were not forgotten. Three thousand field services were held during the year, and in addition to these, during the last two months or so, there were no less than a thousand local option meetings. The Alliance had six salaried men in the field, besides a large auxiliary platform force, many of whom worked without remuneration. Clergymen of all denominations rendered splendid and self-sacrificing service in the various municipalities in which contests were being held. Taking it altogether, it was in some ways the greatest fight which has been made for temperance in Ontario. Its results have fully justified the patriotic efforts which were made. About seventy licenses were extinguished. The contest should be followed up with continued and persistent effort on behalf of temperance, law and order. This will mean more self-sacrifice and hard work on the part of the temperance people, but they will be rewarded by an increase in the splendid success which is yearly crowning their efforts, and in the vast improvements they are effecting in the province, both materially and morally.

MONTREAL WEATHER.

The chief of the roads department of our city tells us that he would not be surprised if a permanent change had recently taken place in Montreal's weather conditions. He bases his surmise on an increasing unreliability in the weather forecast sent out by the Meteorological Office. Formerly, Mr. Barlow says, the predictions used to have a certain amount of accuracy, but for the last year they have been markedly astray. There have always been those who held that the only reason they looked to see what the weather report said was to find out what the weather was not going to be. They think they find a sort of inversion between the forecast and the actuality. Others set great store by it. It would be very interesting to know what percentage of the forecasts published in Montreal have come right during any given period. If any have kept tally their results would be instructive. It would take a number of such records to be convincing as the individual element would be a considerable factor in each.

Suppose, however, that the weather is not being as well predicted as formerly, is that ground enough on which to base an estimate that it is undergoing more or less permanent change? We would think it more likely to indicate a change in the personnel of the weather office than in the weather. More Montrealers have probably noted a change in the weather itself during the last twelve months than in the accuracy of the predictions. Last winter contained an unusually long and steady cold spell and the summer had less warm days and less fine days than is our usual lot. But one robin has never made a summer and a change has to last through many years before any other cause than ordinary variability attaches to it. The people of Europe would not be very happy if they supposed the deluges of rain experienced last year to be a permanent condition. We have never known the time when it was not a common opinion that the Montreal climate was changing. Sixty years ago, the most marvellous tales were told of how cold it used to be, and what people once had to wear. And we have never known a time when those who recorded the weather did not contradict those conclusions. No doubt, the burning of thousands of tons of coal daily has affected the city climate, but in the course of years the thermometer in the open tells very much the same tale. So far back as they have been kept, the records of the Meteorological Bureau show no perceptible alteration, no matter how much we may think they should.

THE CITY OF SALONIKA.

Its Races, Creeds, and Politics ---The New Harbor and Trade Facilities.

(London Times.)

The capture of Salonika by the Greek Army constitutes one of the most interesting reversals of fortune in the history of the East. The second greatest city in the Turkish Empire, it has been in recent years at once a great military centre and the headquarters of the Committee of Union and Progress, and its long and eventful history, its polyglot and cosmopolitan population, and the strong European and non-Turkish influences to which it is continually subjected, are all points of resemblance with the capital.

A CITY OF OF JEWS.

The most conspicuous element in the population are the Sephardic Jews, numbering some 60,000 to 80,000 out of a total 150,000 whose ancestors fled to Salonika in the 16th century in order to escape religious persecution in Spain and Portugal. Other writers on Macedonia and its problems have pointed out the extent to which interest and sympathy alike dictate to ethe Jews an alliance with the Turks. The reaction of this attitude of mind upon politics and the international Press has been manifest and notorious. In Salonika the Jews are everywhere. Mr. Brailsford, in a book on 'Macedonia' observes:—

They monopolize the commerce, control the shipping, and eclipse the Greeks, not only in business, but in 'society' as well. Their showy and hideous villas, designed in Rococo fashion to produce a maximum of display, give to Salonika's suburb an air of quite European vulgarity. Within the town the middle classes throng the narrow lanes and the forbidding and mysterious courtyards with their projecting upper storeys and protruding eaves. They patrol the streets in their long gabardines, and their women retain their medieval costume, garish and decolletee. They are conspicuous and at their ease. They dominate the town, managing Turks and overawing Christians. . . . This Jewish predominance makes Salonika unique among Levantine seaports, where it is usually the Greek element which impresses its character on the town.

Salonika has the moral squalor of Europe with the physical squalor of the East. Picturesque it may be, with its beautiful Byzantine churches, its Roman triumphal arch, and its castles and bastions which recall the brief empire of the Crusaders. But the main impression is one of ugliness and materialism. The place seems oddly isolated, and when caged within its walls it becomes a sort of puzzle by what magic one reached a place so different from the idyllic Macedonian valleys to the north, or the fairy Gulf of Velo to the south. Olympus across the bay dwarfs and rebukes it and makes it trivial. It is a town of contradictions where men buy by telegraph in the costumes of the ghetto and turn the stately Castilian of the Middle Ages into a patois for nasty pleasures and petty gains.

The important part played by members of the Salonika Donmeh in recent Turkish politics recalls one of the most extraordinary movements of the 17th century. This sect owed its origin to the Hebrew Shabbethai Zebi, who for years was implicitly believed to be the Messiah. Born in Smyrna in 1626, Shabbethai was of Spanish-Jewish extraction. His father, Mordecai, was a wealthy and pious Jew, the trusted agent of a London firm of merchants. As was recalled in the 'Times' on May 12, 1911, in a remarkable article on 'The Origin of the Donmeh,' Shabbethai, after wandering and proclaiming his doctrine throughout the East, suddenly adopted the Moslem faith. Many of his followers believed in him to the end of their lives, and from these faithful ones are descended the modern sect of the Donmeh, their Turkish title, which signifies 'turncoats.' A few of the sect are found in Adrianople the majority, however, are settled in Salonika. They are sharply divided into three sub-sects, and not only do they forbid marriage with Jews or with Mahomedans, but each sub-sect marries only within itself.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Salonika lies on the west side of the Chalcidic peninsula, at the head of the Gulf of Salonika, on a fine bay, the southern edge of which is formed by the Calamarian Heights, while its northern and western side is the broad alluvial plain created by the discharge of the Vardar and the Bistritza, the chief river of western Macedonia. Built partly on the low ground along the edge of the bay, flanked by the Tower of Blood, and partly on the hill to the north, the city, with its white houses enclosed by white walls, runs up along natural ravines to the Castle of Heptapyrgion, or Seven Towers, and is rendered picturesque by numerous domes and minarets, and the foliage of elms, cypresses, and mulbery trees. The commercial quarter of the town, lying to the north-west, towards the great valleys by which the inland traffic is conveyed, is pierced by broad and straight streets paved with lava. There are electric tramways and a good water-supply, but most of the older houses are fragile wooden structures, coated with lime or mud, and the sanitation is defective. Apart from churches, mosques, and synagogues, there are a few noteworthy modern buildings, but the chief architectural interest of Salonika is centred in its Roman and Byzantine remains.

The history of a number of these memorials goes back to the fourth century B.C., when Thessalonika first became the capital of Macedonia. Founded in 315 BC., on the site of the still more ancient Therma, the city was named by Cassander after his wife, a sister of Alexander the Great. It had reached its zenith long before the seat of Empire was transferred to Constantinople, and it was destined to become famous in connection with the early history of Christianity by the two Epistles which St. Paul addressed to the local Christian community, which had become 'an ensample to all that believe in Macedonia and in Achia.' Theodosius massacred 7,000 of its citizens; the Iconoclasts, the Macedonia Slavs, the Bulgarians, and the Normans of Sicily, each of them in turn took their toll of blood and destroyed the works of Constantine, who had endowed the city with many splendid buildings.

Throughout the ages the Via Egnatia of the Romans has traversed the city from east to west, and survives to this day as the Grand Rue de Vardar. Among the architectural glories of the city are the remains of the two Roman Imperial arches that have spanned this highway for over 1,800 years. Another example of Roman architecture, the remains of a white marble portico, supposed to have formed the entrance to the Hippodrome, is known by the Judaeo-Spanish name of Las Incantades, from the eight Caryatides in the upper part of the structure. A baker has burrowed himself into the foundations of this Imperial relic, and the ruins of the old Venetian citadel have been turned into a prison and a slum.

THE NEW HARBOR.

The new harbor which was built ten years ago enables the port to do a trade of about 1,000,000 tons. Such manufacturing industries as there are show a tendency to become stationary. Nevertheless Salonika would, in any circumstances, be bound to maintain its commercial standing, if only because it is the principal Aegean port in the Balkan peninsula, the centre of the import trade of all Macedonia and two-thirds of Albania, the natural port of shipment for the products of an even larger area, and the terminus of railway lines from Constantinople, Nish, Mitrovitza, and Monastir.

The Greeks, the Bulgars, and the Serbs can each of them put forward historic claims to the possession of Salonika. Ethnographically the city lies in debateable territory. Bulgarian influence has striven hard to assert itself over the Servian tendencies that have survived. But, as in the case of many other districts along the coast, Hellenism has remained strong. The rivalry between these contending forces will lend special interest to the impending settlement. The questions which will naturally be asked will be whether the Greeks, now that they have come as conquerors, will be welcomed by their brethren; and whether Greek and Serb together will have the courage to say to their confederate in the historic words of the Turkish Vali at Uskub to the local Bulgarian Bishop:—'O Bulgarian, sit upon the eggs you have, and do not burst your belly by trying to lay more.'

LABOR DISPUTES ARE GROWING FEWER.

Ottawa, Jan. 17. — There was a marked decrease in the number of labor disputes in existence in Canada during December, as compared with the preceding month. The Department of Labor's record of strikes and lockouts shows there were thirteen disputes in December, and while this number is greater by five than that of the corresponding period of last year it represents only about half as many as were in existence in November, when twenty-five were reported to the department. There was also an improvement over November conditions from the standpoint of working days lost, about 65,200 being the approximate number for December, as compared with about 68,200 for November. The important disputes in existence were those of coal miners on Vancouver Island, miners at Porcupine, and freight clerks, etc., on the Canadian Pacific Railway, all of which commenced before December and continued throughout that month. Two disputes only commenced during the last month of the year, neither of which involved a great number of employees. Three disputes of the month were among classes coming under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, compared with four such disputes during November, and one during December, 1911. About 3,500 employes were affected by disputes in December, 1912, compared with 3,900 in November, 1912.

SEEK GOVERNMENT AID FOR SHIPYARD.

London, Jan. 17.—Interviewed today, the head of the Harkess Shipbuilding Company, of Middlesbrough, said the firm was still negotiating with the Canadian Government, with a view to establishing a shipyard at Halifax, capable of building warships. However, up to the present, nothing had been definitely settled.

MR. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN REPORTED MORE FEEBLE

London, Jan. 17.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., travelled to London from Birmingham yesterday, preparatory to making a visit to the Riviera. He appeared much feebler than on previous occasions, and was unable to move without assistance.

'WORLD WIDE.'

The following are the contents of the latest issue of 'World Wide' for Saturday, Jan. 18:—

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Romantic History of the Greatest Shipping Power in the World — The Shipping Supplement of the 'Times,' London.
Burnt Letters — By Christabel Pankhurst, in the 'Suffragette,' London.
'Something Awful' — The 'Sun,' New York.
The Doctors and the Insurance Act — The 'Spectator,' London.
How England is 'Ruined'—The 'World,' New York.
Left-Over Difficulties in South America —The 'Evening Post,' New York.
India's Chronic Famines — By Basauta Koomar Roy, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
New Fashions for China — The 'Sun,' New York.
The Bone of Contention— Adrianople—The 'Mail,' London.
Psychology of the Turk—From the Correspondent of the 'Times,' London.
What Ails Portugal? — The 'Tribune,' New York.
The Real Balkan Victory—Mrs. Zangwill's Speech on November 25—English Papers.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Military Bands, Past and Present—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Death of Edouard Detaille — A Great Military Painter—From the Correspondent of the 'Times,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Amor Vincit—By R. C., in the 'Nation,' London.
Father Tyrrell—By R. Ellis Roberts, in the 'Daily News and Leader,' London.
Woman and Womanhood—By H.M.S., in the 'Manchester Guardian.'
Disraeli of the Middle Period—By H.W. M., in the 'Nation,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Importance of Diet—By Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Electricity and Education—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The Art of Ventilation — The 'Times,' London.
Infantile Paralysis Not Contagious — The 'Sun,' New York.

PASSING EVENTS.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

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

But we cannot know who you are unless you are sufficiently interested
It need only cost you a post card.

RISE IN LAKE OF WOODS, WITH STOCKS FIRM

Whole List Inclined to Higher Prices---Activity in Rights.

The feature of Monday's session of the Stock Market was the activity and buoyancy of Lake of the Woods Common stock, which rose from 146 to 147 3-4 on various rumors discussed elsewhere on this page.

The general list showed firmness with Power on the rise and Ottawa Power slightly lower than the top price. Detroit United was stronger, while 200 shares of Quebec Railway were purchased in one block at 18.

A feature of trading was the heavy selling of Canadian Pacific Railway and Bell Telephone rights. It is expected that these stocks will remain indifferent untill these offshoots have been disposed of and the market gets back to the parent securities.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

New Pacific—1-10 at 19, 5-10 at 19, 4-10 at 19, 1-10 at 20, 6-10 at 19, 5-10 at 19, 6-10 at 19, 2-10 at 19 1-2, 1-10 at 19, 4-10 at 19, 9-10 at 18 1-2, 5-10 at 19 3-4, 5-10 at 20, 8-10 at 18 3-4, 1 at 19, 1 at 18, 10 at 18, 4 at 18 3-8, 3 at 18, 1-10 at 19, 4 at 18, 20 at 18, 9-10 at 18 1-2, 9-10 at 19, 6-10 at 19 1-2, 6-10 at 19 1-2, 6-10 at 19, 3-10 at 19 1-4, 4-10 at 19.

Ottawa L., H. & P.—25 at 191 1-2, 100 at 191, 25 at 190 3-4, 5 at 190 1-4.

Power—25 at 237 1-4, 75 at 237 1-2, 50 at 237 3-4.

Bell Telephone—26 at 152.

Shawinigan—10 at 147 1-2.

Mont. Tram. Deb.—$1,000 at 81 1-2.

Can. Pacific—25 at 242 3-4, 100 at 243, 25 at 242 3-4.

Bell Telephone Rights—30 at 9 1-2, 64 at 9 1-4, 9 at 9, 6 at 9 1-4, 6 at 9 1-8, 3 at 9 1-4, 2 at 9 1-8, 163 at 9, 3 at 9 1-4, 89 at 9, 5 at 9 1-8, 3 at 9 1-4, 20 at 9.

Pacific Rights—677 at 18.

Detroit—50 at 78 3-4, 285 at 79.

Quebec Ry.—200 at 18.

Mont. Telegraph.—19 at 146.

Mexican L. & P.—50 at 80, 5 at 81.

Tucketts—7 at 59.

Laurentide—50 at 231.

Penman's—10 at 57.

Lake of Woods—305 at 146, 25 at 146 3-4, 100 at 147, 75 at 146 3-4, 5 at 146, 5 at 146 1-2, 50 at 146 3-4, 50 at 147, 150 at 146 3-4, 125 at 146 1-2, 2 at 147, 79 at 146 3-4, 25 at 146 7-8, 100 at 147, 25 at 147 1-2, 25 at 147 3-4, 235 at 147.

Ogilvie—60 at 128, 130 at 129.

Scotia—40 at 86.

Spanish River—75 at 69, 13 at 68 1-2, 2 at 69.

Can. Car—1 at 83, 10 at 82, 5 at 83.

Steel Corp.—125 at 55 1-4, 75 at 55, 25 at 55 1-4.

Packers, Common—100 at 153 1-2 85 at 151.

Can. Loco.—2 at 65.

Packers A.—3 at 149 3-4.

Canada Cement—30 at 27 1-2.

Cement, Pfd.—40 at 92 1-4, 108 at 92.

Tucketts Pfd.—10 at 97.

Steel C. of C., Pfd.—18 at 89.

Dom. Textile Bonds—$500 at 99 1-2C

Bell Telephone Bonds— $2,000 at 100 1-2.

Quebec Railway Bonds —$3,000 at 58.

Dominion Coal Bonds—$1,000 at 99 1-4.

Dom. Iron—$2,000 at 93 3-4.

Bank of Montreal—10 at 244.

Royal Bank—11 at 223.

Bank of Nova Scotia—20 at 265 1-2.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Richelieu—25 at 118.

Crown Reserve—920 at 351.

Soo—75 at 139 1-2.

Ogilvie—50 at 129.

Steel com.—25 at 55 1-4, 25 at 55 1-8, 25 at 55.

Converters—25 at 49 1-4.

Bell Telephone—30 at 153 ex-rights.

Bell Rights—75 at 9 1-4.

Detroit—35 at 78 3-4.

Quebec Railway—325 at 18, 25 at 146 1-2.

Scotia—25 at 86.

PARIS BOURSE HEAVY—EXCHANGE

Paris, Jan. 20. — Prices were busy on the Bourse to-day. Three percent rentes, 89 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes for cheques. Private rate of discount 4 percent.

BROKERAGE HOUSE OF R. FORGET LENT OUT MONEY AT 6 PERCENT

The banking and brokerage firm of R. Forget lent out sums of money on the 'Street' this morning at the exceeding reasonable price of six percent. This action, supplementing that of the Credit Foncier, materially assisted the position of the stock market this morning.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

Following were receipts reported on the Board of Trade this morning:

	G.T.R. and I.C.R.	C.P.R.
Wheat	8431	....
Hay bales	....	332
Flour sacks	....	210
Butter pkgs	214	26
Chhese boxes	5	....

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Following was the course of prices in the Winnipeg grain pit this morning:

	Wheat. July	Wheat. May	Oats. May	Oats. July.
Close Saturday	88⅞	87⅜	35¼	36⅛
Open	88⅜	86⅞	35¼	....
High	88⅜	87⅜	35⅝	....
Low	88⅛	86⅞	35¼	....
Noon	88⅜	86⅞	35¼	....

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Jan. 20, 4 p.m.—Consols for money 74⅞; do., for account 75.

Can. Pac. 249; Grand Trunk 29⅝.

Bar silver steady 29 1-16d per ounce. Money 3½ to 4 p.c.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 4 11-16 to 4⅝ percent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4⅝ to 4 11-16 percent.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Jan. 18.—W. and J. Morden quote prices as follows: White wheat, 92c to 94c per bushel; red, 92c to 94c; spring, 90c to 94c; peas, 75c to 80c; barley, 40c to 55c; oats, 36c to 38c; corn, 50c to 53c; cloverseed, $9 to $10.50; timothy seed, $1.75 to $2.25; white wheat flour, $5.20 to $5.50 per brl.; strong bakers, $5 to $5.25; dressed hogs, per cwt., $10 to $11; apples, per bag of a bushel and a half, $1.25 to $1.50; dried apples, 4c to 5c per lb.; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.20 to $1.30; butter in rolls per lb., 25c to 26c; in firkins, 20c to 25c; eggs, per dozen, 25c to 30c.

PRESIDENT C.P.R. ENTHUSES OVER OUR PROSPECTS

Says That Canada's Growth is Real---Discusses Railway Matters.

Boston, Jan. 20. — Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is in Boston for a few days, expresses himself confident with respect to the development of Canada, and therefore of Canadian Pacific, for as he says: 'that the history of Canada has virtually been the history of Canadian Pacific.'

'The growth of Canada,' said Sir Thomas, 'has been unprecedented in rapidity and extent, and yet this development in no way can be said to be at all to orapid, or of an unhealthy nature. It is based on immigration and production, and therefore is absolutely sound.

'We are having 250,000 to 300,000 new settlers each year, and of these practically 50 percent come across the line from your country. They are not immigrants in a sense, they merely transfer their wealth and renew production north of the border. Wealth is being brought to Canada by its new settlers, and its land is being made productive on a grand scale.

'Expansion on such fundamentals is not unhealthy even though extremely rapid, and we are not harming your country. You have not room enough.

'Just to show our expansion, the property valuation for assessment purposes in twenty-four points between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast increased $ 73,000,000 to $1,600,000,000 from 1900 to 1912. In the eastern section, the growth was from $450,000,000 to $1,400,000,000 in the same 12 years.

'We have expanded fast, and as is the case in the history of all countries, a period of depression might, I suppose, be said to be expected. I see, however, no shadow on the horizon that would indicate the approach of any such period.

'There is, of course, unhealthy land speculation in places where the great expansion of our cities is used to exploit other sections, and where investment funds must await future growth, but such land speculation is the exception and is not at all disturbing except to the individuals concerned.

'I do not believe the peak of Canada's rate of growth has been reached. We want 1,000,000 immigrants a year instead of 300000.'

Speaking of the Canadian Pacific, Sir Thomas said, 'With present contracts fulfilled Canadian Pacific would be equipped slightly ahead of its territory,' but, as he commented, 'The country grows so rapidly. The double-tracking of the entire transcontinental road is necessary as well as extensions. Canadian Pacific must expand as Canada grows.'

BANK RESERVE HIGHER AGAIN

London, Jan. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following change:

Total reserve increased	£2,414,000
Circulation decreased	555,000
Bullion increased	1,859,756
Other securities decreased	1,118,000
Other deposits decreased	303,000
Public deposits increased	875,000
Notes reserve increased	2,387,000
Govt. securities decreased	650,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 49.11 percent; last week it was 45.00 percent.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

London, Jan. 16.—The rate of discount for the Bank of England remained unchanged at five percent, today.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

(Reported by the Montreal Stock Exchange, St. Francois Xavier Street.)

	Sellers	Buyers		Sellers	Buyers
Bell Tel. Co.	156	152½	Can. Loco...	68	64
B.C.Pk.com	156	153½	" pfd.	....	93
" pfd. A	....	....	C.N.W. Land	....	....
" B	....	....	Crown R've.	3.50	3.49
BurtCo.F.N	....	....	Detroit Elc.	79	78⅝
" pfd.	....	....	Dia. F.Glass	....	....
Canada Car	83	82¾	Dom.Can'er	77	75
" " pfd	....	112½	" pfd	....	....
Can.Cem'nt	28	27½	D. Coal pfd	110	....
" pfd	....	92	" Iron pfd	103	102
Can.Cot.Lt.	35½	34	"SteelCor	35½	35¼
" " pfd	78	78¼	Dom. Park	....	....
Can. Con.	49⅜	48	Dom.Text'e	82	81½
Can.C.Rub.	....	90	" " pfd.	104	....
" " pfd	....	100	Duluth S.&A	....	....
Can.G.Elec	....	....	" pfd	....	....
Can. Pc. Ry	243	242¾	DuluthSup.	....	....
Rights	18⅝	18	Mackaycom	....	....
E.Can.P&P	....	....	pfd.	70	67
Gould M.Co	....	....	Mex. L. & P.	80½	80
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Goodwin'Lt	44½	44	M.&St. Paul	140	139
" pfd.	....	81	" pfd	....	....
Halifax Ry	....	....	Mt. L.H.&P.	238	237¾
Hav. Elec.	....	....	Mont. Cot...	62	59
" pfd	....	....	" pfd.	....	....
Trac. pfd	91½	90¾	Mon.L.&M.	....	....
Int. Coal	....	....	Mont. Tel.	147	146
" pfd.	....	....	Mont. Tram	170¼	169¾
In'.C.&Cok'	....	....	" "Deb.	81¾	81
Kaminis'q'a	....	....	Nipissing	....	....
Laurentide.	231	230½	Nor. Ohio..	77	74
L. of Woods	147½	147	N.S. Steel	....	86
" pfd.	119	....	" pfd..	....	....
Ogilvie com	129½	128¾	Spanis'Riv.	69	68¾
" pfd	120	....	" pfd	97¾	96¾
Ottawa L. P	191	190	SteelCo.ofC	....	27¾
Paton Mfg.	75	60	" pfd	....	....
Penma's L'd	58	57	Toledo Ry.	....	....
" pfd	....	....	Toronto Ry.	144¾	143½
Porto Rico	....	71½	Tooke Bros	....	....
Quebec Ry.	17¾	17	" pfd.	92¾	92
R.& O.Nav.	118	117¾	Tri City pfd	....	....
Russ'l Mot.	....	....	Twin City	....	106
" pfd.	....	....	" pfd 1¾	....	....
SawyerMas	48	46	Tuck Tobac.	....	....
" pfd.	100	97½	" pfd..	97	96
Smart Bag	....	120	West India	....	....
" pfd..	....	....	Winnipeg..	217¾	....
Shawinig'n	149	117¼	Winds'r H'l	....	....
Sher. Will'm	61½	60			
" pfd. 1¾	....	102			

BANKS

Brit. N. Am.	....	....	NwBruns'k	275	....
Commerce	....	....	Nationale..	142	140
Dominion	....	....	N. Scotia..	266	265½
Hamilton	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Hochelaga	167	....	Quebec	....	130
Imperial	....	....	Royal	223½	223
Merchants.	....	....	Standard	....	....
Molsons	....	203	Toronto	....	....
Montreal	....	....	Union	154½	150

BONDS

Bell Tel.	5	100¾	100	Ke'w'n Mi's	100½	100
Can.C. Co	5	85	82	L. of Woods	....	....
Can. Con.	6	88	....	Lau Paper6	....	106
Cable	4	....	....	Mag. I. D	6	....	....
Dom. Coal	5	100	96	Mex. E.L.	5	83	....
Dom. Cot.	6	....	....	Mex L.&P.	5	89¾	....
D. I. & S.	5	94	93½	M. L. H.&P.	4½	89¼	....
Halifax T	5	....	....	Sao Paulo	5	....	....
Hav. El. R	5	....	....	St. John R	5	....	....
Mt. St. Ry	4	....	....	Texti'sSA	6	98¼	....
M. Wareh	5	....	....	" " B	6	101¾	101
N.S.S.&C	5	....	....	" " C	6	98½	98
N.Sco.C'n	6	....	....	" " D	6	....	98
OgilvieM'	6	....	....	T.Y'k Rad	5	....	....
Series B..	6	....	....	Wes. India	5	....	....
PriceBro.	6	....	....	Win. Elec.	5	103	....
Riode J'n	5	....	....	Win. Hot'l	4	....	....

POTATOES STEADY.

The market for potatoes remains steady with business small.

Green Mountains in car lots quote at 75c to 80c, and Quebec grades at 65c to 70c per bag, and in a jobbing way at $1 per bag.

DOMINION BANK EARNED OVER 18 PERCENT IN 1912

Financial Statement Shows All-round Increase in Business.

President E. B. Osler, of the Dominion Bank, issued this morning the financial statement for the year ended Dec. 31 last, which shows that the bank has enjoyed the most successful year of its career. The net profits, after deducting all charges, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to $901,529, being at the rate of 18.38 percent earned on the capital stock, or an increase of nearly $200,000 over 1911.

After making provision for dividends of 12 percent, a bonus of 2 percent and a contribution to the officers' pension fund of $25,000, the sum of $688,109 is carried forward to profit and loss account. Circulation has increased $600,000, while deposits total 59,342,436, or an increase of $5,800,000.

Total assets are given at $79,224,680, which shows an expansion of $9,000,000 during the 12 months. The cash assets are approximately $16,000,000, representing 23.80 of liabilities to the public. The assets immediately available amount to $29,241,840, or about 43.58 percent of the total liabilities to the public.

The statement further shows that the paid up capital stock of the bank is at $5,000,000, while the reserve fund shows the highly gratifying figure of $6,000,000. The assets are a strong feature of the report showing a very wide margin on the right side of the ledger over the total liability column.

Altogether the statement denotes the success which is the result of capable and cautious management.

GRAIN ELEVATOR RECEIPTS.

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

Wheat No. 1 hard, none; No. 1 nor., 23; No. 2, 124; No. 3, 97; No. 4, 34; No. 5, 2; No. 6, 3; other grades 112; winter, 2.

Total 397 as compared with 618 for the coresponding date of last year.

Oats 120, barley 48, flax 64.

Weather cloudy, 30 below.

POULTRY FIRM.

The poultry market continues firm, with turkeys, 22c to 23c per lb.; ducks 15c to 17½c; chickens, 14c to 16c; fowls, 11c to 13c; geese, 13c to 14c.

SHIPMENTS OF ORE HEAVY FOR FIRST WEEKS

Cobalts' Output May Develop Into Large Figures Again.

Cobalt, Ont., Jan. 20.—Were the Cobalt mines to continue shipping ore during 1913 at the same rate as they have sent out consignments during the first two weeks of the year, the total at the end of December this year would be in the neighborhood of ore shipments for 1910, when a tonnage record was established. The bullion shipments have been correspondingly heavy.

For the past week 11 mines figured on the shipment list sending out 14 cars of ore, of which 11 cars contained high grade ore.

Four mines contributed in bullion during the week. The shipments in pounds follow:—

La Rose, 2 high	174,855
Dominion Red. Co., 2 low	119 785
Cobalt Townsite, 2 high	147,863
Cobalt Lake, 1 high	64,535
Trethewey, 1 high	58,660
Bailey, 1 high	40,000
Peterson Lake, 1 low	84,299
Temiskaming, 1 high	62,087
Casey-Cobalt, 1 high	60,000
Drummond, 1 high	40,000
McKinley-Darragh, 1 high	83,600
	937,974

The bullion shipments were:

	Ounces.	Value.
Nipissing	63,641.36	$39,777.26
Buffalo	54,712.00	35,000.00
Townsite	2,770.00	1,750.00
Casey-Cobalt	2,394.00	1,520.00
	123,617.36	$78,056.26

QUEBEC CITY ISSUE POPULAR IN LONDON

London, Jan. 20 (Cable)—The issue by the Bank of Montreal of Quebec City, four and one-half debenture closed to-day ahead of time, being over-subscribed.

Canada's Trade With England During 1912

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 20. — The Government return of the trade of the United Kingdom has just been published. The following statistics have special interest for Canada:

The total amount of wheat imported into the United Kingdom during 1912 was 109,582,539 cwts. Canada sent 21,551,100 cwts., the United States 19,973,994 cwts., Argentina 18,783,700 cwts., and the British East Indies 25,379,400 cwts. Canada's figure of 21 1-2 millions of wheat sent to the United Kingdom are the second largest among the wheat imports. In 1911 she sent 14 millions, and in 1910 16 millions. The values of last year's Canadian wheat supply was £8,844,953.

The number of Canadian cattle imported in 1912 was 6,800, value £142,508, against 42,239 (£781,436) in 1911, and 78,691 (1,442,781) in 1910.

Canada last year sent 387,461 cwts. of bacon, value £1,175,527. In 1911 the figures were 615,807 cwts., value £1,793,946, and in 1910 411,935 cwts., value £1,449,637.

Only 27 cwts. Canadian butter were received, against 61,936 in 1911 and 16,805 in 1910. Cheese, 1,352,570 cwts., this figure corresponding pretty closely to those of the two years previous.

Canned salmon, 211,616 cwts., against 169,070 for 1911, and 264,760 for 1910. Canada's imports of canned lobsters are far the largest, being 28,764 cwts., against 4,090 from Newfoundland, and only 1,782 from other countries.

Fifty-three thousand loads of hewn wood from Canada, 895,000 loads of dressed wood, following (with a big drop) nearly three millions from Russia and 1,200,000 from Sweden.

On the other side of the account the United Kingdom exports to Canada include:

	1912. Tons.	1911. Tons.	1910. Tons.
Pig iron	68,024	91,024	127,944
Wrought iron	6,562	8,748	11,366
Rails	737	1,739	3,357
Boiler plates	2,831	6,696	11,739
Galvanized sheets	26,248	22,476	20,799
Tinned plates	7,039	12,426	25,741
Steel bars and shapes	14,276	28,259	40,497

The value of further exports includes:

Cutlery	£119,880	£103,100	£113,355
Hardware	117,196	103,208	88,971
Carpets	450,119	370,151	385,324
Haberdashery	177,323	140,682	126,208
Linen piece goods	348,652	280,115	328,494
Waterproof apparel	222,363	100,702	69,515
Glass and earthware	468,463	395,124	361,041
Writing paper	14,861	22,597	37,332
Printing paper	146,756	129,732	119,354

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES

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

STOCKS.	High.	For the Week. Low	Open	Close	Dividend Yearly	Last Sold. Yield	Sale.	Shares
Bell Telephone	173	152	171½	151½	168	152	8	5.26	...
Brit. Col. Packers	156	146	153	152	152	152¼	6	3.94	...
Can. Pacific	266½	243	264⅝	242	243	241⅞	10	4.14	...
Can. Car com.	83	82	83	82½	82½	83	..	....	...
Can. Cement com.	28¾	27½	28¾	28	28	28	..	....	...
Pref	92½	92	92½	92	92	92½	7	7.60	...
Can. Converter	50	47	50	48	48	50	6	8.00	...
Can. Gen. Elec.	115½	...	...	...	...	...	7	....	...
Canada Locomotive Co. com	93	60	61	60	60	61	—	....	...
Pref	93	90	93	90	91	92½	7	7.60	1
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	350	347	350	350	350	350	60	17.60	...
Dominion Canners com.	86	83½	86	76	85	76	6	7.89	...
Detroit Electric	79½	74¾	78⅝	77	78	77¾	5	6.49	...
Dom. Coal pref.	112½	112	...	...	...	...	5	....	...
Dom. Iron and Steel pref	103	102	103	102	102	103	7	6.79	...
Dom. Steel Corp	58¼	55	56½	55	55½	55	4	7.27	...
Illinois Traction Co. pref	91½	90	91½	90½	91½	90½	6	6.66	...
Lake of Woods Milling	141¾	132	141¾	132	131	139	8	6.42	...
Pref	118½	115	118½	118	...	...	7	....	...
Laurentide Co. pf.	232	223	229	227	227	228	8	3.50	...
Minn. St. Paul and S.S.M. com.	142	138	139	138½	138½	139	7	5.03	...
Montreal L., H. and Power	240	232¾	239	234	235	237	9	3.76	...
Tramways Debs	82½	81¼	81¾	81¼	81½	81½	5	6.17	...
Montreal Street	163	162	163	162	162	163	10	6.13	...
Nova Scootia Steel and Coal com.	88	83½	85	84¼	85	84¼	6	7.14	...
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	191½	173	191½	187	190	191½	8	4.18	...
Penmans Ltd. com.	57	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	57	4	7.01	...
Quebec Railway, L. and P.	18¾	14	18¾	16½	17	18½	..	....	...
Rich. and Ontario	119¾	116⅝	119	116⅝	117	118⅛	8	6.77	...
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	147½	141½	147½	144	145	146	6	4.10	...
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	61	57	61	60	61	60	..	....	...
Pref	101¾	101	101¾	101	101	101½	7	6.90	...
Spanish River com.	....	...	70	68½	68½	69	..	....	...
Pref	....	...	97¼	96½	97	97¼	7	7.21	...
Steel Co. of Can.	28½	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½	27⅝	..	....	...
Toronto Rails	144¼	138	144	141	142	143⅝	8	5.59	...
Tucketts com	61	55	60	59	59	59½	..	....	...
Pref	97	96	97	96	97	96¼	7	7.29	...
Took pref	93	90	96¼	92½	93	96½	7	6.26	...
COTTONS—									
Can. Cottons	35¾	30¾	35½	35	35	35	..	....	...
Pref	78½	77	77½	77	77	77½	6	7.77	...
Dom. Text. com.	83	81¼	82	81¼	82	81½	6	7.40	...
Pref	105	104	105	104	104	105	7	6.66	...
Mont. Cottons	60	...	108½	105	105	105	4	3.80	...
BANKS—									
Commerce	224	219½	224	224	224	224	10	4.46	...
Hochelaga	170	167½	167½	167	167½	167	9	5.38	...
Merchants	195½	192	196½	145½	145½	146	10	6.84	...
Molsons	203	202	203	202	202	203	11	5.50	...
Montreal	246	244½	246	244½	246	245	10	4.08	...
Nova Scotia	265¼	263	265¼	265	265	265	14	5.19	...
Quebec	133	130	133	132	133	133	7	5.30	...
Royal	223½	222¾	223½	223	223	223	12	5.21	...
Toronto	210	209	210	...	210	210	11	5.30	...
Union	153	150	153	151	153	153	8	5.25	...

COBALT WILL BENEFIT FROM HIGH SILVER

Large Returns For Metal Giving Impetus to the Whole Mining Camp.

Cobalt, Jan. 17. — Nearly everyone who has any connection with the Cobalt mines appreciates what the high range in the value of silver during the past year has done for the camp. This increased value brought the Cobalt camp's production up to a figure much higher in value than that of the previous year, enabling the mines to maintain their dividend payments with an even smaller production than in 1911.

Silver has been selling around 63 to 64 cents per ounce, the latter figure being the highest mark for years. In 1911 the average price was 53.304 cents, or more than 10 cents less than in 1912.

Cobalt estimated production for 1912 das 3,500,000 ounces. Figured at the average price of silver throughout the year the value would have been $19,469,675. The same production figured at the average price of silver for 1911 would have given a return of $16,257,720.

These figures, of course, are not what were actually obtained for silver sent out, but thei tell a little story in themselves.

NEW MILL FOR FLOUR PLANT

It is understood that the Maple Leaf Milling Company is considering the erection of another mill in Western Canada during the coming summer. The decision regarding the new mill will be taken after Mr. Hedley Shaw has had an opportunity of finding what additional market the company will secure as a result of the further connections that will be established in the Old Country.

THE FLOUR MARKET.

Receipts of flour for the week were 4,283 sacks as compared with 7,800 for the corresponding week last year.

The exports from Portland and St. John for the week were 30,329 sacks as against 20,489 for the same week a year ago.

The market shows little change, with spring wheat patent firsts selling at $5.70, seconds at $5.20 and strong clears at $5 per brl. in wood, and 30c per brl. less in bags, while choice winter wheat patent has changed hands at $5.35, and straight rollers at $4.95 to $5 per brl. in wood, with the latter in bags at $2.35 to $2.40, and extras at $1.85 to $2 per bag.

TORONTO COBALT SALES.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—Morning Sales: — Holly, 10 at 1550; Pearl, 3000 at 29½; Dome Lake, 100 at 19½, 200 at 19, 4500 at 18½, 4000 at 18; Bailey, 450 at 10, 1500 at 9¾; Beaver, 500 at 43, 2000 at 42½; Chambers, 5000 at 23¼, 4000 at 28½; City, 2256 at 40, 1000 at 40½, 1000 at 41, 500 at 40¾; Cobalt Lake, 1000 at 48¼, 3000 at 48; Meehan, 3500 at at 1 5-8, 2500 at 1¾; Gould, 2600 at 4, 2700 at 3¾, 2000 at 3⅞; Little Nip., 1000 at 1¾, 15,00 at 1¾; McKinley, 100 at 199, 900 at 198; Peterson, 1900 at 25; Rochester, 7500 at 4½, 500 at 4; Temisk., 2500 at 34, 800 at 33¾; Wettlaufer, 3,000 at 15½.

BEST HAY IN DEMAND.

Supplies of hay are increasing, with fuller receipts from country points.

There is a brisk demand for the best grades. No. 2 selling in car lots ex. store at $14 to $14.50, and ordinary No. 2 at $13 to $13.50 per ton.

OAT MARKET FIRM.

Demand for oats is not keen, but the market remains firm, with No. 2 Canwestern at 42½c to 43c, and extra No 1 feed at 41½c to 42c per bushel ex. store, for moderate orders.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

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Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Closing.—Wheat, spot steady; No. 1 Man., 7s 9½d; No. 2, 7s 7d; No. 3, 7s 4½d; futures weak; March 7s 5¼d; May 7s 2¾d; July, 7s 2⅝d.

Corn spot quiet; American mixed new, 5s 6d; old, 6s ½d; futures steadier; Jan. 5s 2¼d; Feb. 4s 10⅝d.

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

Hams short cut 14 to 16 lbs., 69s; bacon Cumberland cut 26 to 30 lbs., 62s; short ribs 16 to 24 lbs. 63s; clear bellies 14 to 16 lbs., 63s 6d; long clear middles light 28 to 34 lbs., 65s; do. heavy 35 to 40 lbs., 65s; short clear backs 16 to 20 lbs., 59s 6d; shoulders square 11 to 13 lbs., 58s; Lard prime western in tcs., 51s 9d; American refined, 53s 3d.

Cheese Canadian finest white, 62s 6d; colored new, 63s 6d; tallow prime city, 31s 6d; turpentine spirits, 31s 9d; rosin common, 14s 9d; petroleum refined 9¾d; linseed oil 27s.

BERLIN MARKET QUIET AND STEADY

Berlin, Jan. 20. — The Bourse opened quiet and steady to-day. The market improved later and closed higher. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for cheques. Money, 4 percent. Private rate of discount 4 1-2 percent.

GRAIN SHIPMENT.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 20.—Grain shipments for the week ended Jan. 18 were: Wheat 258,635 bushels, flaxseed 114,410 bushels, barley 92,614 bushels.

LOCAL GRAIN SUPPLIES.

The following table shows stocks of grain and flour in Montreal:

	Jan. 18, 1913.	Jan. 11, 1913.	Jan. 20, 1912.
Wheat, bush	465,446	510,768	244,591
Corn, bush	22,102	18,560	8,278
Oats bush	1,428,898	1,463,093	462,075
Barley, bush	49,969	52,098	112,002
Buckwheat, bush	8,472	13,327	15,576
Flaxseed, bush	72,895	44,134	.....
Flour, brls	182,338	162,658	74,781

CHICAGO MARKET.

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

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	93¼	93⅝	92⅝	92⅞b
July	90¼	90⅝	90	90¼b
Corn—				
May	51⅞	51½	50⅞	51⅛
July	52⅛	52⅝	51⅜	51⅞b
Oats—				
May	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33½
July	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝b
Pork—				
Jan.		1860	1855	1860
May	1875	1895	1875	1890
Lard—				
Jan.	1012	1015	1010	1015b
May	1012	1022	1012	1020
Short Ribs—				
Jan.				1000a
May	1010	1020	1010	1015a

EGGS COMING DOWN---OTHER PRICES EASY

Continued Warm Weather is Easing Conditions For Consumers.

What economists, publicists, and other public-spirited persons have been striving to do in the interests of cheaper living, is being accomplished by our unusually mild weather.

Not only is this mildness relieving the hardships of those who cannot afford the price of coal, but it is having a distinct effect in bringing down the price of such articles of daily consumption as fresh eggs and butter.

The freshest eggs, purchaseable in the larger cities, are now selling to the consumer in Montreal at from 40 to 45 cents—guaranteed not more than one week old. The price level of secondary grades of eggs, which are quoted elsewhere on this page, are also quite reasonable by virtue of the comparatively warm weather, which induces mother hen to lay pretty freely.

The butter market is also much easier than was predicted in the autumn, while cheese prices, though not really low, are nevertheless fairly reasonable, partly from the strength of New Zealand competition. Altogether prospects for an easing of prices are fairly bright.

LITTLE CHANGE IN FISH MARKET

There is very little change in the general wholesale fish situation, though the price is slightly advanced for frozen round pike, pickerel or doree, large Halifax herring and B.C. red salmon.

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

Fresh Frozen—Frozen market cod, in cases 250 to 300, 4c per lb.; frozen haddock, cases 100 to 300

KINGSTON AND WEST POINT COMPARED

Splendid Type of Cadets Are Being Turned Out at Canadian College.

That the engineers who graduate from the Royal Military College at Kingston are among the finest in the world is the opinion of Major R. C. Hammond, of the Imperial Forces, who has been attached to the Kingston Institution for the past three years.

Major Hammond, who was in Montreal yesterday, told a 'Witness' reporter that most of the young men who entered the College, came with a certain knowledge of engineering acquired on surveys and similar expeditions. They entered prepared for hard work, and prominent civil engineers had informed him that the cadets from Kingston were nearly invariably successful.

While the establishment at Kingston could not compare with that of West Point, where 4000 troops, including cavalry, artillery and engineer units, were kept for instruction purposes alone, the tuition at Kingston was at least equal to that in the United States college, and splendid results were being obtained from a naturally circumscribed institution.

ASKS FOR DUTY OFF MATERIAL FOR SHIPBUILDING

Washington, Jan. 14.— Asserting that the United States is already tasting free trade, and that many big industries are being ruined, Mr. J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in the House of Congress to repeal part of the Panama Canal Act, which was approved by President Taft, August 24, 1912. The section that Mr. Moore wants to have repealed reads as follows:

'That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of repair of vessels built in the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building or repair of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, may be imported into the United States free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.'

Mr. Moore says that he has received appeals from scores of manufacturers in his own state and elsewhere that their contracts with shipbuilding firms and even the United States Government are being cancelled because both the shipbuilders and the Government find it cheaper to buy in Canada and European countries. Establishments which employ hundreds of men on contracts with the Government and with shipbuilders now find it necessary to discharge half the number of their employees and reduce wages because the free trade provision in the Panama Canal Act virtually turns over the equipment of ships to foreign countries.

The Treasury Department has defined the passage relating to the free entry of 'all materials and articles necessary for the outfit and equipment' as including any imported merchandise which is suitable for use in the construction or repair of a vessel or its machinery, and the term 'outfit and equipment' is defined as including portable articles necessary or appropriate for the navigation, operation or maintenance of a vessel. The term includes, therefore, anchors, chains, cables, tackle, boats, repair parts life-saving apparatus wireless telegraph apparatus (except the motor generator), nautical instruments, searchlights, signal lines, lamps, furniture, carpets, table linen, tableware, bedding, arms and ammunition, and also articles to be used in renewal or replacement of articles of original outfit and equipment.

In referring to his bill, which is likely to open up the whole subject of the laws governing the Panama Canal, including the disputed free tolls question, Mr. Moore says:

'The paragraph, the repeal of which is contemplated by this bill, is a sweeping revision of the tariff laws of the United States.

'When the Panama Canal Bill was before the House I contended that this paragraph spelt free trade and made a point of order against it, but was closed out by a rule. Now "the chickens are coming home to roost." Both the navy department and the shipbuilders are going abroad for materials needed for "equipment" of vessels. The Treasury Department has ruled broadly that most anything, except certain kinds of machinery, can come in free, and just why machinery is excepted is not clear. The shipbuilders are busier than they have been for many years, and I am informed that their buyers are now trading in foreign markets for textiles, glassware, cordage, cutlery and other manufactures hitherto purchased in the United States.

'The manufacturers and industrial workers of the country have not waked up to the full meaning and effect of the several revenue features of the Panama Canal Bill.'

FINED $2500 FOR RUNNING GAMING HOUSE.

London, Jan. 15.—Roy McKay and Wm. Marshall Grose, the two alleged principals in the Wilton Crescent gambling raid on the night of Dec. 16 last, were brought up in Court yesterday, and found guilty, and both fined the maximum of $2,500 and costs.

Mr. Grose denied that he was a principal, but pleaded guilty to assisting in running a gaming house.

During the evidence letters from visitors to the gambling house in Wilton Crescent were read, and the accompanying cheques in payment for losses were shown to have amounted to thousands of dollars, with the result that between Nov. 7 and Dec. 16 last year, McKay banked $45,235.

AIRMEN FALL INTO THAMES AND DROWN.

London, Jan. 14.— Two British airmen, L. F. Macdonald, and a man named Ingles, were drowned in the river Thames, yesterday afternoon. The airmen were flying at a height well above the river when the machine suddenly swooped downward. Immediately upon coming in contact with the water the engine exploded.

One of the aviators clung for a while to the top of the machine, but he sank before the boats, which were hurriedly put off from shore, could reach him.

(Official Report.)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Tuesday, 14th January, 1913

The forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house on Tuesday, 14th January, 1913, at 12 o'clock. A large number of shareholders and others were present.

The President, Sir Edmund Walker, having taken the chair, Mr. A. St. L. Trigge was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. W. Murray Alexander and A. J. Glazebrook were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:—

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the forty-sixth Annual Report, covering the year ending 30th November, 1912, together with the usual Statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, brought forward from last year, was	$ 263,394.89
The net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	2,811,806.42
Transferred from Rest Account of Eastern Townships Bank	2,400,000.00
Premium on New Stock	242,180.00
	$5,657,381.31

This has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends Nos. 100, 101, 102 and 103, at ten per cent per annum	$1,418,622.43
Bonus of one percent. payable 1st December, 1912.	150,000.00
Written off Bank Premises.	500,000.00
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)	75,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	2,500,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account, premium on new stock	242,180.00
	2,742,180.00
Balance carried forward	771,578.88
	$5,657,381.31

All the assets of the Bank have been as usual carefully revalued and ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts.

In accordance with an agreement entered into in December, 1911, this Bank took over on 1st March last, the business of the Eastern Townships Bank, with headquarters at Sherbrooke, Que., and ninety-nine branches and sub-agencies, chiefly situated in the Eastern Townships District of the Province of Quebec. In addition to fifty-two new branches and thirty-two sub-agencies in the Province of Quebec, the Bank thus acquired new offices at Coleman and Taber, Alberta; Grand Forks, Keremeos, Midway, Naramata, Phoenix, Summerland and Vancouver (two offices), British Columbia; and Winnipeg, Manitoba. The business of the Eastern Townships Bank branches at Lethbridge, Princeton, Quebec and Victoria, was at once transferred to our own offices, and later in the year the business of their principal offices in Montreal and Winnipeg was also consolidated with our branches in those cities, the change at Winnipeg taking place as soon after the opening of our new building as it could conveniently be effected. The nine months' experience which we have had with the new business has given us every reason to feel satisfied with our purchase.

There were issued to the shareholders of the Eastern Townships Bank in exchange for their stock in that institution 60,000 shares of new stock of this Bank, having a par value of $3,000,000. This has increased the paid-up capital stock of the Bank to $15,000,000. The by-law passed at the last annual general meeting increasing the authorized capital stock to $25,000,000, received the approval of the Treasury Board on 26th February, 1912.

In addition to the offices acquired from the Eastern Townships Bank, the Bank has opened during the year the following branches: in British Columbia—Rock Creek, North Vancouver, Powell Street (Vancouver) and Oak Bay Avenue (Victoria); in Alberta—Athabasca Landing, Hanna, Tilley, Vulcan and Youngstown; in Saskatchewan—Blaine Lake, Laird and Lewvan; in Ontario—Brockville, Cornwall, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Port Stanley, West End (Sault Ste. Marie), Smith's Falls, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Tillsonburg, Danforth and Broadview (Toronto) and Earlscourt (Toronto); in Quebec—Fraserville, Maisonneuve (Montreal), Prince Arthur and Park (Montreal), Nicolet and Three Rivers; in New Brunswick—Fredericton; and in Newfoundland—St. John's. The sub-agencies at Keremeos, B.C., East Angus, Howick, St. Chrysostome, Ste. Elizabeth and Weedon, Que., have been equipped as branches. The branches at Bounty, Sask., and Stewart, B.C., and the sub-agencies at Midway, B.C., and St. Constant, Que., have been closed. Since the close of the year branches have been opened at Courtenay and Pandora and Cook (Victoria), B.C., Port McNicoll, Ont., Campbellton and Moncton, N.B.; the Dunham, Que., sub-agency has been equipped as a branch, and the Upton, Que., sub-agency closed.

In accordance with our usual practice the various branches and agencies of the Bank in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Mexico, and the Departments of the Head Office have been thoroughly inspected during the year.

The Directors again desire to record their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal with which the officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

B. E. WALKER,
President.

Toronto, 14th January, 1913.

GENERAL STATEMENT,

30th November, 1912.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 16,422,864 68
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 58,586,813 55	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	139,030,648 45	
		197,617,462 00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		885,514 94
Balances due to other Banks in foreign countries		2,842,439 50
		$217,768,281 12
Dividends unpaid		6,429 74
Dividend No. 103 and bonus, payable 1st December		525,000 00
Capital paid up	$15,000,000 00	
Rest	12,500,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	771,578 88	
		28,271,578 88
		$246,571,289 74

ASSETS.

Coin and Bullion	$11,273,485 39	
Dominion Notes	16,181,480 25	
		27,454,965 64
Balances due by Agents in the United Kingdom	$ 2,082,538 49	
Balances due by other Banks in foreign countries	4,718,352 03	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	28,645 40	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	10,092,360 90	
		16,921,896 82
Call and Short Loans in Canada		8,779,459 47
Call and Short Loans in the United States		9,003,590 37
Government Bonds, Municipal and other Securities		14,362,116 82
Deposit with the Dominion Government for security of Note circulation		707,000 00
		$ 77,229,029 12
Other Current Loans and Discounts		163,753,559 28
Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for)		487,738 94
Real Estate (other than Bank Premises)		208,372 77
Mortgages		404,096 95
Bank Premises (including the balance unsold of certain premises acquired from the Eastern Townships Bank)		4,423,993 07
Other Assets		64,499 61
		$246,571,289 74

ALEXANDER LAIRD,
General Manager.

In moving the adoption of the Report, the President called on the General Manager to address the shareholders.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager then said:

We have closed another year with a record of uninterrupted prosperity, and we take pleasure in submitting a report which will compare favorably with any previous statement in the Bank's history.

In reviewing the business of the early part of the year we have to note a steady development. Great industrial activity, accompanied by large orders for manufactured goods of all kinds, gave an impetus to business which at once arrested our attention and produced a feeling of concern lest we should have difficulty in meeting the requirements of our customers. There was apparently a sound and healthy basis for this activity, and the money market was for a time comparatively easy, but we had to look forward to the harvesting of a large crop and were naturally desirous of doing our full share in moving it. The necessity for a close supervision of credits was never so obvious, and this period, usually one of dull and inactive business, proved to be a time for the exercise of great caution.

We had expected the gradual return of better conditions in the great financial centres which, by permitting the marketing of a large amount of first-class securities, would enlarge the supply of available capital but untoward events in Continental Europe and the uncertainty surrounding an exciting Presidential campaign in the United States made this impossible. The latter half of the year was therefore a time of great stringency and consequent high rates for money, and it became increasingly difficult to satisfy legitimate demands, notwithstanding the inherent soundness of business generally.

With the amalgamation of the Eastern Townships Bank our capital was increased to $15,000,000. The average capital employed during the year was $14,210,437, and the net earnings on this amount were $2,811,806.42, an increase of $506,397 over last year, being at the rate of 19.78 percent. This result was attained after making the usual provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and a thorough revaluation of the entire assets of the Bank.

We are pleased to report that an examination of the accounts of the Eastern Townships Bank leaves us no reason to doubt the value of our purchase, and we record our appreciation of the zeal and hearty co-operation of our associates in the difficult task incident to the adjustment of so important an acquisition.

We disbursed in dividends $1,568,622.43, being at the rate of 10 percent. per annum, and an extra bonus dividend of 1 percent. for the year. The policy of paying bonus dividends until such time as we are confident of being able to maintain a higher rate would seem to be a wise precaution, in view of the extraordinary development of our business and the desirability of making ample provision for any contingency likely to arise.

We had expressed the hope that our building programme could be curtailed, but the acquisition of the large territory covered by our eastern branches, and the continued growth in the west, necessitated the opening of a considerable number of branches requiring the building and remodelling of offices on an extensive scale. We have also a serious problem to face in the changes absolutely essential for the proper accommodation of Head Office and Toronto branch, our present premises having been for several years quite inadequate. Bank Premises account has been increased to $4,423,993.07, which includes premises acquired from the Eastern Townships Bank, and we have written off $500,000, keeping the account at approximately 50 percent of the value of our properties.

The increase of the staff, now numbering 3,000, required the appropriation of $75,000 for the Pension Fund. We have added $2,742,180 to Rest account and carry forward a balance of $771,578.88 in Profit and Loss. The Bank's Circulation account showed important fluctuations during the year, the minimum reached in January being $10,403,322 and the maximum in November $16,660,709. We had occasion to take advantage of the emergency provisions of the Bank Act amendment of 1908 early in October, and we closed our statement with a circulation of $1,422,864 in excess of the amount of our paid-up Capital.

If the Bank Act introduced at this session of Parliament should be passed in its present form and a 'Central Gold Reserve' established, there will be no apprehension of a scarcity of currency at a time when the emergency provisions are not operative; for with the deposit of gold or Dominion notes in the custody of trustees the banks will have the privilege of issuing their their own notes to the full amount thus deposited. This will undoubtedly be a very important step towards ensuring that the business of the country should not be embarrassed through lack of currency. It is evident, however, however that there will be no profit to the banks in availing themselves of the suggested privilege, and as we have reached the time when the need of currency is beyond the present limits of the banks' power to supply, it is desirable that in addition to the adventitious aids so wisely provided in the new Bank Act, the banks should anticipate an increasing demand for bank-note currency by the issue of additional capital.

During the year our deposits increased $51,651,727. There was a considerable accession of special amounts which will be withdrawn in due course, and we received $19,111,119 as a result of the Eastern Townships Bank amalgamation. The ordinary deposits show a very handsome increase. Current loans and discounts increased $52,753,947 and call and short loans $2,757,730, compared with last report. Investments in Government bonds, municipal and other securities were increased by $2,821,024 and cash resources by $1,625,271.

You will notice from the report of the Board of Directors the large increase in the number of our branches. We fully realize our responsibility in undertaking to control so many units in a great bank, and the importance of arranging for a complete organization of competent and loyal associates, with geographical divisions which thoroughly cover the field of our operations. We endeavor as far as possible to clothe our Superintendents and Managers with authority for a prompt discharge of the duties of management, and believe we have succeeded in perfecting a system which meets every reasonable requirement. The distribution of branches at the close of the year was as follows:—

Alberta	49
British Columbia	42
Manitoba	23
New Brunswick	2
Nova Scotia	13
Ontario	79
Prince Edward Island	5
Quebec	91
Saskatchewan	55
Yukon	2
Total in Canada	359
Newfoundland	1
London, Eng.	1
United States	4
Mexico	1
Total number of Branches	366

The number of the Bank's shareholders has increased during the year from 4142 to 5656, the increase being principally due to the taking over of the Eastern Townships Bank. The stock of the Bank is now quite widely distributed, not only in Canada but abroad, as will be seen from the following figures compiled as at the close of our year:

	No. of Shareholders	Amount Held
Ontario	1,388	$4,087,500
Quebec	1,127	3,213,650
Maritime Provinces	702	1,544,450
Western Provinces	118	242,950
Great Britain	1,569	3,204,400
United States	669	2,549,950
Other countries	83	157,100
	5,656	$15,000,000

We have referred to the provisions of the new Bank Act for increased note circulation, and would like to advert to the proposal that is now being considered, of creating a system of independent audit to supplement what has always been regarded as complete and satisfactory in every well-organized bank. There can be no question as to the importance of a strict supervision of all matters pertaining to our banks, and we should welcome any plan which makes for more efficient management and a proper recognition of the great responsibilities we are called upon to assume. We are disposed to believe that with the co-operation of the Canadian Banker's Association working through the various Bank Clearing Houses effective service could be rendered in the correction of abuses and the perfecting of methods for the encouragement of sound banking. We have possibly not taken advantage of our opportunities in this respect.

The Bank Act will probably sanction, under proper liens and assignments, the loaning of money to farmers and ranchers on the security of grain and cattle and other live stock in their possession. This will undoubtedly be a great advantage in many instances, and will at least legalize a practice already quite common, and probably tend to prevent hasty marketing of produce. As a matter of fact large advances are made to farmers on the security of notes, but actually upon what they posses in the way of products of agriculture and their reputation for honesty and ability, always an essential consideration when lending money. We have no hesitation in stating that our farmer customers are, almost without exception, satisfactory borrowers. Our aggregate advances to farmers run into large figures, estimated at $15,000,000 for the western provinces.

Despite the money stringency during the closing months of 1912, and the fear that we may feel the pinch for some time to come, there are offsetting influences at work. The wonderful revival of trade in every branch, the bountiful harvests throughout the land and the consequent enormous increases in traffic on the railways, afford excellent grounds for the assumption that the unusual properity we are enjoying is on a sound basis. There is, therefore, some warrant for the belief that with reasonable care and judgment in measuring our commitments there will be a continuance of prosperous conditions for the coming year. We must, of course, reckon with the adverse circumstances prevailing abroad, for in conducting a world-wide business we are sensitive to these influences. We are hopeful that with the settlement of present difficulties in Europe and the return of trade to normal channels, any apprehension for the immediate future will be dispelled. We are likely to experience on the part of investors a very decided reluctance to pay fancy prices when we come to dispose of the securities now awaiting a favorable market, and we should be prepared for a revaluation which will probably mean a higher yield for the purchaser.

In moving the adoption of the Report the President said:—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The area of Canada in which the Bank is directly interested has become so large that we have decided to present the information collected regarding its industrial position in a new form. We shall hereafter include in the statement made to our shareholders reports from those senior officers of the Bank who have charge under the General Manager of the various geographical divisions of the Bank and who are better qualified than we are to set forth the facts regarding such districts.

The year has been one marked, even in comparison with recent years of large expansion, by a continued increase in immigration, in building operations of all kinds, especially in connection with railroads, in foreign and domestic trade, in bank deposits, indeed, in almost everything connected with the prosperity of a country. Our object in stating what is so well-known is that we may consider the causes of our rapid growth and whether in the methods of our expansion there is anything which needs to be checked. Our financial requirements are mainly determined by the volume of immigration. It is because of this that we must build so largely, and this also is the main cause of the excess of our imports over our exports. The immigration for the calendar year, December being estimated, was 394,784, an increase over the record year of 1911 of 13 percent. The immigrants came to us from forty-one countries and were divided as follows: British, 144,830; American, 140,456; from other countries, 109,498. In order to transport them to their inland destination 800 passenger trains of ten cars each, averaging 50 persons to each car, would be required. In the last two years we have added nearly 10 new people to each 100 people already in Canada taken as a whole, but as over half of these immigrants have gone to the western provinces, the proportion of newcomers to these provinces in the same period has been about 20 to each 100. The population of Saskatchewan has increased fivefold in ten years. Clearly this is proportionately the largest immigration problem ever handled by any country. In order to house, settle, and arrange transportation for these people, we must borrow very largely, and as long as such streams of newcomers continue we are likely to be borrowers on a large scale, at least for many decades to come. In the excess of imports over exports and in the volume of our securities sold abroad in order to settle that difference, one can clearly see the strain put upon Canada by this enormous accession of new people. The total of our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending March, 1912, was $874,538,000. Our imports were $559,220,000, and our exports $315,317,000, the balance against us being $243,903,000, and the figures for the half year ending September, 1912, show imports on an even larger scale. The imports of iron and steel in various forms from raw material to highly complicated manufactures amount in value to $95,000,000. Almost all these articles are already being made in Canada but not in sufficient quantities, or not of high enough quality, to satisfy our requirements. It is to the last degree desirable that such articles should be made at home, and to the extent of say $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 they clearly should be. With the exception of motor cars and parts to the extent of $7,387,000, and a few other items, the whole of this amount may be safely attributed to the erection of new structures or the opening up of new farm lands. It is this large difference between our exports and imports which causes us to send so many securities to the London market, and if it were true that we are offering too many securities it would mean that we are importing too many goods or exporting too little, or both. Doubtless, some Canadian securities are offered which should not have been created, and doubtless our imports are unwisely increased to some extent by the extravagance of an unusually prosperous people, but the main cause each year is the same. We need more than ever new mileage of railways, vast quantities of new rolling stock, warehouse and port facilities, municipal expenditures in hundreds of new towns and an enlarged scale of improvements in all the older municipalities, the building of ordinary roads, bridges, etc., in many new areas of settlement, the creation of plants for new industries and the general increase of existing plants throughout all Canada, the erection of private dwellings in greater numbers and of more permanent construction than in the past, and many other forms of betterment which need not be detailed. But while our needs are mainly measured by our immigration, we are apt to forget that it is the investor in our securities who has the power to determine finally the pace of our expansion. For every dollar we wish to fix in permanent improvements somebody should have saved a dollar, and at this extravagant moment the borrowers throughout the world exceed those whose savings take the form of loanable capital. It is for us, therefore, to consider not so much our needs as the opinion of the investor regarding our securities, and the condition of the world's money market. If we do this we must conclude to restrict our building operations as much as possible for the woment, and we must expect to pay a higher rate of interest for our requirements. Men with business experience before entering upon building operations, large or small, assure themselves that the needed money is available. It is only our municipalities and reckless promoters who incur large obligations before they are sure of the necessary investor in the securities they propose to offer. Many of our towns and cities who have refused to consult the banks find themselves embarrassed as a result, and improvements which may be wise and much needed must be postponed for the moment. The existing securities will doubtless be absorbed in the near future, but at lower prices than heretofore in order to meet the investors' expectations of a higher return. Our municipalities, however, should seriously consider whether during periods of such rapid expansion the tax rate should not be largely increased. In the days of western expansion in the United States 25 and 30 mills on a fairly high valuation of property were not uncommon rates. Again, should we not pay for local improvements in a far shorter time than we do? The western cities of the United States make their local improvements by the issue of short term securities, the average life of which is usually not more than five years. Such securities often carry six percent interest and do not appeal to the same class of investor as do long-term municipal debentures. We can easily see the bad effect on the credit of our municipalities of adding the heavy cost of local improvements, spread over long terms, to the ordinary general debt. Such a system as that followed in the United States would probably not find favor with the sub-division promoter because it would be a powerful check on all speculative real estate schemes. At least a year ago it became generally known that there were many Canadian securities in existence which had not been absorbed by the investor and that real estate speculation was proceeding at too rapid a pace. Undoubtedly the knowledge of these facts has exercised some restraint upon our people. Transactions in inside city properties have probably been larger than ever, but the sub-division promoter has not prospered. Direct investments of British capital in agricultural lands to be resold have been made in both the east and the west on a large scale.

In common with the rest of the world we are living in a time of high prices, and the incidence of these prices on those who have fixed incomes or earnings is so heavy as to constitute the greatest economic difficulty we have to face. I shall not attempt to deal fully with a subject which is being studied by government commissions in many leading countries and which will, let us hope, be referred to an international commission. There are some forces which affect the general trend of prices, others which may cause any particular commodity to go above or below the line of the general trend, and again others which are local and produce such apparent anomalies as higher prices for foodstuffs in cities nearer sources of cheap production as compared with more remote centres of consumption. Without, therefore, discussing the effect of an enlarged and cheapened supply of gold, the enormous increase of credit partly made possible thereby, and the effect of many other forces causing a general upward trend of prices, we may profitably consider some local causes which put the people of Canada at an unnecessary disadvantage. One of the most powerful and inexcusable local causes for the high price of food is the condition of our country roads. It must be clear that if a farmer has to travel ten or twenty miles to a city to sell his produce, every hour of delay to himself and his horses and waggon, every bushel or pound less he is able to carry, every day lost in the length of the life of his horses and waggon, cause just so much increase in the cost of the article he has to sell. To the extent that this needless and cruel loss might, if avoided, partly add to the farmers' profits and partly lessen the cost to the consumer, the state of our roads is little short of a crime. If the bad roads around a city cause the price of food to be much higher than it need be, one of the results is to enable producers hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles away to enter into competition with the farmer in his own county, because the cost in transit over one mile of bad waggon road will cover the cost over many miles of good railroad. This competition may help the consumer by keeping prices from rising still higher, but it will not bring the price below the point fixed by the extra cost from the bad local roads. It will not do any good for those of us who live in well-paved cities to blame the farmers for bad roads. They cannot be expected to build good roads entirely at their own expense, and good roads will not come so long as we wait for anything as unfair as this. It is not that we do not know how to construct good roads. We know fairly well what we should do, but we hesitate to do it. In the excellent report on Highway Improvements in Ontario for 1911 there is a sufficient abstract of the systems adopted by the various countries of the world and by thirty-three states in the United States; of these, that in use in the Sate of New York seems to be the most complete. Under this system roads are classified as follows.

(1) State roads built at the entire cost of the state.

(2) County roads to which the state contributes one-half, the county 35 percent., and the township 15 percent. For maintenance the state collects from the townships $50 per mile per annum, the remainder being contributed by the state.

(3) Township roads, to which the state contributes one-third of the cost of construction.

Can the people of Canada be made to realize that every man, woman and child suffers from the evil of bad roads whether they use the roads directly or not? Have we not as much intelligence as the citizens of these thirty-three neighboring states?

Another cause of high prices is the general inefficiency of most kinds of labor. Employment is so easily obtained and the worker is apt to be so lacking in training for the particular calling it falls to his lot to occupy, that for this reason alone three men are often needed to do the work of two. The necessity of buying food for three families instead of two clearly raises the price of food and every non-producer of food in Canada therefore suffers from this inefficiency of labor. Still another evil, tending to high prices and growing rapidly in these extravagant times, is the waste in the use of food. As seen in a modern hotel or dining car this shocks most of us, but in countless families the waste is nearly as bad proportionately. If three animals are bought where only two are really needed, the price of meat is raised for everybody. I must apologize for repeating facts which are so palpable, but in our desire to blame someone else for the suffering caused by high prices, we often refuse to see real causes which largely control it and which we could at least modify if we chose.

We have often spoken of the tendencies of modern life which increase the food consumers out of proportion to the food producers, and it is pleasing to see some slight evidence of a return to the land which may help to correct this disproportion, but while the quantity of fruit, vegetables and cereals grown may immediately be increased so as to effect prices, the state of the cattle industry of North America is so serious that some years must pass before we may hope for a return of normal conditions. It looks as if the United States would soon cease to export beef, and unless we at once change our course we may be in a similar position. We must increase the number of beef cattle, sheep and swine on the land very largely if our annual consumption is to be supplied without depleting the herds. We shall hope the Commission regarding our cattle ranges will produce good results, and that the assurance of high prices for meat for some time to come may induce mixed farming to a degree not yet accomplished. Since 1908, while there has been a small increase in the number of horses in Canada, there has been a serious decline in the number of milch cows, beef cattle, sheep and swine. There should have been a very large increase, and unless every possible effort to arrest the decrease is made, this class of food will grow steadily dearer in price. The falling off is most noticeable in Ontario, while the only important gains are in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Clearing House statements again give ample evidence of our rapid growth. The returns of twenty clearing houses for 1911 made a total of $7,291,368,000, while for 1912 the figures were $9,146,236,000, a gain of 23.74 percent. Once more we have to record a gain in every clearing house in Canada.

The building permits of the four chief cities were as follows:—

	1911.	1912
Montreal	$14,580,000	$19,642,000
Toronto	24,374,000	27,401,000
Winnipeg	17,550,000	20,475,000
Vancouver	17,652,000	19,2[illegible],000

The motion for the adoption of the report was put and carried. By-laws increasing the number of directors of the bank to twenty-two and increasing the amount available for the remuneration of the board of directors were then passed. The usual resolution expressing the thanks of the shareholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors, and also to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and other officers of the Bank were unanimously carried. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to elect Directors for the coming year, and then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently announced the following gentlemen to be elected as Directors for the coming year: Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L.; Hon. George A. Cox, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.; J. W. Flavelle, LL.D.; A. Kingman, Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D.; E. R. Wood, Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D.; William McMaster, Robert Stuart, George F. Galt, Alexander Laird, William Farwell, D.C.L.; Gardner Stevens, A. C. Flumerfelt, George G. Foster, K.C.; Charles Colby, M.A., Ph.D.; George W. Allan, H. J. Fuller, F. P. Jones.

At a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., was elected President, and Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.

CZAROVITCH IS ILL AGAIN.

London, Jan. 14.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the 'Daily Mail' says that the Czarovitch is again confined to his bed. Previous reports concerning the condition of the Prince indicated that he had practically recovered from his serious illness.

NEW WESTMINSTER'S MAYOR.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 14.— Mr. Wells Gray, a former alderman, was yesterday, elected, by acclamation, mayor of New Westminster.

A FESTIVAL OF THRIFT

1810—THE FOUNDER OF THE SAVINGS BANK IN SCOTLAND, THE REV. DR. HENRY DUNCAN, 1774-1846.

There is not a more beneficent and prosperous thrift agency in operation in the United Kingdom at the present time than that of the dual system of National Savings Banks (Trustee and Post Office), with their 12,000,000 depositors and funds approximating to $1,250,000,000 invested with the State.

The story of the founding of Savings Banks is not unlike that of certain other important national movements which have sprung from small much as it is a singularly simple and unromantic story. For example, Sunday Schools had their origin in the cellar workshop of a poor and illiterate cobbler, Robert Raikes.

The Salvation Army, too, had its genesis at the street corner of an obscure provincial town, for there, it is stated, the inspiration for his scheme came one day, many years ago, to William Booth, then but a struggling Methodist preacher.

The great system of Trustee savings Banks, in like manner, began its career in a mean little cottage in an almost unknown rural village, and at the end of its first year's business the resultant sum of $750 gathered by its means was reckoned a wonder!

GOOD SPIRIT PRESIDING.

There was no display, no formal inauguration at its founding, nothing whatsoever to denote the possibility of its ever achieving distinction or attaining that extraordinary measure of success which by its initiation was subsequently accomplished.

1861—THE FOUNDER OF THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM SIKES, 1818-1889.

But there was a good spirit presiding at its birth and assisting at its nursing—the spirit of sound sense and earnest endeavor to give the new-created thrift-idea a sturdy and healthful constitution. At least, that was what the first founders of Savings Banks strove to do for it.

While known to some extent on the Continent of Europe about the middle of the eighteenth century, the first British Savings Banks (so-called) were instituted in 1799 and 1800; in the former year by the Rev. Joseph Smith, at Wendover, Buckinghamshire, of which place he was rector, and in the latter year at Tottenham, by a philanthropic lady named Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield.

In each case the 'bank' opened was entirely an experiment to assist poor and laboring folks to save a little against the rainy day and to encourage their efforts with a 'bonus' at the end of the year.

The novelty of the experiment appealed to many belonging to those classes, and very soon other places in England began to adopt it, till in a few years the term 'Savings Bank,' but with the 'bonus' element predominating, became pretty well known throughout the United Kingdom.

At the end of a decade the experiment was introduced for the first time in Scotland, and the first parish Savings Bank, as it was called, was opened at the little village of Ruthwell, about ten miles from Dumfries, the founder being the Rev. Henry Duncan, then the minister of Ruthwell Parish Church of Scotland.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BESTIRRED.

The closing years of the eighteenth century were not particularly favorable for an awakening of the national consciousness to any urgent necessity for a thrift movement among the poorer classes of the people; at all events, the urgency was no greater than it had been for perhaps fifty years before. Still, there were certain 'orders' of the people for whose benefit some such movement seemed desirable, especially for those connected with agriculture.

The Friendly Societies of the time, many of which had been in existence for generations, began about this period (1790-1799), to bestir themselves, and when sadly disappointed and poverty-stricken Robert Burns lay sick unto death in Dumfries (1796) these societies were taking on a new tack of life and usefulness.

'Time and the hour,' therefore, were, on the whole, favorable for such an agency as the Savings Banks, and that it was acceptable to the bulk of the industrial public was proved by the success it attained in a few years after having been instituted.

It was in 1817 that the first Acts regulating Savings Banks were placed on the Statute Book. These were 57 George III., c. 105 and 130, but were, however, applicable only to Ireland and England.

The Act for Scotland did not come into operation till 1819. At that time there were seventy Savings Banks in Scotland, four in Wales, four in Ireland, with an aggregate liability to their depositors amounting to about $1,250,000, the figures for Scotland not being available; indeed, as the Scottish banks did not become connected with the National Debt Commissioners—the official agents for the State—till 1836, the earlier returns of Savings Bank business apply only to the two other kingdoms. From the outset of their career, the funds of the Savings Banks went up by leaps and bounds, as the following interesting table will show:—

Year.	Funds Invested.
1817....	$1,155,940
1818....	8,489,265
1819....	14,065,115
1820....	17,349,550
1830....	74,300,940

THE COTTAGE AT RUTHWELL, WHERE THE FIRST SAVINGS BANK IN SCOTLAND WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1810.

The 'Parish Savings Bank,' as it was then called, began its career in the second cottage.

1840....	117,748,580
1850....	145,646,025
1860....	207,465,895

About this time (1860) a movement for some extension of the operations of Trustee Savings Banks was started, it having been ascertained that though their number and funds had been growing steadily year by year, there were still many places throughout the United Kingdom where they were practically unknown.

The originator of the movement was a Huddersfield banker, Mr. Charles Sikes, who took a deep interest in all schemes devised for the improvement of the industrial classes, and who, in an important pamphlet which he wrote and addressed to Mr. Gladstone, at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Lord Derby's administration, pointed out that there were many populous places in the Three Kingdoms where there was no service of Savings Banks, and demonstrated how the want might be supplied.

POST OFFICE BANK.

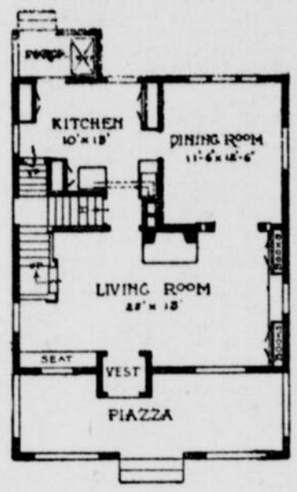
His scheme, in fact, resulted in the creation of the Post Office Savings Bank system in 1861, which opened a new and important page in the history of national thrift.

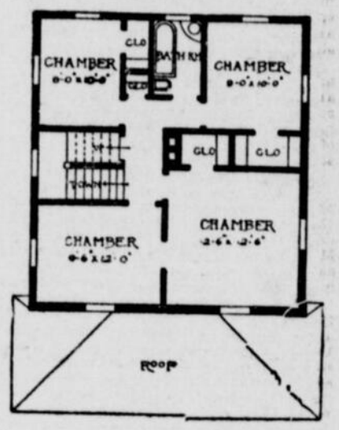
For his invaluable service Mr. Sikes was knighted in the following year, and, to prove that his scheme was justified, reference need only be made to the fact that at the present day there are over 13,000 offices throughout the length and breadth of the land where Savings Bank business is now transacted, with over 11,000,000 depositors, who are the owners of close on $1,000,000,000 of funds. In spite, nevertheless, of the competition of the younger system, the old established Trustee Savings Banks still hold their own in the regard of the public, especially in the great centres of population, for which they have always been reckoned to be singularly well adapted.

In recent years they have had the benefit of valuable legislation affecting their administration and utility, one of the more important Acts of Parliament being that of 1891, which created the now well known Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee, whose policy it has been to strengthen the system and make it, if possible, more than ever popular.

A Square Economical House

The square economical house is one that gives the largest amount of space at the lowest possible cost. Our illustration is such a house, it is 26 ft. in width by 28 ft. in depth, exclusive of the plazza across the front. The design is for a frame house, constructed of first class materials, sheathed, papered and sided on the outside, back plastered and plastered on the inside, cemented on the outside from the grade line up to the window sill course with a rough 'pebble dash' finish, this makes the house very tight and warm around the base. The height of the first story is 8ft. 6 in., second 8 ft., and basement 7 ft. 6 in. There is a good roomy attic, well lighted with dormer windows, the attic space is left unfinished, having only a good floor, it has space, however, that can be finished in one or more rooms if desired. There is one large central chimney with a broad liberal brick fireplace in the centre of the main living room, this room is 25 ft. in width by 13 ft. in depth extending across the full front, with a vestibule entrance and the stairway leading up from the left-hand side with platforms to the second story, these stairs are arranged with the combination, a short section extending up from the kitchen to the platform leading to the second story, basement stairs underneath with an entrance at the grade line, all of which is economical and very convenient. The dining room on the right at the rear of the living room connects with a columned arch and is of liberal size and well lighted. At the right end of living room are book-shelves on either side of the window with a seat below the window. The kitchen is well arranged with all conveniences, cupboards, etc. A full basement under the house with laundry and heating plant. The second floor has four good bed rooms with bath room and closets, well arranged. It is estimated that this house can be built for $2,800 exclusive of heating and plumbing. The first story is finished in Washington fir stained, and oak floor left natural color, and the second story finished in pine and stained, the floor to be of birch. The details of the house are well worked out and the exterior is very neat and pleasing. It is hardly possible to build a better house, having the same accommodations on more economical lines.





DEATH ENDS THE ROMANTIC CAREER OF QUEBEC WOMAN

The Princess Salm-Salm, a St. Armand Fisherman's Daughter, Who Fearlessly Followed Her Husband Through the Dangers of War in Three Countries, Defeated by the Grim Conqueror.

The Princess Salm-Salm is dead. The final chapter in one of the most remarkable lives of a century has been written; the curtain has fallen on the romantic career of the fisherman's daughter who became a princess and followed her husband to the battle fields of three countries, on two continents, and who at last saw him laid in a soldier's grave on the field of strife when the day of horrible carnage was ended. With fearless eye she, who had never quivered in the excitement of the most fateful times—when fields were red with human blood and presidents were assassinated and emperors were led out to execution in the early morning—acknowledged the call of the grim conqueror of all, and followed out from life.

The Princess Salm-Salm is dead. From the little home of Captain William Joy, of St. Armand West, Quebec, where she was born, to the palaces of princes and rulers of great nations, is a far journey, but it is the one that the Quebec girl took in her adventurous career, for she who died as Princess Salm-Salm was born Eliza A. Joy a little over seventy years ago in this province. But it was not long after she reached womanhood that the lure of the life of the great cities drew her from the seclusion of the little cottage at St. Armand West and placed her in that highway that led to the battlefields of the American civil war, the ill-starred campaign of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, and the horrors of bloody Gravelotte, where her husband, Prince Felix Salm-Salm, fell under the iron hail that swept the field.

HER FATHER WAS A QUEBEC FISHERMAN.

Old Captain Joy was one of the best known characters of the little village of St. Armand West. Into a life of hardship and privation Eliza A. Joy came without a single thing to suggest even to the most imaginative that her days would be spent in scenes far different from those of her parents. She was a stirring child, and there were many who predicted, as the early years passed, that it would not be long until she desired to see the things that the larger world possessed. Few there were, however, if any, who ever thought that her desires would be fulfilled. She might dream dreams, but it was a life of toil and obscurity that was destined for the village fisherman's daughter.

But Eliza planned by day and dreamed by night of that time when she would bid farewell to the narrow life on the coast and take her part in the outer world. She was an adventurous child with a desire for change that was almost uncontrollable and which grew stronger as she approached womanhood.

She was an adept in every sport of the village. She was at home on the sea or in it. She rowed like a man, she raced the shore, she dived into the blue depths and seemed to play with the leaping waves. She could ride any horse that was in the district, as well as the best, while fear and 'nerves' seemed to be entirely lacking from her physical make up.

TRAVELLING CIRCUS CAUGHT HER FANCY.

The world that lay beyond the fishing village called and she responded. A travelling circus caught her fancy, and to it she hastened to find a position. She was successful and soon the billboards of the United States were announcing the 'Wonderful Equestrienne, Mlle. Agnes Le Clercq.' She was the sensation of the day and her engagements were the star features of the programme. Her grace and daring caught the fancy of the crowds and the plaudits of the thousands were the finest music to which her ears had ever listened.

The route of the circus took her to Washington, D.C. It was in the opening days of the great civil war, when the nation was torn asunder in horrible strife. Many a theatre and other place of entertainment had been closed for thousands had no heart for sport at such a time. But Mlle. Le Clercq drew crowded houses at every performance and her popularity increased daily.

PRINCE SALM-SALM, SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Then it was that the little god, Cupid, became active. A dashing soldier of fortune, Prince Salm-Salm, a younger son of the reigning Prince Salm-Salm, of Prussia, was in the city seeking an opportunity to join the service of the Federal forces. He had served in the Austrian army for some years with credit to himself, but a magnificent disregard for the value of money and an absolute inability to pay the debts that he had contracted had led him to seek the fresh fields of the new world. He was just such a man as to suit the fancy of the captivating lady. It was 'love at first sight' and on the 30th day of August, 1862, Mlle. Agnes Le Clercq, the circus girl, born Eliza A. Joy, the Quebec fisherman's daughter, became the Princess Salm-Salm, the marriage being performed in St. Patrick's Church, Washington.

The Prince was then a man of thirty years. He was of middle height, had an elegant figure, dark hair, light moustache, and a very agreeable handsome face. He was, however, very bashful, but the Princess declared that it only served to make him the more attractive to her. 'I felt very much attracted by the face of the Prince,' she remarked to a friend after their first meeting.

The Salm-Salm family was an old one in Prussia, and the Prince had been handsomely provided for at the death of his father. Being very young and improvident, he lived in Vienna, in a very extravagant manner. Soon his means were all exhausted and he was delivered into the hands of sharpers and money lenders. The position of the young spendthrift in Vienna became at last too hot. He first went to Paris and then to America, where he arrived in 1861, just after the outbreak of the war, provided with letters of recommendation from the Crown Prince of Prussia, to the Prussian Consul at Washington.

FOLLOWS HUSBAND THROUGH CIVIL WAR.

There were discouraging days when the young warrior sought a place in the armies that were being organized, but the Princess won out in the struggle. Women, she said, in her later years, ruled the country. In her endeavor to get the command of a regiment for her husband, she twisted governors and officers around her finger and soon had them willing to appoint her Prince to the command of a regiment of the line. The 8th New York volunteers were ready for the field, when, by her captivating ways and persuasive manner, she secured the leadership of it for Prince Salm-Salm. The regiment was in West Virginia, and to it with her husband she hastened. It was comfortably encamped in a pine grove, and not expecting to move for some time, the soldiers had made themselves very comfortable in tents and board shacks.

It was soon after her arrival with the boys in blue that the Princess received her first real lesson of the hardships of campaigning in war time. News came in one night that the enemy were advancing, and the whole camp received the order to retreat. It was raining hard at the time, and the twelve mile ride to the next tenting ground was through a deluge of water and mud that was almost knee deep. The Princess rode with her husband through the night carrying with her as part of the spoil of the camp a long red ostrich plume for her hat. The camp was ill supplied with food, and the recent favorite of Washington had to content herself with salt pork and hard tack, and even this was none too plentiful. Her bed was made of some rough boards, a straw mattress, and a couple of buffalo skins thrown over the straw.

When the 8th Regiment was disbanded, through the influence of the Princess, Col. Felix Salm-Salm was given the command of the 68th New York Volunteers. He served with great distinction, and, when the war was ended, he had been advanced until he held the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, and was stationed at Atlanta. Through all of his campaigns the Princess passed with him, sharing the dangers of the times, with no apparent evidence of fear.

The declaration of peace in the United States left the young soldier of fortune without anything to engage in. With letters of introduction he hurried to Mexico, hoping that he would be able to join the forces of the Emperor Maximilian, who was just then beginning his campaign in that land. He secured a position as Colonel on the staff of the ill-fated ruler, soon rising, however, to the position of an aide-de-camp to the Emperor and chief of his household. It was in this campaign that the Princess Salm-Salm was destined to see the most stirring events of her remarkable career. When the fall of the city of Queretaro made the Emperor a prisoner, with most of the leaders of his crushed undertaking, it was the Princess upon whom most of the planning and scheming for their rescue fell. Her midnight rides across the country, infested as it was with thousands of lawless characters at all times, but swarming with the most desperate men in the unsettled times of war, excited the admiration of even her enemies. She was under fire in the most dangerous positions times without number, but always escaped. Once when approaching the lines of the enemy by appointment with the officer in charge, she made a mistake in her reply when challenged by the sentry.

'Who goes there?' he cried

'Enemigo' was her prompt answer, instead of 'Amigo.'

The result of her wrong answer was a bullet that whistled uncomfortably close to her head. Once a regiment of drunken Indian troops opened fire on her, and only their poor marksmanship prevented the termination of her career then and there.

After the fall of Queretaro she rode to San Luis Potosi to implore President Juarez to procure the release of Maximilian and his aides, and to beseech him to safeguard the lives of his prisoners. She sought to interest Porforio Diaz and General Escobedo in the royal captive, and to arrange a conference between the General and the prisoner. When all these attempts failed to secure the release of the captives she plotted day and night to effect an escape for them from the prison where they were confined. Had her supply of money been larger, it would have been almost impossible to have frustrated her carefully-laid schemes. She had plenty of cheques, but very little cash, and that spoiled her hopes of success.

Her interview with President Juarez was a stirring one, and left that official so exhausted that he did not leave his room for three days. He assured her that the life of her husband was in no danger, but told her plainly that the Emperor must die.

'I was like one distracted all the time,' she wrote in her diary after it was all over.' I was convinced that the Emperor was lost beyond hope, but I struggled on for his life. The last day before the execution I made another effort, the last, to save him. It was eight o'clock in the evening when I went to see Mr. Juarez. He was pale and suffering himself. With trembling lips I pleaded for the life of the Emperor or at least for delay. The President said that he could not grant it; he would not prolong his agony any longer; the Emperor must die to-morrow. When I heard those words I was frantic with grief. Trembling in every limb and sobbing, I fell down on my knees and pleaded with words that came from my heart, but which I cannot remember. The President tried to raise me, but I held his knees convulsively. I said I would not leave him until he granted me the life.

He answered me in a low, sad voice, 'I am grieved to see you on your knees before me; but if all the kings and queens of Europe were in your place, I would not spare that life. It is not I who take it; it is the people and the law, and if I do not do its will, the people will take it and mine also.'

The Emperor was shot early the next morning and the life of Prince Salm-Salm was saved as the President had said.

Soon after the termination of the struggle in Mexico, the Prince and Princess Salm-Salm returned to Europe. When the Franco-German war broke out he entered the Prussian army again, being commissioned a major in the Grenadier Guards. For the third time in her life, the Princess turned away from her home to follow her husband to the field of conflict. This time, however, she went in the hospital department. She raised a hospital brigade and some of the most devoted duties were performed by the nurses in the campaign were by those who had been trained by the Princess. It was her third campaign and the knowledge that she had acquired in the struggles in the United States and Mexico were of enormous value in the European contest. Her husband and friends were at the front, while she served with the sisters in the tents with the wounded.

It was on the 18th of August, 1870, that the death-dealing bullet struck down the Prince. Leading his men in the charge at Gravelotte, his maddened horse ran away. A French bullet broke his right arm. A moment later a second one struck him while in a few minutes a third one pierced him as he lay on the ground. In three hours his adventurous career was ended. They laid him away on the field in a soldiers' grave, but a few days later the grief stricken widow came from the lines of the nurses and carried the body back to his little home town to lay it beside those of his father and mother.

Then with a heart from which all the joy had gone, the Princess Salm-Salm went back to the war to care for those struck down, in the awful struggle. At Amiens she toiled until she fell exhausted with her efforts to relieve the pain of the thousands torn by shrapnel and shell. Then, just as peace was approaching she fell ill with smallpox, but after a serious sickness, recovered.

Since the end of that war, the Princess has campaigned no more. Some years after the Prince fell she married Mr. Charles Heneage, of the British diplomatic service, but the union was not a happy one, and they soon separated. Since then she has lived quietly in Germany.

The fisherman's daughter longed for the more stirring career that a wider world afforded and on the battlefields of two continents and with her gallant soldier of fortune she passed through the most stirring events of her day. But when the shadows of age began to close around her it was for the old childhood home that she longed and so the weary body of the Quebec girl who became a Princess, and who begged on her knees for the life of an Emperor will rest in the little cemetery at St. Armand West, within sound of the wild waves with which she sported before the call of the world lured her away from the old fisherman's fireside.

THE PRINCESS SALM-SALM.

Cowansville Heroine

Miss Doris Lewis Gets Carnegie Award for Saving Boy's Life.

Pittsburg, Jan. 15.—Miss Doris E. Lewis a fourteen year old school girl who was the heroine in a skating accident on November 25 last, was presented by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission last night with the sum of $2,000, and a silver medal in recoginition of her bravery in rescuing a boy Benjamin W. Draper aged seven from drowning at Cowansville, Que.

Miss Lewis along with a few others was skating on a pond, when the ice broke and the little boy Draper fell into the water. With great presence of mind the girl crawled along to the edge of the broken ice, and after a struggle succeeded in rescuing the boy A silver medal was awarded to the father of Frank Beaumont, farmer and boatman, who died in attempting to save his nephew John G. C. Beaumont from drowning at Beaumaris, Ontario, on July 27, 1912.

RESPITE CAME ON EVE OF EXECUTION.

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 15.—Messrs. O'Grady and Tracy, attorneys for Frank Raffaello, the Italian murderer who was to be hanged this morning, received word about four o'clock yesterday afternoon that he had been granted a month's respite. The gallows had already been placed in position, and Mr. Ellis, the hangman, was on hand. Mr. Henry Aylmer, sheriff of St. Francis district, has made suggestions in conection with the hanging. He suggests that all Quebec murderers be hanged at the penitentiary, and save extra expense and trouble necessitated by hanging at various points.

IS HELD FOR CHICAGO MURDER.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The net which the police are weaving about Hassan Sina, the Turk suspected of the murder of Awie Abdowl, who was slain in a coffee house in North Halsted street a week ago last Sunday, was tightened yesterday when Sina was identified as the man who borrowed the saw with which the body was dismembered. The identification was made by Daniel A. Roti, a butcher.

When Sina was confronted by Roti he offered the butcher $200 if he would fail to identify him.

Sina admitted that he was in the coffee house when the murder was committed, but says he took no part in it.

ALLEGE THAT 25,000 HAVE BEEN MURDERED

Servians Charged With Wanton and Wholesale Slaughter of Albanians.

Vienna, Jan. 17.— Twenty-five thousand Albanians have been more or less 'wantonly' killed in the Turkish province of Kossovo by the Servian regulars and irregulars since the invasion by them of European Turkey, accordig to the 'Reichspo.'

The newspaper, which avers that its informants are absolutely reliable persons in Albania, demands the despatch of a European commission to verify the accuracy of the reported horrible atrocities.

London, Jan. 17.— Germany's consent to the presentation to the Ottoman Government of the note drafted by the ambassadors of the European Powers in London, the absence of which has delayed the action of the Powers, has now been given.

Instructions have reached the German ambassador at Constantinople to participate with his diplomatic colleagues, in handing the note to Turkey.

Athens, Jan. 17.— A royal decree issued last night appoints Crown Prince Constantine commander-in-chief of the Greek armies in Macedonia and Epirus.

C.P.R. STARTS OWN DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT

Will Deal With Freight Pilferers and Dishonesty Generally

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to create an investigation department of its own to take the place of the private detective agencies which have been dealing with a great portion of the work of guarding the company's interest from suffering at the hands of dishonest individuals.

An order issued Friday and signed by the president of the line, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, states that the new department will be under the control of Mr. Rufus G. Chamberlin, who was chief constable in Vancouver for some time, and previous to that was attached to the Dominion police in Ottawa.

In this order Sir Thomas Shaughnessy says: 'Hereafter, all inquiries or investigations, excepting those involving the relations between officials and employees, and those which must necessarily be conducted through the Audit Department, will be under the control and supervision of the chief of the Department of Investigation, who will report to the president. Mr. Chamberlin will have such assistants on the different sections of the system as may be necessary to enable him to perform his work efficiently.'

One of the difficulties the railway companies have to deal with is freight pilfering. Large sums of money are lost to the railways through this form of dishonesty, and this new branch of the C.P.R.'s service will attempt to grapple with this question among others.

THE FAMOUS WRITER SERIES FOR 'WITNESS' READERS

3.--A STRATEGIST, *by* JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

AUTHOR OF 'THE HIGHWAYMAN,' 'IF I WERE KING,' ETC.

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(By John Huntly McCarthy.)

Mr. Joselyn Farrington stepped briskly up the steps of No. 9 Arcadia Square, and then appearing to recollect himself, he slowed down, and ascended the remaining steps with a solemnity of decorum which seemed scarcely in keeping with his well-groomed alertness. Now an air of gentle melancholy pervaded his tall presence, and as he regarded the enormous bunch of red roses he was holding in his hand, he shook his head slightly.

He pulled the bell, and as its clanging reverberated through the house — it was an old-fashioned bell, like all the bells in Arcadia Square, and it had a handsome long brass handle like a tear, — it sounded to his ear not like the merry noise of other bells which seemed to herald a would-be visitor with a glad welcome, but rather akin to a dreary knell with even something faintly reproachful in its note.

Its lugubrious summons was not answered with alacrity, but at length the door opened, and the impatient frown which had gathered on Mr. Farrington's face in consequence of the delay, deepened at the sight of a mournful bow of solemn black in the spruce maid's cap. But he deliberately assumed an inability to interpret its significance.

'Lost any one, Mary?' he inquired, as he relinquished to her care his hat and stick, and smoothed down with a caressing hand his exquisitely parted hair. Mr. Farrington was a fine figure of a man, and he was pardonably conscious of the fact.

The maid glanced at him demurely.

'No, sir,' she said, with a prim expression that was alien to her wonted cheerfulness. 'But the mistress likes us all to remember the anniversary of Mr. Tennant's death, and she gave us each these mourning bows last night with instructions to wear them to-day.'

Mr. Farrington allowed a sound to escape him which might be written as 'pish,' and which might be interpreted as meaning something a great deal stronger than 'pish.' The grasp with which he held the bouquet of crimson roses was firm, and the set of his mouth was firm, and as he followed the maid upstairs there was something defiant in his bearing that was at odds with his habitual geniality.

The door was opened and he entered the room which was so familiar and which yet always struck him with an air of strangeness on these to him exasperating occasions. The blinds were half pulled down, and through the remaining portion of window exposed, the feeble winter daylight struggled. Far down the long room a tall lamp burnt chastely like a light in an ancient tomb.

'Mr. Farrington,' the maid announced, and her voice sounded almost strident amidst the sense of sad seclusion that brooded over the darkened room.

A woman's tall figure detached itself from a deep chair and crossed the room towards Farrington. A small soft hand was laid in his and a voice that heard on the stage would be described as having 'tears behind it' broke the silence.

'This is good of you, Jocelyn, and like yourself,' the voice murmured: 'I really hardly expected you.'

Farrington deliberately spoke with unnecessary loudness as if he sought to dissipate the mists of gloom. 'And why not, Josephine, might I ask?' he said. 'I have visited you with touching regularity to help you to enjoy your grief, on every one of these four anniversaries.'

Mrs. Tennant held up her small hand in reproachful protest. 'Help me to enjoy my grief? Oh, Joselyn,' Mrs. Tennant spoke with a pathetic skilful little sob which made her voice break on the last word. 'To enjoy my grief; you are brutal.'

Farrington laughed cheerfully. 'Am I: well, I take the part back about your enjoyment. I don't know how it is, Josephine, but these half lights, your dirge-like garments, and the tear-stained voice always have the irritating effect on me of making me want to shout, dance, and say all the brusqueries that I can think of.'

Mrs. Tennant drew away from him, and the dim outline of her figure that he could see took on an offended poise that suggested Antigone or Niobe or any other antique mourner.

'You have never been like this before,' she said coldly; 'I wonder that in your present mood you should have judged it appropriate to come to see me' remembering what the day is.'

'I wonder that in the present mood I did,' Farrington admitted. 'In fact, to tell the truth, I very nearly didn't.'

'You very nearly didn't,' Mrs. Tennant echoed, astonished. Incredulity and resentment showed plainly in her voice, which forgot its soft and tearful note for a moment. There was a rustle of garments as she moved across the room, and he heard the click click on the electric swith, and the next moment the room was flooded with light. The sudden illumination showed him Josephine standing near the door, her hand still on the switch. She was a tall, slight woman, dressed in black; but her gown despite its mournful character drew unhesitating attention to her girlish figure. Around her dark head a little lawn cap formed a becoming setting to her beautiful face, with its mouth curled into an elaborate sadness. Had she been in Greek garb, she might have passed for sepulchral divinity. His eyes kindled as he looked at her, and his heart throbbed. He remembered his gift and prepared to present it.

'I have brought you some flowers,' he said. She came quickly towards him, but as he extended the roses towards her she recoiled as from a basilisk.

'Red ones,' she cried reproachfully, and then continued in sombre protest: 'you know they ought to have been white, or at the very least violet.'

Farrington with a sigh let the flowers drop on to an adjacent table. 'Don't you think,' he asked, with a hint of irony in his voice, 'it is about time you left off lamenting a husband whom you never loved, who was old enough to be your father, and who has been dead five years?'

Mrs. Tennant seated herself comfortably in her easy chair before answering, and just a shade of her austerity seemed to vanish with the comfort of her pose. 'Are we going to have the same discussion again this year, she asked. 'It is true that Septimus was more like a father than a husband to me; but he was no ordinary man, and I can never forget that.'

Farrington leaned forward. 'I don't want you to, my dear girl,' he declared, 'but you have honored his memory for five years. Now it is surely time for you to turn to more mundane matters. As a matter of fact, I thought it was time four years ago, — as you know.'

'Yes, and I thought it verp premature of you,' Mrs. Tennant commented with a protesting frown. 'I was extremely surprised—'

Farrington interrupted her. 'Oh yes every woman is,' he grunted.

Mrs. Tennant raised her beautiful brows. 'I knew nothing about other women's feelings,' she said serenely, 'but I must say I was intensely surprised that you should propose to me only a year after my husband's death. Again she raised her hand. 'Good heavens,' she cried, 'what would the world have said if Mrs. Septimus Tennant, widow of the famous geologist, had within a year remarried?'

'Any woman who knew Septimus would have said 'jolly sensible woman,'' Farrington commented gruffly.

Mrs. Tennant raised her beautiful eyes ceiling-wards. 'Ah, you never appreciated him,' she whispered, with the way of one that murmurs a ritual, 'you never appreciated my saint.'

She rose with the languid grace of a professed penitent and crossed the room to a large table on which stood a large photograph, the photograph that had been the objective of many baleful glances from Farrington since his arrival. It represented the head and shoulders of a man with a long face, a face at once fretful and pompous. It was a smooth-shaven face, as far as what might be called its tableland was concerned, but its vacant spaces were fringed with a pair of whiskers that the light-hearted spirits of a past generation would have christened Piccadilly Weepers, and that a light-hearted spirit of this generation delights to describe as 'face-fittings.'

This was the picture in little of Septimus Tennant, and it was obviously the picture of a man with a portentous opinion of his own merits and a portentous power of disapproval of the merits of all other mortals. Mr. Septimus Tennant had not been an amiable man, and his lack of amiability was mirrored in the photograph with a clearness which no one save Mrs. Tennant had so far failed to see. The photograph that did its best to perpetuate this unpleasing memory was enclosed in a gilded frame, was throned on a handsome Buhl table, and all around it were stacked masses of pure white flowers lovely of form and exquisite of odor. It may be taken for granted that while the late Mr. Tennant would have approved of the tribute to his memory he would have regarded the form which that tribute took with extreme disapproval.

Mrs. Tennant sank devoutly to her knees before this improvised shrine. She was a perfect picture of graceful woe, and the more malicious of her friends whispered that she knew it very well.

'My saint,' she murmured again. 'I will indeed be true to your memory. Why should I not? I am calm, I am happy, I can live in the past, and I have you, dear friend' — she turned to Farrington and held out her hand — 'to be always at my side when I want you—to help me—to protect me.'

She smiled seraphically as she spoke, and Farrington rose to his feet with a sudden queer expression on his face. 'Yes,' he said gravely, 'I have always been at your beck and call whenever you wanted me.' His voice grew a little bitter. 'But that's not enough for me. So once more, will you marry me, Josephine?'

Mrs. Tennant rose, a model of indignant grace. One might have taken her for a priestess of Artemis that some rude barbarian had attempted to kidnap.

'No, Jocelyn,' she said. 'Once more I will not. I have told you so before, and I repeat it. I will not.' She softened the harshness of her words with a gentle smile and added, 'But my refusal must never stand in the way of our friendship which is so dear to me.'

Farrington laughed, and there was a marked firmness in his laughter. 'Very well, my dear girl, you have decided, and it is for the last time.' He began buttoning up his coat assertively. 'By the way, I shall be abroad for the next three or four months. I'm a bit fed up with London, and I need a change. I am going to Paris for a fortnight or so — one never can say just how long one may stop in Paris — and then on to Monte Carlo. After that Italy, and possibly, or rather probably, Egypt.'

Mrs. Tennant gave a cry of dismay which somehow seemed much more real than her elaborate tribulation. 'Oh, Jocelyn,' she said. 'Whatever shall I do without you?'

'I'h sure I don't know,' know,' he answered very cheerfully, 'but you have your photograph, you know,' he added consolingly, 'and,' this more slyly—'your pose to live up to.'

Mrs. Tennant stamped her small neatly-shod sable-stockinged foot fretfully. 'You are utterly odious to-day,' she cried, with a pettishness that accorded ill with widowed grief, 'and I am seriously displeased with you. Moreover I do not wish you to leave London just now when I need companionship and sympathy. Please give up this plan.'

Farrington stretched his arms and grinned ever so slightly.

'Not I,' he answered. 'I'd planned this holiday some time ago. The only difference was that if you had said 'yes' this afternoon instead of your everlasting 'no,' you'd have gone too. As it is I go alone, and a jolly good time I mean to have. I shall glory in Paris, have a little flutter, a very little, at Monte Carlo; imagine myself an artist in Rome or Florence, and then wait for the spring on the Nile. You really have no idea how delightful old Egypt is with its sphinxes and pyramids and things, and how jolly it is lunching in the desert with a merry party under the shadow of some temple. The clear air does give you an appetite, I can tell you.'

Mrs. Tennant, who had listened frowning, now became commanding.

'I do not wish you to go,' she said coldly, 'and I have told you so. If you care for me as you pretend to care, you would do as I ask you.'

It was a crucial moment for them both, and they both knew it.

Farrington had for long been her most attentive and willing slave, ready to do as she told him, be there when she wanted him, absent himself when she did not, that the new tone he had adopted with this afternoon both puzzled and frightened her. That he should resist any command of hers seemed incredible to her, and she awaited his answer with anxiety. It came, and the words confirmed her worst fears.

'In the past,' he said slowly and very decidedly, 'you knew I should have given way and done as you wished, — indeed I always did,—but all that is in the past and of the past, all that is entirely at an end.'

His manner was very courteous but very firm, the fitting manner of a lover who sees that his case is hopeless, and resolves to surrender hope with dignity. He took her hand and pressed it in farewell. 'The fact is,' he added, with a resigned sigh, 'that I am no longer a sceptic, that I at last believe in your grief, your love, your general mausoleumish atmosphere; and I am thoroughly convinced that you cannot do better than to consecreate your life to the memory of Septimus. But also I am convinced I can do a great deal better than to consecreate my life to the memory of Septimus. That is why I am taking a change, that is why I am going to Paris and Monte Carlo, and Italy, and Egypt, good old Egypt.'

He turned and walked leisurely to the door. With his hand on the knob he turned and looked whimsically back at her as she stood in the middle of the room. Her hands hung at her sides, her jaw drooped, her eyes were wide, and the patehtically surprised expression on her face made her look like a naughty child who has been whipped. With an exclamation he came quickly back to her: then swerving, he walked towards the lowered blinds; there was a crisp whirr, and the daylight shone cheerfully through the unveiled windows. He strode towards the mass of blameless white flowers in front of the photograph on the table and gathering them in his arms, he flung them bodily into the fireplace. There was a slight pause, then Farrington boldly seized the photograph itself, opened the drawer of the table, thrust it within and closed the drawer with a crash. Septimus Tennant was inurned anew. Mrs. Tennant stood motionless and speechless. Farrington turned to her.

'There has been enough of this,' he shouted in a voice like a good-humored hurricane. 'You are to give up this ridiculuous mummery and behave like a sensible human being. Do you hear me?'

Mrs. Tennant's voice seemed to fail her. 'Yes, Jocelyn,' she breathere in the faintest of whispers.

Farrington looked at her terribly. 'Come here,' he vociferated, benevolently despotic, while he pointed to a spot on the carpet immediately in front of him. She moved forward mechanically as if fascinated by his commanding manner. He stared at her balefully. 'You are going to marry me next week,' he said with incredible firmness. A red spot of excitement showed on each of Mrs. Tennant's cheeks, and she found her voice again. 'I will not,' she cried. 'You are bullying me shamefully.'

Farrington put his hands on her shoulders and shook her, and again she looked like a naughty child. 'Yes, I am bullying you,' he shouted, 'and I intend to bully you and you need bullying. I forbid you to speak again till I give you leave.'

From her shoulders his hands slid easily till they were round her waist. He drew her suddenly towards him and kissed her soundly after a fashion that was far from being the fashion of the late Septimus Tennant.

'Now you may speak,' he said, when he had made it all possible for her to do so. Mrs. Tennant availed herself of the permission and the possibility. But it cannot be asserted that she abused the permission of speech.

'Oh, Joselyn,' was all she whispered, her head sinking on his shoulder, and her eyes closed happily.

Nex Week's story will be 'The Stuff of Heroes,' a tale of the Labrador coast, by Charles G. D. Roberts.)

The Philosopher of Folly.

(BY SHERWOOD HART.)

FOOD FACTS

The awful cost of living has struck us deaf and dumb; it gives us great misgiving about the days to come, for foods, incorporated, have got us gagged and bound; the prices they've inflated, and made a smaller pound. We ask the corner grocer for ten cents' worth of cheese he answers sharply, 'No, sir!' and when upon our knees we earnestly implore him to tell us what he means, he says, as if we bore him, 'Dig deeper in your jeans! The Cheese Producers' Board, sir, will not allow such tricks. I really can't afford, sir, to cut a pound in six!' And this is just a starter — for many things we sigh, but at each place of barter the prices are too high. The haughty meat purveyor will oft himself amuse by watching us grow greyer at his unwelcome news. At every rise in leather he quotes his last advice, and, jeering, asks us whether we're buying at the price. He fills our little order with most exacting care; he piles his weight-recorder with hide and bones and hair; a half a pound of paper he figures in the sum, and merely as a caper, weighs in a hefty thumb. He measures out each item as if his meats would kill, but how he loves to write 'em upon our little bill. We marvel at the daring with which he takes our cash, and, inwardly despairing, we carry home our hash. For parsnips and potatoes we yearn in deep distress, for turnips and tomatoes, for cucumbers and cress. We make a faint suggestion that onions would be nice, but always come the question, 'Can we afford the price?' In vain we search the market for something good but cheap, and then in great subjection we sit us down and weep. These sordid money-makers against us have conspired, and e'en the undertakers of dying make us tired. To die is so expensive we dare not now decease, yet in this age intensive we cannot live in peace.

PURE TURKISH

They've changed the map where the Balkan scrap so recently held the stage, so each weepy Turk at his former work will peacefully soon engage; since the war is o'er, as he did before he'll hustle his daily bread in a vast expanse of prodigious pants and a red fez on his head. When he hears 'cease fire;' he will soon retire to the place from whence he came, with a horseshoe stuck 'n his belt for luck, and his head hung low in shame; but he'll raise a cheer and his brow will clear when his native town he sees; with an added zest he will step his best as he sniffs his village breeze, for his sad heart leans to the old home scenes and the olden, golden smells; with a joyful bound he will hear the sound of the distant camel-bells. And soon anon, with his apron on, again at his former trade will his fingers fly as the hours go by where Turkish rugs are made. With a patient skill and a right good will he will start to weave the real antiques for the man who seeks of his cash to thus take leave. He heaps the threads and the scraps and shreds he clips from his carpet-loom in a fuzzy pile and a guileful smile when he hears the mosque-gong boom; he takes a smoke and cracks a joke with the man who comes and gets this bundle of strings and suchlike things to make into cigarettes — for which logic sound the Turks have found that with these two arts combined they can quickly chop the tobacco crop in half with an easy mind. Not in smell or taste in these smokes is traced the factory whence they came; the fraud is hid 'neath a Turkish lid with a wonderful Eastern name. But we have no doubt this has brought about the craze for these Turkish rugs, and we'd like a clause in our country's laws to cut off these deadly drugs.

HAS A CORN ANY ROOTS?

Judging by the pain they cause they have roots, branches and stems. Easily cured, however, if you apply Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Always safe, always prompt, and invariably satisfactory. Forty years of success stand behind Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by druggists, price 25c.

BACK TO BYTOWN

To-day the members reassemble, the men who make the nation's laws; and soon the capital will tremble from morn to night without a pause. The men in whom the country glories, the men who sail the ship of state, the men on whom we tack good stories, get back to business on this date. For days and days in all the papers no one has tried to circumvent some other members' wicked capers, and all has been a sweet content. When each for Christmas homeward wended, the country suffered no great ills, but now the truce has once more ended, and they are at it clause and bills. Once more with ardor unabated the strife will rage both loud and long—the old performance duplicated from early morn till evensong. Anon each enterprising member, reflecting how it won votes when they were needed in September, will add fresh stacks of anecdotes, and standing on some busy corner will there remark to passers-by, 'Ah, that reminds me of Jack Horner, who had a finger in the pie. Jack was a funny chap,' and so on—we all know how these tales begin, and then from yarn to yarn he'll go on, 'till all the cows are gathered in. And you and I will hear the rumor of all those quips so apropos, and marvel at their deathless humor as we stay home and shovel snow. Around the House the bow of reason will doubtless cause a sultry storm suggestive of the summer season, the air will be so charged and warm. The birds of spring will soon be singing around its tower a glad refrain; the crocuses will soon be springing—but birds and buds are wrong again. And you and I, friend, often wonder, what sense there is in all the noise and outbursts of rhetoric thunder. We ask ourselves, What ails the boys?

THE EXCEPTION

Around my cheerless home the wind is howling while Jones lives in a mansion snug and warm. Upon my roof the winter sky is scowling but Jones fears not the fury of the storm; my hoarded store of grub has all departed—I know not how to lay in fresh supplies; to Jones's house the baker's boy just carted about a ton of cakes and apple pies. The bank account which once I fondly cherished has vanished like a snowstorm in July; and as I sit so cold and hunger-perished, I see Jones in an auto passing by. Yet look at me—I was no idle shirker; I was the pride and envy of the town; I won a medal as a model worker, and every week some coin I salted down. Each morning I was up and at it early while Jones still slumbered on in idle sleep; each hour and day until my mind grew curly upon my tasks my thoughts I used to keep. I had no time for lazy relaxation if there was any work for me to do; by never wasting time in conversation I always paid my bills when they fell due. But Jones would oft burst out in foolish laughter — he wasted many minutes thus each day; at six o'clock, or very soon thereafter, he locked his desk and hied him far away. But I until the midnight chimes were ringing would never give a rest to hand and brain, and then with burning eyes and fingers stinging I'd lay me down and dream of work again. So when I got a dose of influenzy and had to leave the office for a space, the management was in a perfect frenzy—they had to hire three men to take my place. The doctor took my little store of earnings to pay his fees for poultices and pills, and oh! it caused the bitterest heartburnings to see the tradesmen hustle in their bills! So now, whene'er I hear some chap advising another man to plug on at his work from sunset till the sun again is rising I chase him like a Bulgar would a Turk. Whene'er I hear some platitudinizer hold forth with many yards of well-meant sound upon the luck which waits the early riser I hurry out, his cranium to pound.

A DREAM

Last night as I lay a-snoozing a horrible dream I dreamt. At even I had been musing with bitterness and contempt on the ways of the wily barber when he fastens you in his chair and the grudge he seems to harbor against your escape from there. I thought with a gruesome feeling on the look in his eyes so grim, his anger and scorn revealing, when you'll take no more than a trim; for I know if a wish could bring you to a sudden and early grave, to your fate would he gladly fling you if you take but a trim or a shave. With this thought on my mind I slumbered as the twilight was merged in night, and back to the years unnumbered in fancy I took my flight. I dreamt that the dawn was breaking on the spot where our town now stands, when just as I lay half-waking I was throttled by redskin hands, and far from the sight of the hearing of my kin or my friends was borne to a barberous Indian clearing, there to be scalped and shorn. As I huddled there mute and trembling when they started a ghastly dance, again there was no dissembling the hate that was in their glance. And ne'er till I lie a-dying shall I ever forget the scene as each with the other vieing stood stropping his scalpknife keen. My heart within me fainted when they asked me with a humor grim which cannot be told or painted, if I wanted no more than a trim. They roared as if this were witty, as if it were all a joke; but I wept for myself in pity—then suddenly I awoke

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

New Zealand pays $15,000 a year for the services of the general manager of the Government railways, and is now advertising for a competent man for the job. The system includes 2,750 miles of track, and the general manager's term is five years. In 1910 the revenue of the system was $15,816,000, and the expenditures $10,550,000, a pretty good showing. The lines carried 5,500,000 tons of freight and 11,141,000 passengers.—Springfield 'Union.'

A BACK NUMBER.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Wrinkles come to localities and greyness to bricks and mortars, and premature decrepitude has assailed a street which was never particularly robust except in affectionate associations. Castleton Road, Camberwell, as I knew it when it was young or comparatively young, seemed to be expressly designed as a refuge for shabby gentility. It is unabashedly and candidly poor and squalid now. With all its squalor it is pleasanter now than then, for there is no deceit about its complete indifference to respectability. The houses were much alike, all the lobbies had some sort of oilcloth upon the boards, all the doorsteps were periodically hearthstoned, all the windows had blinds, and most of them curtains. I do not know the stories of all the families in that street, but the one I do know is worth remembrance and perhaps record.

Mrs. Horrigan lived at number 35, with her son and several daughters. Though she was the head of a quite modern family, Ma reigned in a pathetic sort of isolation. She belonged to another generation and another race. Sons and daughters earning poor industrial livings in warehouses and offices might and indeed did acquire plebeian habits and speech and practically took Castleton Road at its face value. Ma exuded the pride of birth and never forgot to parade it. It would be an error to say that she was an example of impoverished aristocracy or that her envircament at that time was a stage in socil decline. Life to her was a perennial see-saw the unremitting oscillations of which just averaged out to Castleton Road and its obvious limitations. She was always in either a state of expecting a legacy or of having received one. She welcomed the coming and sped the parting bequest with equal hospitality and equal optimism. So it happened that when I first visited her there was plenty and feasting within her domain. When a new friend had been informed that 'me papa was a colonel who fought with distinction in the Peninsular War—was one of the officers who buried Sir John Moore,' and that 'me family have their estates to this day' at Kilsomething, near Ballysomethingelse, in the county of Kildare, and had duly expressed his appreciation, he might consider himself the possessor of the freedom of the house. Not merely did this freedom entitle one to the bread and salt of hospitality, but a full participation in her curious wealth of experience and reminiscence. She had danced at Curragh balls with the men of the Crimea, and knew them by the score. She had played ecarte with the dames and dandies of old Dublin. She had known Gratton and Father Mathew, Gerald Griffin, Tommy Moore, Father Prout, Isaac Butt, and Daniel Maclise. She could marshal a procession of celebrities in white ducks and swallow-tailed coats and stove-pipe hats, could re-people Sackville Street with ancient Johnnies and the Four Courts with long-forgotten bigwigs.

When the tide was high with Ma strange relics of her past used to drift in with the flood—cousins and nieces and nephews from Kildare and Cork, uncles and aunts from Wexford, and distant relatives who had long left their country for their country's good. But they usually went out with the tide when it ebbed. She never escaped from Castleton Road into any better place; the legacy was always dissipated before definite arrangements could be made. But it made no difference to those who came. The hospitality was never limited in quality or intent. Sometimes it was only bread and butter (both unmistakable in quality), and fourpenny ale, occasionally without the butter and more frequently without the ale. Even when the cupboard was empty there was a fulness of kindly pleasantry and a brimming Irish welcome.

There was an exuberance about optimism. Fluctuations of fortune had no effect upon the equable flow of her spirits. Whether she sat in lowly dominion in the kitchen, by the light of a paraffin lamp when the gas was cut off, or in regal state, robed in the uncompromising black silk of affluence; whether her board was meagre to bareness or groaning with a plethora of fatness, there was always a banquet for the mind. She could make the 'Bells of Shandon' ring as, I think someone had described it, 'sweet as the brogue of Saint Patrick in Paradise.' A voice broken by age and infirmity still made music of 'Norah Creina,' and 'Remember the glories.' From the recesses of her memory there marched a long procession of bucks in bottle-green and plum-colored raiment, booted dragoons, silken-robed advovates, clerics, politicians, poets, and miscellaneous celebrities, all as virile and human as though they had just leaped out of the pages of 'Pendennis,' or 'Vanity Fair,' or 'Barry Lyndon.' The illustrious company that Ma gathered from the grave to meet her living guests brought the spirit of revival to that decayed home. There may have been a man in possession downstars, the next legacy may have been mortgaged and over-mortgaged, there may have been a bill of sale upon her little collection of domestic chattels, but the good fairy of memory charmed all into light and life. The stuffing of the chairs, impudently protruding through the faded coverings, shrunk back—it seemed to; the limp and dingy muslin curtains acquired a sudden if transient crispness and purity; even upon the remnant of carpet, worn threadbare by the traffic of living feet, the roses grew again. Like Tyltyl and Mytyl, waiting for the dead to rise, one felt the force of the revelation 'There are no dead!'

I passed by that house in the back street a few weeks ago. Upon that door at which the phantom coaches drew up, nearly forty years ago, and deposited their freights of scented nobodies or stiff celebrities, there is a notification that gents' boots may be soled and heeled at the moderate charge of 2s. 6d., and that ladies' ditto may receive similar attention for 2s. 9d. Al lthe street looks squalid and smells like a poverty-stricken back street. The people look like the street. There is nothing to distinguish No. 35 from its drab, dingy neighbors on either side or the opposite row except its associations and the memories it awakens. So I remembered—and passed on.

F. H. R.

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1913 'World Wide'

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NEWS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

TO MARK CENTURY'S REIGN OF PEACE

Great International Highway to be Completed in June, This Year.

Good progress has been made during the season just closed in the work of building the Quebec-Miami International Highway, according to reports received by Mr. Howard D. Hadley, president of the Quebec-Miami International Highway Association.

Much more than half of the entire 2,500 miles of the road is now finished; about 400 miles more are under construction, while plans are being made this winter to get to work on the remaining 700 miles, so that the entire road may be completed by the fall of 1914. The stretch from Washington, D.C., to Montreal—649 miles long—is completed with the exception of five short strips now under construction, and these will be completed by the middle of next June, according to present expectations.

Mr. Hadley figures that the Quebec-Miami will carry a heavier traffic than any other trunk highway in North America, for at least three reasons:—It leads through a region of very great historic interest; it leads through sections of country of almost matchless scenic beauty; finally, and most important of all, it will form the main north and south artery through the most densely populated section of North America. The ten states, together with the District of Columbia and the Province of Quebec, through which the road leads, have a total population of 31,936,982, nearly one-third of the population of the United States and Canada.

In view of the fact that of these 30,000,000 people near the road, a large portion are wealthy or well-to-do, Mr. Hadley is speculating on the amount of traffic this great artery of transportation will carry. In this connection the figures showing the growth of the automobile industry are illuminating. In 1912 not less than 250,000 automobiles, exclusive of motor trucks, were produced, or an increase of 70,000 over the previous year. One machine is now in use for every 110 persons in the United States. In view of these statistics, the Quebec-Miami highway should carry an enormous traffic and be a big factor in the development of the Atlantic coast states.

'We are planning a systematic campaign,' said Mr. Hadley yesterday, 'to bring about the completion of the International Highway before the close of 1914, in time for the joint celebration of 100 years' peace among English-speaking peoples, and of a half century of peace between the North and the South. We wish to emphasize on the occasion of these great peace celebrations, the contrast between being at peace, as we now are, building good roads, enhancing the value of property, and being at war, building forts, killing and maiming people, and destroying property, as we were in 1815.'

MACDONALD NOTES.

The open-air skating rink is in full swing now. Lights have been put up; also nouses for the putting on of skates. Mr. H. R. Roy is rink manager; A. G. Taylor '15, D. D. McDiarmid '16, R. F. Rush '14, and W. Ford form the committee. The afternoons are reserved for hockey practices.

The students of the Women's Residence elected a new Court of Honor for the present term. Miss Mattie Taylor, School for Teachers, was chosen as president, and Miss Andrews, School of Household Science, as secretary. The committee includes the following representatives of the different classes:—Section A., Miss Bockus; Section B., Miss Joss; Section C., Miss Elliott; Section D., Miss Dunn; Section E., Miss Le Mesurier. Housekeepers: Miss Ross. Home-makers: Miss Cox and Miss Slack.

Among the recent graduates who visited their Alma Mater during the Christmas holidays were Mr. R. P. Gorham, Fredericton, N.B.; Mr. K. Fiske and Mr. S. Fiske, of Florenceville, N.B., and Mr. S. Sweet, of Sherbrooke, Que.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, secretary for the Rhodes Scholarships, London, England, accompanied by Mrs. Parkins, Miss Parkin and Miss Pearson, of Salisbury, N.B., paid a visit to Macdonald College on Thursday morning.

The Macdonald College Club met on Thursday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Lynde for a social evening. Progressive conversations, with music and refreshments, comprised the programme.

The Women's Club entertained a number of the students on Saturday evening at the homes of Mrs. Lochhead, Mrs. Klinck and Mrs. Snell.

Mrs. Leveridge and Miss Leveridge, of Rochester, N.Y., are at present the guests of Prof. and Mrs. Barton.

Dr. Sinclair, who was confined to the house during the Christmas holidays, with la grippe, is now able to resume his duties.

The Animal Husbandry Club heard an address from Mr. C. McCrae, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, on Monday evening.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Montreal, conducted the non-liturgical service in St. George's Church on Sunday evening.

Mr. McMillan has been appointed as success to Mr. Reid in the Department of Animal Husbandry.

THE REVIVAL OF IRISH LITERATURE.

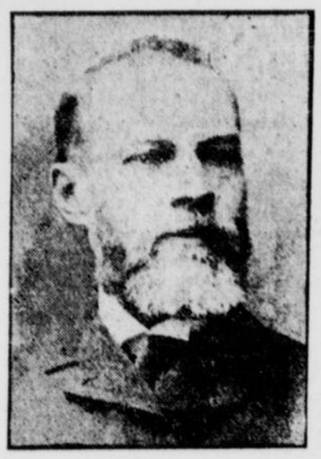
The Women's Club of St. Anne's met at the home of Mrs. Emberly on Wednesday afternoon. 'The Celtic Spirit in Early Irish Literature' was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Dr. W. D. MacFarlane. Beginning with the history of the Celts, the speaker put them into two divisions, the Gael and the Cymric. The former include the Irish, the Highland Scotchmen, and the natives of the Isle of Man, while the latter embrace the Welsh, the Breton of Brittany and the Cornish. The influence of the Celtic language in English is very slight, although there were three great cycles of literature produced between the seventh and twelfth centuries. The bards occupied a very high place in the Celtic race. Dr. MacFarlane also described the influences and environment which have given to the Celt his well known characteristics.

Mrs. Lynde followed with a paper on the 'Modern Irish Movement, and the Revival of the Whole Spirit of the Celts.' The foremost and best known writers of the new Irish literature are William Butler Yeats, Lady Gregory, Lionel Johnson and John Wellington Synge. Mrs. Lynde read a poem entitled 'A Church and a Dream,' and gave a synopsis of a few of the best known plays. Miss Sinclair read Johnson's 'Ode to Ireland.'

Two Irish songs, contributted by Miss Rollins and Mrs. Dow added to the pleasure of the programme.

HON. J. D. REID HOME AGAIN.

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—After spending a month in England for rest and recreation, the Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, arrived here last night, and was welcomed back by his colleagues.



THE LATE MR. O. F. LILLY.

Sweden Sent a Good Citizen

The Late Mr. Otto Frederick Lilly Was Founder of Two Missions.

Mr. Otto Frederick Lilly, who passed away last week at 382 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount, after a lengthy illness, was one of Montreal's old and well-known citizens. Born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1835, he came to America in the early fifties. For many years he was associated with the firm of D. Morrice & Sons, of this city, but had retired from commercial life for the past twenty years, and resided in Pointe Claire, where he devoted his time and energies to the improvement and development of the community.

Mr. Lilly was a man of sterling character and strong religious principles, and by his death Montreal loses one of its most energetic and devoted mission supporters, and, although for the past few years he was unable to take an active part in their development, always had their welfare at heart.

During his younger days he was instrumental in starting a Union Mission at Mount Royal Vale, which today bears evidence of his untiring efforts and generosity, as does also the Presbyterian Mission at Pointe Claire, the result of his labors in recent years. He also took a keen interest in the various hospitals and charitable institutions of the city. Mr. Lilly was a member of the American Presbyterian Church, where he had been an elder for many years. He is survived by a widow, three sons, John Otto, of Hartford, Conn.; Victor V. and Arthur E., of Montreal, and six daughters, Mrs. Peter Smith, Mrs. Hedley Millar, also of this city, and four daughters residing at home.

MANY FOLLOW COWANSVILLE FARM COURSE

Practical Addresses Pointed the Audience to Improved System of Work.

Cowansville, Que., Jan. 16.— In the Macdonald Short Course here the weather was especially favorable. The roads were good, and the attendance was large. Some 425 farmers were reached in the entire course. A number of women evidenced much interest in the various phases discussed.

Prof. Klinck discussed the growing of oats, laying special emphasis upon the importance of choosing upon the right type, variety and strain. He mentioned the various types common to the farmers of Quebec, and pointed to the superiority of such a type as the Banner Oat represents. Furthermore, he said that oats should be seeded early at two and a half bushels per acre in order to obtain highest production. The speaker pointed to the fact that barley should receive greater recognition as a crop, because of their ability to outyield, in pounds, the oat crop. The Nursery variety yields best.

In the evening the question of soil management was the topic which Professor Klinck dicussed. On the following day grasses, clovers and alfalfas were discussed, while Mr. Boving dealt with the root crops. Special attention was directed to the importance of these crops, as well as corn in a section like Cowansville, where the dairy industry holds such an important position.

Professor Barton discussed the Rearing of Calves,' the first morning, in which much interest and enthusiasm was aroused. He said that the future usefulness of the dairy cow depended much upon the way she was treated in her calfhood. Judging of Dairy Cattle followed.

In the evening Prof. Barton and Mr. Ness took up the question of breeding and feeding of dairy cattle.

The following morning Prof. Barton discussed the heavy draft and the light horse, emphasizing the wisdom of developing the former under present economic conditions. Judging followed, when a class of horses, sheep, and pigs weer placed and discussed. Much interest was aroused, and all were agreed that the Short Course was well received.

ROB RICH RESIDENCE WHILE FAMILY AT DINNER

Toronto, Jan. 15.—But for the fact that they were disturbed, thieves would have made a good haul from the home of Mr. J. W. Flavelle, in Queen's Park, on Monday night. They managed to get away with jewellery valued at between $500 and $600 as it was. The family were at dinner while the thieves were at work, and they are thought to have been porch climbers. They entered the room of Miss Clara Flavelle and took the top tray out of a silver jewel case that was on the dresser. They were disturbed and threw the tray under the bed, where it was found next day. Among the articles taken were a diamond bracelet, gold watch and some rings and brooches.

The thieves had not time to get to Mrs. Flavelle's room, or they would have made a big haul. It is thought a member of the household, going upstairs about dinner time, scared the thieves away.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR HAZEL GIVENS LIVES AS A BOY

Montreal Man Declares She Asked Him to Take Her From Her Home.

The remarkable story comes from New York of a seventeen-year-old girl, Hazel Givens, who for months had been living, dressed as a boy, with a man named Adolphe Larose who told the police he came from Montreal. The girl left her home in New York on October 18th last and the detectives only found her a few days ago living with the man. He said he was a Jew by birth, but had become a Catholic in 1906 and was baptized in a Montreal church. He had been engaged as a manufacturer of a hair medicine.

When found by the police he said he was engaged in writing a book which was a correct version of the Bible eliminating all the errors. Nine years ago he was married in Montreal, but there had been no children.

WIFE WENT HOME.

Last spring his wife went home on a visit to her parents and he went to live with the Givens family, who had been neighbors of his, formerly in New York. In October he decided to go back to Montreal, but the girl Hazel did not want him to leave. She had an older sister who was not at home and two younger sisters. The father was a painter. Hazel, said Larose, met him on the street and implored him not to leave her in her home where she was not happy. He took her to Canada but got a separate room for her, he says.

Soon they returned to New York and, to protect her from temptation on the street, he said, he bought her a full boy's suit and dressed her as a boy. He called her Marion Larose and told people she was his son.

When the detectives found them they were living in a large room together, but he declared that he had the purest of motives and the girl had become very devoutly religious. He said that he was an atheist prior to 1906 and he became a Catholic as the result of seeing a vision of a cross.

The girl was taken to a police station and her mother and aunt brought her girl's clothes, but she refused to put them on. She was also greatly changed from her former manner before leaving home.

According to those who have spoken to the girl since she was taken in custody, Hazel appears to be under some sort of spell, really acts as if hypnotized. She is not the same red-checked, smiling girl she was four months ago. Not once while she was speaking to her relatives, the police or others was she noticed to smile, and all the time she appeared to be ignorant of what was going on about her. She answered questions only after thinking at length, but most of the time she sat with a blank expression and just seemed to be wondering.

PINNED UNDER WRECK, PRAYS FOR HIS WIFE

One Man Killed and Others Injured in Train Crash at Glencoe.

Glencoe, Ont., Jan. 16. — Walter Challis, a Wabash brakeman, was instantly killed last night when a Wabash freight train crashed into the rear of a Grand Trunk stock train standing at the 'Y' in the yard here. Challis was in the caboose of the freight train. Four others were badly injured.

One of them, William Button, of Windsor, a Wabash fireman, was still lying under the wreckage at last reports, and was not likely to be rescued alive. His piteous prayers for his wife and family could be heard by the spectators, powerless to help him.

A later telegram states that Button, the fireman, was released from the wreckage and taken to the hospital.

The accident was, it is alleged, caused by the conductor of the Grand Trunk train neglecting to flag the incoming Wabash freight.

The Wabash locomotive tore through the caboose of the Grand Trunk train and several cars, wrecking the line badly.

Messrs. O'Neil and Nickland, who were in the caboose, saved their lives by jumping through the windows. Mr. O'Neil has a broken arm, and is badly shaken up.

The line was so badly torn up that all traffic was blocked, and the passengers on the International Limited and other trains were delayed for many hours.

A thorough investigation is being held to-day.

WIDOW OF LATE REV. J. E. RICHARDSON DEAD

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 16.—On Friday afternoon last, there passed away in the city of Kingston, Mrs. Mary Shaw Richardson, widow of the late Rev. James E. Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson was well known and much beloved through the Eastern Townships, and in Eastern Ontario, where, with her husband, she was stationed in many of the circuits in connection with the Methodist Church.

Eleven years ago Mr. Richardson superannuated, and settled in Kingston, but died the following year. Since then Mrs. Richardson has continued to make her home in that city, where she had many friends. Some days ago, a slight attack of pneumonia was more than her failing strength could withstand. She is survived by two sons and one daughter, the Rev. P. L. Richardson, professor in the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Mr. F. H. Richardson, Clinton, Mass., and Mrs. W. H. Chester, Jaspar, Ont.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor of Queen St. Methodist Church, assisted by the Revs. W. Neal and J. Lidstone. Interment was made in Cataraqui Cemetery.

TORONTO HAS AN EXCITING FIRE

Thirty-five Women Are Rescued From Burning Hat Factory.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—Thrilling rescues of thirty-five women were effected late last evening, when a fire, followed an explosion that wrecked the top story of McBride Brothers' building, occupied by the American Hat Frame Manufacturing Company.

Coming down Church street, Sergeant Tripp heard a loud report. Looking up he saw two terrorized women climbing out of a window onto the ledge some seventy feet above the sidewalk. Instructing them not to jump, Tripp rushed to a telephone and turned in a general alarm. At the same time John Bell, jr., and Ambrose Kirby rushed into the burning building and grabbed the two women.

The other girls employed in the factory were compelled to flee for their lives. The explosion was caused by crude alcohol used in the stiffening of hat frames. The material of which the structure was composed was easy prey for the flames, which got a good grip on the upper storys of the building by the time the fire department reached the scene.

A great many wires had to be cut before ladders could be raised on the street, and one of the firemen who had climbed to the top of the aerial truck, received a shock that hurled him to the ground. An hour elapsed before the blaze was mastered.

The damage is estimated at $5,000.

Mr. Burnam Has no Use for Snobs

Says Bill to Ban Titles Meets With Popular Approval

Ottawa, Jan. 16—The bill which Mr. J. H. Burnham, M.P. for West Peterborough, will introduce this afternoon in the House of Commons, aiming to prevent the Dominion Government recommending persons for titles, is attracting wide attention, and according to Mr. Burnham, is exceedingly popular.

'I have received letters from all over the country supporting me in my stand,' said Mr. Burnham this morning. 'The people apparently are not in favor of creating a snobocracy in this country,' he added.

CANADA NOW HAS 26,727 MILES OF RAILWAY.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16.—Interesting information respecting railway development in Canada is contained in the annual report of the comptroller of railway statistics, Mr. J. Lambert Payne.

The addition for the year was 1,350 miles, bringing the total up to 26,727. During the year ended June 30th last, $21,251,664 was added to the stock liability of Canadian railways, and $38,996,661 to funded debt—a total of $60,248,325.

The total capital liability was as follows: Stocks, $770,459,351; bonds, $818,478,175. Total, $1,588,937,526.

Correctly calculated, by eliminating the mileage of Government lines and duplication in stock and bond issues, the capital liability of Canadian railways on June 30th was $50,832 per mile. This is a relatively low figure, and, having regard to earning power and ability to pay interest charges, suggests a sound financial situation. Cash aid to railways in 1912 totalled $5,892,818, including $4,994,416 paid the Grand Trunk Pacific under the 'implement' clause. Since 1894 land grants of 56,052,055 acres have been made. Federal and provincial guarantees total $245,070,045.

The number of passengers carried was 41,124,181—an increase of 4,026,463 as against 1911.

The number of tons of freight hauled was 89,444,381, representing a gain of 9,560,049 over the preceding year.

Gross earnings for 1912 were $219,403,753, which gave an increment of $30,670,259 over 1911, equal to 16.2 per cent.

Ten years ago the gross earnings of Canadian railways were $96,064,526. Twenty years ago they were $52,052,396.

Operating expenses amounted to $150,736,540, or $19,691,494 more than for 1911. Operating expenses were equal to 68.7 percent. of gross earnings.

The difference between gross earnings and operating expenses, popularly regarded as net earnings, was $68,677,213. These figures represented an increase over 1911, of $10,978,504.

COMPLAINS OF DELAY IN BANK JUDGMENT.

Toronto, Jan. 14. — In an editorial this week's 'Monetary Times' complains of a delay of two months in the handing out of the judgment of Judge Leet, of Montreal, regarding charges made against officials of La Banque Internationale, and heard by him in private. The journal states that its correspondence with the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice and with Judge Leet, has as yet failed to penetrate the lengthy silence. It says that the Minister of Finance in a letter to the paper lightly dismisses the matter by stating he has no authentic information and suggests that the minister should obtain that information. While almost unanimous silence persists regarding the charges, gossip as to what might have occurred at the bank is heard day by day. That Canadian banking and credit are injured by this dead silence is asserted by the 'Monetary Times' which asks, 'What really did happen at the bank and what is the judicial finding?'

It is expected that the judgment will be given on Thursday morning.

SHERBROOKE HAS ONE ELECTION CONTEST.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 14.— The municipal nominations were held here yesterday and resulted in the following aldermen being elected by acclamation.

R. A. Ewing, J. M. Jenckes, C. G. Thompson, Jos. Masse, Jos. Simoneau, Wm. Brault, Dr. Ludger Forest and D. O. E. Denault.

In West Ward there will be a contest between F. R. Darche and A. M. Sangster, on one hand, and C. Prunier and J. W. Gregoire on the other.

FEW ELECTIONS IN TOWNSHIPS

But Where There Are Contests The Civic Warfare is Warm.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 14.—The nomination meetings in the various municipalities throughout the Eastern Townships were held yesterday. There were few contests, and many councillors were re-elected, while others went to the board by acclamation.

COWANSVILLE.

The retiring councillors, Dr. George Fuller and Wm. Oliver were retuned without opposition.

ADAMSVILLE.

M. A. Grant was elected in place of Mr. John Murphy, the retiring councillor, and Dr. Gignac was returned by acclamation.

ASCOT COUNCIL.

Messrs. James Marlin and James O'Connor were re-elected by acclamation at Ascot.

LENNOXVILLE.

The retiring councilliors were Messrs. Jenkins and Woods. The former had signified his intention not to run again, but it was understood that Mr. Woods would be a candidate up to the last moment, but his name was not put in nomination. Messrs. McKindsey and Wm. Bowen were nominated, and they were declared members of the municipal council of Lennoxville.

BEDFORD.

Mr. W. J. Pendleberry was elected for the south ward; Jos. McAleer, north ward; Mr. P. Poirier re-elected in place of M. J. A. Campbell. Mr. J. F. D. Walsh was elected mayor by acclamation.

L'Avenir—C. Boisvert and P. Roy re-elected by acclamation.

Scotstown—Messrs. P. Roy, J. G. Graham and Wm. Irving were elected to the Hampden municipal council by acclamation. The last succeeds his father, the late Mr. Irving.

Scotstown—Messrs. J. A. Gifford, Jos. Langlois and W. F. Bowman were elected to the Scotstown council by acclamation.

Melbourne and Brompton Gore—The retiring councillors, F. Munro and Norman Gee were replaced by D. G. Husk and J. A. Reed.

Melbourne Village—The retiring councillors were John Alexander and E. Doxtrader. Wm. Smith replaces Mr. Alexander on the council board.

Sutton Village—Messrs. J. H. Smith and E. B. Greely returned by acclamation.

Township of Sutton—Messrs. J. C. Draper and E. L. Harvey returned by acclamation.

Magog — The retiring councillors were Dr. Bowen, E. Chamberland, A. Larchecque and A. Gignac, who were returned.

Magog Township—There was a contest for one of the seats at the municipal council board for the Township of Magog. The retiring councillors were Messrs. Lesprente, E. A. Courtemanche. Mr. E. Boudreau was elected by acclamation in place of Mr. Lesprente. Mr. Courtemanche was opposed by N. Roy, but on a vote being taken the former was elected as councillor.

St. Thomas—L. G. Faden and Herman Derick re-elected.

Clarenceville—L. G. Beerworth re-elected and E. G. Salls in place of A. T. Hunter, elected by acclamation.

West Shefford—Messrs. J. B. McMahon and H. Leduc were re-elected, and O. N. Normandy to take the place of E. A. Normandy. All by acclamation.

Waterville—Messrs. F. Burton was elected to the council in place of Jas. McGovern, and Thomas Smith in place of A. J. Watts. All were returned by acclamation.

Granby—The election of councillors for the south ward in the town was held when W. H. Miner and W. G. Bradford were re-elected.

Granby.—At a meeting of the electors of the township council a contest is going on. The returning councillors were Messrs. John Noyer and Eli Bernard. They were opposed by Leopold Dion, and a contest is now going on as to which two out of the three will be returned.

Dunham—Messrs. John F. Yeats and H. Bockus were re-elected to the Dunham Township Board by acclamation.

Brome.—Mr. Ingall, whose term had expired, was re-elected by acclamation. Mr. H. Destudeux is opposed by F. Nisgent, and a poll is now on. There is considerable excitement as to the outcome.

Danville—Dr. Geo. Adams was elected to replace E. F. Stockwell, and Geo. McClacken was re-elected.

Danville—For the township of Shipton council John P. Wilson and Wm. Smith, of Lorne, were elected to replace Geo. Maxson and Gilbert Crosby.

Stanbridge East—Messrs. Gilman B. Knight and R. Boomhour were elected by acclamation to replace A. Neescote and E. C. Knight.

Lawrenceville—E. M. Millett was elected in place of A. S. Kendall. A contest is now going on between W. W. Solomon and Louis Gervais.

North Stukely—There is a contest on for the two vacancies in the council. A. Lagrandeur and P. Hamel, and between J. H. Allaire and Geo. Allan.

North Hatley—J. J. McRae re-elected R. Dick in place of L. H. Taylor. Both by acclamation.

Stanstead—S. Stevens and F. Young re-elected by acclamation.

Rock Island—Dr. E. P. Ball, Jas. A. Gilmore, L. A. Lanctot re-elected by acclamation.

Knowlton—Daniel Green in place of Frank Williams, and Edmund Gingras in place of L. Ledoux. All by acclamation.

Birchton—The retiring councillors for Eaton are Messrs. J. Hall and J. Deslisle. No contest.

Stanstead Township—Messrs. Geo. Harvey and E. E. Tremble retired. A contest is on between Messrs. Embury and Ticehurst on one side and Moise and Weir on the other.

Cookshire—The retiring councillors were F. R. Cromwell, H. S. Osgoode, H. Lalumuire, who were replaced by Messrs. Ayton Cromwell, H. S. Osgoode and Jos. Rosseau.

Eaton—Jos. Hall and John Delisle were returned by acclamation.

Township of Newport—The retiring councillors, Geo. Chaddock and A. Nunns were re-elected.

Sawyerville—Jos. Riddle, H. W. Waldron and E. A. Kingsley, whose terms had expired, were returned without opposition.

Barnston—At the meeting of the electors to-day Ulric Houle and Fred St. Laurent were returned without opposition.

Bury —A hot contest for municipal honors is being waged here. The question at issue is the money vs. statute labor tax. The councillors whose terms have expired are Wm. Mayhew and Alex. Doherty, both of whom seek re-election, and W. Dawson. The fight is a keen one.

The Highest Standard of Quality and value, together with absolute Purity, are Characteristics of this Famous Tea

"SALADA"

Black, Green or mixed | **Never Sold in Bulk Sealed Packets only.**

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

MR. McCURDY, M.P., PRESIDENT.

Halifax, N. S. Jan. 16.—Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M.P., has been elected president of the Halifax Board of Trade by acclamation.

DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF KILLED.

Edmonton, Jan. 15. — Mr. Dan Tidsbury, Deputy Chief of Police, was injured by being thrown from a street car he was trying to board and died this morning from his injuries.

WINNIPEG TO HAVE UNIVERSITY.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 16.—After many years of debate the site of the Manitoba University has been fixed in St. Vital, Winnipeg.

REV. DR. PARSONS DEAD.

Toronto, Jan. 15. — The Rev. Henry M. Parsons, D.D., pastor emeritus of Knox Church, died this morning after a lingering illness. He was one of Toronto's oldest Presbyterian ministers and for years drew large crowds to old Knox Church. He was 84 years old.

MR. E. PHANEUF ELECTED.

St. Liboire, Que., Jan. 17.—As no opposition was made here yesterday, Mr. Emery Phaneuf, the Liberal candidate, was chosen by acclamation to succeed Mr. F. H. Daigneault as the representative of Bagot County in the Legislature.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Ayer's Cliff, Jan. 16.—Mr. A. J. Bissonnette was to-day elected by acclamation in the by-election in Stanstead County to fill the vacancy caused by his father, Mr. P. A. Bissonnette having been appointed collector of provincial revenue at Sherbrooke.

SOLD COCAINE.

Calgary, Jan. 17.— Morris and Arthur King, brothers, entered pleas of guilty on the charge of selling cocaine, and were given the maximum penalty, one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $500 in the police court here yesterday.

VICTORY FOR REFORM.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 17. — Ex-Mayor A. J. Morley won against Mayor J. L. Beckwith, by five votes, in the municipal election, yesterday. There will be a recount. Mr. Morley was the moral reform candidate and the campaign was a strenuous one.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Jan. 17. — The University of Toronto received last year a revenue of $863,557, while the expenditure under the appropriations for the year for salaries and maintenance was $875,849.

These figures are given in the report of the board of governors to the Lieutenant-Governor for the year ended June 30, 1912.

PROF. NICOL GOING TO GERMANY.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 17. — Next week Prof. William Nicol, of the Queen's School of Mining, will leave for Germany to attend the anniversary ceremony in honor of Prof. Victor Goldschmidt, head of the department of mineralogy in Heidelberg University, and considered the greatest mineralogical authority in Europe.

OTTAWA SEEKS PURE WATER.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 14.—The Ottawa City Council last night decided to engage two eminent British experts, Sir Alexander Binnie, London, England, water engineer, and Dr. Houston, scientific adviser to the Metropolitan Water Board, of London, England, to come to the Capital at once and report upon the best supply of pure water for this city.

DYING AT 109 YEARS OF AGE.

Toronto Jan. 15.—Matilda La France is dying at the House of Refuge at Brampton. Matilda is a full-blooded Indian and is probably the oldest woman in Canada, having been born at Port Credit in 1804. Her brain is still quite clear, but she is almost blind. She has a marvellous memory of the early history of this section of the country.

HON. T. ASHBURNHAM AN EARL.

Fredericton, N.B., Jan. 16.—The Hon. Thomas Ashburnham has received a cable announcing the death of his uncle, the Earl of Ashburnham, in England. The Hon. Mr. Ashburnham, who has resided here for several years, succeeds to the title and estates in England, which are said to be extensive.

PRICES GO EVER UPWARD.

Ottawa, Jan. 17. — The Labor Department's index number of wholesale prices rose slightly during December, standing at 135.2, as compared with 134.8 in November, and 129.4 in December, 1911. Commodities advanced slightly in nearly all groups, the only decline of importance being in grains and fodders. In retail prices, the upward movement was not as strong as during the past few months, nor at the corresponding period of 1911, meats and dairy products being steadier.

CARE FOR STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—The Toronto Y.M.C.A. has taken up the city's foreign problem, and a committee has been appointed to find a solution. The plan of the committee is to include all 'strangers within our gates,' and to help all alike, whether they be black, yellow or scarlet in exterior color. The various Protestant churches may also fall in line with the project.

WOMAN DIES FROM EXPOSURE.

Kamloops, B. C., Jan. 14.—Within one hundred yards of shelter, which could not be found owing to the terrific blizzard which raged, Mrs. Cornwall, wife of Captain Cornwall, of Rose Hill ranch, and her daughter, spent a terrible night in the snow. The mother perished of exposure and the daughter crawled to Humphrey's homestead near at hand, as soon as daylight broke. She is now in Kamloops hospital.

Mrs. Cornwall and the little girl Saturday evening for the home. started from Kamloops in a sleigh on They were caught in a blizzard, which so frightened their horses that they bolted and overturned the vehicle, leaving them in the snow.

SHIP BLOWN UP, BUT WHOLE CREW ESCAPE.

Nanaimo, B.C., Jan. 16.—When leaving Nanaimo harbor with a cargo of powder the steamer 'Oscar' took fire, and, getting beyond control, was beached on Protection Island. The powder exploded, the result being the destruction in Nanaimo of several thousand dollars' worth of property. Every plate glass window facing the water front was broken, and a number of persons were seriously cut. Every member of the crew escaped before the explosion.

DIVORCE GRANTED.

Ottawa, Jan. 18. — In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Kirchhoffer, for the Committee on Divorce, brought in a report recommending granting the divorce of Bertha E. Myres, of Toronto, from her husband, W. M. Myres, of Winnipeg. The Hon. Mr. Lougheed introduced a Government bill respecting the manufacture of gold and silver ware. It corrects some imperfections in existing legislation. The Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

CALL TO REV. MR. GALE.

Oshawa, Ont., Jan. 18.—The congregation of the Oshawa Presbyterian Church has extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Yule, of Winchester, to become their pastor. The stipend is $1,200 with manse, and one month's vacation. It is expected that Mr. Yule will be installed early in February. Newcastle Presbyterian Church, Durham County, has extended a call to the Rev. Mr. Lovery to take charge of that congregation.

INCREASE IN IMMIGRANTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—From April 1st to December 31st, 1912, 384,083 immigrants arrived at ocean ports, and 113,798 from the United States. This is an increase of 14 percent. as compared with arrivals for the corresponding months of 1911, which were 185,151 at ocean ports, and 107,365 from the United States, making a total for the nine months last year, of 292,516 persons. Comparing the calendar year 1912 with 1911, immigration figures are as follows:—

1912—British, 145,859; American, 140,143; other countries, 109,802; total, 395,804.

1911—British, 144,076; American, 131,114; other countries, 75,184; total, 350,374.

MR. W. W. BEER DIES SUDDENLY.

Toronto, Jan. 17.— Death came suddenly to Mr. William Walter Beer, 16 Hawthorne venue. Mr. Beer was curling on Wednesday night at the Queen City Club, and then seemed to be in his usual health. On the way home he was overcome with faintness, and was conveyed the rest of the distance in an automobile. He never rallied, and died yesterday.

The late Mr. Beer was a native of Prince Edward Island, and was in his 65th year. He had been living in retirement for the past two years having returned here from British Columbia where he spent a great part of his life. He had considerable interests in Nelson B.C. He is survived by his widow who is a sister of Prof. Tweedie of Mount Allison University.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The annual report of Mr. J. Lambert Payne, comptroller of railway statistics, shows that a total of 568 persons were killed and 3,780 injured, increases, respectively, of 72 and 451 on the railways of Canada last year. One passenger in every 872,855 was killed. Of those fatally injured 215 were employees, 235 trespassers, and 47 passengers.

The returns state that 155,901 persons were in the employ of railways on June 30th, as against 141,224 on the same date in 1911.

The salaries and wages bill for the year amounted to $87,299,639. The increment was $12,685,901. Employees attached to outside operations were paid $6,937,984 over and above the foregoing total.

Tax bills of railways totalled $2,200,529.

SEEK MORE LIGHT ON BI-LINGUAL QUESTION.

Ottawa, Ont., January 16.—At a special meeting of the Separate School Board last night, the delegates who went to Toronto last month to interview the Government with regard to the new bi-lingual regulations, were authorized to write Sir James Whitney asking for a more explicit statement of his intention than that obtained in the reply recently obtained from him.

'Sir James Whitney speaks of a misapprehension,' asserted Mr. Genest, who was one of the delegates. We want to find out what this misapprehension is and by whom entertained.'

Sir James, by his evasive answer, is trying to flirt with both the French-Canadians and the Orangemen,' said Mr. Armstrong. 'I do not like the way the delegation was received, and it is well known that the Premier has insulted other delegations, among them that for tax reform.'

BOY EMIGRANTS.

Sent From England To Knowlton Distributing Home.

A party of boys from the Sheltering Homes, Liverpool, will reach the Knowlton Home and be ready for situations about the third week of February. Their ages are from six to sixteen. Homes are earnestly sought for those between eight and thirteen years of age. These younger boys must attend day school not less than six months in each year till fourteen years old. The older boys in the party have attended ambulance classes, and they have been taught by a veterinary surgeon how to feed and care for horses and cattle. Nearly all the boys have had instruction in carpentry and manual work. Some of the lads are good singers and reciters. For years they have been in orphanages or other institutions, and have learned to be generally useful. A party of girls will probably arrive at Knowlton in April or May. Applicants are invited to send railway fares and a clear statement of what they want to Mrs. Birt, distributing home, Knowlton, Province of Quebec, accompanied by the names of their minister and a justice of the peace as references.

AGRICULTURE

HOG RANCH FOR ALBERTA

Thirty thoroughbred Berkshire pigs, raised in Central Iowa, will form the nucleus of a herd of 300 to be placed on a 320-acre ranch, 100 miles south of Edmonton, owned by George L. Simpson, formerly of Des Moines, who has gone to central Alberta to engage in the hog industry.

'Hogs are the best paying live stock that can be raised anywhere,' Mr. Simpson said at Edmonton, 'but the wonder is that more farmers are not engaged in the business. I have raised hogs all my life and have made money with them. Formerly, while in Iowa, I fattened hogs on corn, but I have ascertained that wheat and bran, abundant in this country, will serve the purpose.

'It is my purpose to make the farm in the Red Deer district modern in every respect. We have already installed two large windmills for a supply of water and erected a number of sheds, to which units can be added as the herd is increased. We expect to have fully 1,000 hogs ready for the market in the fall of 1914.

'The fact that Edmonton has two large packing houses and there will be another one in a short time ensures a good market, doing away entirely with enormous losses of shrinkage as a result of long shipments. Another thing, probably the most important from the grower's viewpoint, is that prices will remain high, as the cities and towns in western Canada are growing rapidly and new towns are springing up every week.

'These people and the thousands of homeseekers going into the north country must have meat and provisions. The western people have money and they are ready to exchange it for staple commodities, including pork, butter, eggs, and cheese, and other farm products.

'Central Alberta, which is an ideal country for hogs, and mixed farming, occupies the same position to-day that prevailed in Iowa at the close of the civil war. There is plenty of good land, and it is cheap, besides there are opportunities for acquiring farms by homesteading. The Peace River district, with its millions of acres of land, less than a half of one percent. is occupied at present, gives every promise of being converted into the most productive grain and mixed farming country in America.'

Profitable Sheep Raising

In their report on the sheep industry the commissioners who investigated it on behalf of the Dominion Government state, among other things, that sheep in this country are, as a rule, poorly housed and poorly fed, that severe losses are sustained through lack of proper care during the winter season and that from shearing to marketing no country in the world handles its wool in o worse manner.

Besides pointing out these weaknesses of many Canadian sheep raisers the commissioners report fully upon the state of the industry in Great Britain and describe how Old Country shepherds handle their flocks.

'Evidences of a definite object in breeding operations,' they state, 'are to be found on every hand, a certain demand being kept in view and every effort made to build up a reputation and afterwards to hold it.'

A farmer there may keep sheep of the breed popular in the district and although they may not be eligible for record in an Association Flock Book they are very highly bred and young ewes are sold at very remuneratixe prices to neighboring farmers for crossing purposes.

For producing early lambs the ewes are bred to lamb soon after New Year's. Male lambs not intended for the early trade are always wethered. Besides grass pastures such crops as kale, vetches, rape, cabbage and turnips are grown for the sheep.

These are often sown in succeeding periods in season so that when one is consumed another is ready, thus providing fresh feed a great part of the summer. The sheep are not allowed to forage over large areas but are often kept within portable fences which are moved periodically to take in new patches.

The same thoroughness is exercised in the treatment of the flock throughout the winter with the result that sheep keeping is a highly profitable branch of English agriculture.

The Feeding of Cattle

Some experiment carried on at the Indiana Station with Long vs. Short Feeding Steers brought out the following conclusions:

Corn silage, oat straw, and two pounds of cottonseed meal daily per head produced a daily gain of 1.87 pounds per steer for sixty days.

Cattle fed roughage sixty days and full feed one hundred and sixty days, slower and cheaper gains than cattle full feed one hundred and sivty days. Short-fed cattle returned a profit of 38 cents per head less than long-fed cattle when pork is considered; when considered without pork, short-fed cattle made a profit of 83 cents per steer more than long-fed cattle.

The results from the long and short-fed cattle of this trial, and the rapid rise in the market soon after this trial closed, shows that the use of silage and some other roughage can often be profitably fed during the early part of the feeding period in order to save grain and put the cattle on a more favorable market.

Why the Land is Ploughed

The question of why the land is ploughed, would receive a variety of answers equal almost to the number questioned, observed J. G. Haney, manager the Northwest Branch of the I. H. C. service bureau, before the Internation Dry-Farming Congress, held at Lethbridge, Alta., last October. The ultimate end of all farming operations is, of course, the growing of profitable crops, hence every operation must help towards this end.

Ploughing the land accomplishes many things. The present growth is usually destroyed by being turned under, and the process of decomposition of the matter turned under thereby hastened. The soil being loosened and broken up is exposed to the elements. The circulation of air through the ploughed soil is very beneficial and essential in making available plant food and in promoting the germination and growth of plant life. Ploughed land loses excessive moisture much more quickly than unploughed, because there is a greater surface exposed. Hence when there is a surplus of moisture to be contended with in the spring, the land had best be left rough after fall ploughing. Such land harrowed down after being sufficiently dry makes a good seed bed in which seed will start promptly.

Ploughing also prevents evaporation after the surplus moisture from the surface has escaped, as capillarity is broken in the furrow slice and the moisture not drawn from below as it would be in the unploughed soil.

The root system of cultivated plants must penetrate the soil quickly to obtain the elements necessary to their growth — ploughing loosens the soil and makes this possible.

INCOME FROM SHEEP.

According to some experiments conducted at the Cornell niversity with regard to the production of lambs in autmn and winter, the average yearly income per sheep for the whole experiment was $6, exclusive of the value of the wool sold. The Dorset Horn was the earliest of all the breeding ewes. The lambs grew rapidly, and were fit for slaughter in some 70 to 75 days from birth, their gain being about half a pound per day.

SOME FACTS ABOUT HORSES

An experienced horseman, writing in 'The Horse World,' gives a few suggestions:

The three most important and valuable lessons to teach a horse are: To start, stop and back at the word of command.

The three most important conditions of the horse's feet are: Strong walls, elastic frogs and unmolested burrs at the sole. All may be had with care.

The enemies of the feet are: Long toe and heel caulks, large nails driven high up in the foot and the rasping of the foot to fit the shoe.

Three essential points in the care of the horse: Water before feeding, give moderate quantities of grain and hay, give often and at regular intervals.

Three conditions that rapidly wear out a horse are: Feeding irregularly as to the quantity and time, watering whenever convenient, and rushing him into his work and keeping him on his nerve all the time.

Three important points in grooming a horse are: Clean coat thoroughly, brush his mane and tail with great care, and remove all accumulations from the bottom of the feet.

Three important things in regard to shoulders when a horse is at work are: Have perfect fitting, clean collars, wash the shoulders at noon and night when at very hard work, and never use sweat pads to fill up any deficiency of the collar.

ELECTRIC FARMING.

If an electric current can stimulate and strengthen the vitality of the human body, why should it not nourish and nurture plant life with equal success?

This is the question William Stahl, an Evanston (Ill.) electrician-gardener, asked—and answered by electrifying his little farm. He raised a series of crops of beans, tomatoes, beets, potatoes, each and every one of which came to maturity several weeks ahead of those on his neighbor's farms. He even planted a second crop late in the summer and brought it to a successful harvest after the frost had killed off nearly everything else on the surrounding farms. Moreover, the vegetables grown on his vegetable farm were of a size and flavor that no neighboring farmer equalled.

His electrical farm does not differ in appearance from other farms save in the poles set in the fields which might be mistaken for climbing poles for vines were it not for their unusual height and the wires connecting them.

There is also a network of wires running underground, these being placed at a depth of about a foot and a half beneath the surface, and from 10 to 20 feet apart, while the overhead wires are strung about a foot apart. It is along these wires that morning and evening the electrical current is turned on from the main switchboard, energizing the soil and making it especially productive.

The power is supplied by the city electric lighting plant at from $2.50 to $4 per acre for the crop season. The electrical treatment is started just when the plants begin to come out of the ground, and is continued until the crops are about ready to be harvested.

The original cost of the installation of the electrical machinery is not excessive, and the cost of the current is more than offset by the saving on the farm of manual labor, for while the farm must be ploughed and otherwise tended in the ordinary way, the gross amount of time expended on it is considerably less than that given to the ordinary farm because of the speedier growth and harvesting of the crops.

TO HANDLE BAULKY HORSE.

A balky horse that lies down when you want him to pull is about the most exasperating animal in creation.

What would you do in a case of that kind? Whipping does no good. Try alll the tricks of the jockey and some horses refuse to move. Would you be cruel to a beast that has a bad trick simply because some senseless driver has overloaded or abused the poor animal. No, friends, don't be mean just because the animal is.

Sometimes a balky horse is started by diverting his attention a moment by picking up a foot or adjust the collar—anything that makes him forget that he has a grudge against you. Sometimes the load is too heavy or stuck in a chuck hole. Rest the team a moment, fuss around the balky horse a bit, swing the team to right or left quickly, and have someone give a lift at the wheel. Don't team a good horse to balk just at that critical moment by whipping him when he's doing all he can. If he refuses to go then—welll the David Harum method never fails. Tie the horse right there and wait till he is ready to go. Wait all night, next day, too, if necessary. Try him now and then—if the load is not actually stuck so no horse can start it—and as long as he refuses to start again, tie him and let him stay alone. Take the other horse to the barn, of course. If where no one will interfere—out in the field or timber—then you don't need to stay and watch. But if some humane person is liable to come along and upset your cure, then you had better stay around where you can explain the situation. One good lesson usually cures a persistent balker.

WORLD'S CROP STATISTICS.

The November number of the 'Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics,' edited under the direction of Prof. Umberto Ricci, issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, reviewing the principal crops of this year in the chief producing countries of the world, shows moderate success compared with 1911, in wheat, barley, and larger increases in case of rye, oats and corn.

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau, that the winter wheat area sown this fall is 2.5 percent. less than the revised estimated area sown in fall of 1911, equivalent to a decrease of 828,000 acres, the indicated total area being 32,387,000 acres.

Condition on December 1st was 93.5 against 86.6 and 82.5 on December 1st, 1911, and 1910, respectively, and a ten-year average of 89.9. The rye area sown is 1.4 percent. less than the revised estimated area sown in fall of 1911, equivalent to a decrease of 35,000 acres, the indicated total area being 2,443,000 acres.

Condition on December 1st was 93 against 93.3 and 92.6 on December, ..., 1911 and 1910, respectively, and a ten-year average of 93.2.

KEEP PIGS HEALTHY.

Pigs are animals that, as a class, are subject to rheumatism and similar troubles, and if you are going to be a successful pig-keeper you must guard against dampness from the very start, especially with the bedding arrangements.

Straw—barley straw in particular—makes capital bedding; and dry bracken, dried grass from the hedges, and similar material may be used. I will assume, of course, that the floor of the sleeping apartment of your sty is of brick, sloped for drainage, and that a warm bed of some kind is provided for the animals. From time to time as it is dirtied this bedding must be changed, and it is a good plan to place it in the forecourt of the sty—if any—till it has become part of the muck, which you will remove for manurial purposes as necessary.

And if dry quarters are necessary with adult sows and pigs, how much more so is this the case with the youngsters! At birth they should have clean, sweet straw provided, not in great quantities, or they may be unwittingly lain upon by their mother, or else smothered, but sufficient for dryness and warmth. Then, during their infancy, the quantity may be gradually increased till the usual allowance is arrived at. Needless to say, the straw bedding should be changed almost daily at first, and this is especially the case with a large litter in a somewhat cramped sty.

AYRSHIRE MILKERS NOW.

The substitution of Ayrshire milkers for Holsteins at the Penetang Asylum farm has been decided upon by the Provincial Farm Department in working out the asylum self-maintenance scheme For some years the northern farm has had a herd of Holsteins, generally considered better milk producers than the Ayrshires.

'But the land is too rocky, and they have to do to omuch ranging,' said Professor Todd, Provincial Farm director. 'The Ayrshires come originally fom Scotland ,and seem to thrive better on this kind of land The Holsteins are not particularly good cattle, so we will feed them up for killing.'

During the past few weeks considerable additions have been made to the Holstein herd at the Provincial Prison Farm, and to the herd of Shorthorns at the Whitby Farm.

DAIRY HINTS.

Prof. Farrington gives some interesting suggestions relative to dairying in the following terse statements:

'Dairying keeps up the fertility of the soil as already explained.

'Skimmilk is very valuable to the farmer not only for the reasons given but because it is profitable for a farmer to become a stock raiser—that is, raise calves, pigs, poultry, etc., rather than a crop producer and a seller of grain.

Dairy products, butter and cheese, are not bulky to market, being much more concentrated and the cost of transportation less than it is for hay, grain, etc.

'Dairying utilizes waste land, such as a stony pasture timber, and swamp land, which may be used for pasturing the cows if these are kept, but which otherwise would give no returns.

'Dairying gives profitable employment during the entire year, and idleness is not good for either man or beast.'

STABLE NOTES.

Sudden changes are dangerous.

It is not what is fed so much as whether the horse is accustomed to the feed or not.

Brood mares should get only clean, choice feed.

Avoid mould silage. Silage, if fed at all, must be fed very carefully.

Try to arrange the stabling so as to provide a box stall for the brood mares.

Let the in-foal mare do her share of the light work of the farm during the winter.

If hay must be sold from the farm sell the timothy. It will bring more money and contains less fertilizing value than the clover.

THE FIRST SEPARATOR.

Somewhere about the year 1877 the separator was first brought to notice at an international show at Hamburg. Probably no implement has revolutionised an industry more than the separator has that of dairying. The earlier efforts at cream separation were very rudimentary compared with the machines that are now obtainible for farmers' use.

INCREASE SOIL POWERS.

According to experiments, applications of limestone increased the nitrifying and nitrogen fixing powers of the soil. The ratio of increase in every case was found to be almost in proportion to the amount of limestone given. Small dressings are of little effect, but when two or three applications are given, the crop weights were greatly increased.

OLD VERSUS NEW SEED.

Fresh seed usually germinates more promptly than old seed, although there may be advantages in sowing old seeds, any gardeners claim that fresh seed of the cucurbitae (melons, cucumbers, squashes, etc.) tends to produce more vine and leaf and less fruit than seed several years old. But fresh seed is generally preferred, and is particularly important when the geneal vitality of the seed is low, as with onion and parsnip.

is something wrong.

FAILURES OF LUCERNE.

Lucerne is essentially a crop which demands not only a climate but a soil. Some experiments in the United States have shown that where the soil was stiff the crop would not take hold. In most of these the subsoil was stiff clay, and it was to that factor that the failure of lucerne to grow was attributed.

NO FEEDING VALUE.

Has sawdust a feeding value? This question appears to be answered in some German trials, which suggest that when sawdust is mixed with molasses the sawdust was not only completely undigested, but the digestibility of the whole ration was decreased as a result of including saw dust. Further tests approved this conclusion.

MADE BUTTER FIRMER.

According to an experiment in which cocoanut cake was fed to milch cows, it would appear that the cocoanut cake did not produce much effect on the yield or quality of the milk, but the shortness of the period of experiment did not enable a definite conclusion to be drawn. The cake, however, tended to make the butter firmer, and this is an important factor in hot weather.

ALBION.

Shakespeare's Own Cliffs.

(George A. B. Dewar, in the London 'Morning Post.')

I held some years ago that the noblest view in England would open out in a flash to one who walked south from Totland Bay across Headon Hill, and turned south and seaward at the road that leads right up to the cliffs at Alum. I had a day of late summer in thought writing this, when at that spot a sheet of purple heather on the slope and sheltered side of the hill goes out to meet the sheet of azure above and the deeper blue of the sea below.

We want, no doubt, such a day, clear and bright, and such a union of color to make that claim for the scene at Alum; but, given them, I think it is not a very wild or reckless claim. At least I have never seen a finer bit of land and sky and seascape well compressed together, and the whole animate with the sense of English life and power, that the scene at Alum presents.

There is only one thing at such a time at Alum—a good view of the great white or grey escarpment of the rock which has given England another name. To get that view you must cross to the mainland opposite, anywhere between Milford village or the Haven at Poole, and look over the water to Alum or to Scratchels Bay and the Needles. Then you see Albion: and the Gaul, or whoever made that name, was a very true judge of the natural features of a country, for the great white-fronted cliff is easily the master feature of the English coast scene.

You see it again near Portland and in that huge bit of escarpment between the Old Harry Rocks and Swanage, where the shining white herring gulls nest in May with a jet black raven or two among them, and then turning east you have it in a very splendid form at Dover and by Eastbourne. To understand the truth of the name Albion it is a good way to steam in a fast man-of-war or a cruiser right down the coast from the Thames or the Medway to Portland or to the end of the Dorsetshire cliffs and the end of the chalk.

Another way is to come in across the channel in a good light, and watch the Seven Sisters and Beachy Head come clear and clearer out of the distance till the whole of their lovely curve and scallop are cut out with perfect precision on the sky-line.

Shakespeare, I think, must have had that experience more than once in his life, and felt it through and through his glorious being. Only a man who was an intimate of these compelling scenes of the coast could have got them into words as he did in two or three of his plays.

He knew at least and revelled in the figuring and vast bulwark of that cliff at Dover that bears his name.

He must have watched it at sea growing and growing in distinctness and substance out of the distance—

That pale-faced shore
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's tides,
. . . .that England hedged in with main.

Equally he must have been drawn and held by the strange magnetic power which these cliffs often exercise over those who view them from immediately below or look down from their summits. He exaggerated the height of the precipice:

Look up a-heigt; the shrill-gorged lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard——

One must exaggerate the height and mass of 'this chalky bourn' when the full spell of the cliff is cast on one at such near quarters. The thing is common to all imaginations that are ruled at all by the power of the cliff at the sea. In the scene at 'the cliff without a name' in Mr. Hardy's wonderful story, 'A Pair of Blue Eyes,' one is impressed by an idea of Himalayan height and bulk, though has not the author conscientiously told us in a later preface to the book that the actual height is but seven hundred feet, almost a small affair against something at Chamounix or the Matterhorn?

• • •

Charm of the chalk is, I know, in some degree the charm of insularity among many of us. Right or wrong, one hugs the idea that it is above all other rocks the special rock of England, geologically our rock. It is something of a surprise to find a pale-faced shore across the water as well as at home. Travelling by train through Normandy anyone who knows the English chalk scenery well—its streams and hills, and the configuration of the land—but does not know France well, may wonder still more to find some of the familiar features there too.

Where the chalk is really the soil or undersoil, even though it does not actually break through the green in places or take the form of rolling down and the grey greensward, I think it cannot be overlooked or mistaken. In Normandy you can tell you are on the chalk in places though you may not see a sign of down. There is something in its form as well as in its flora, and, where water flows, there is something still more in its stream and meadows that announces chalk quite clearly.

So that as a man who knows chalk character well travels through Normandy he is often finding himself back in England at this spot and that in spite of French blinds and French poplars. There is no doubt about the chalk abroad, wherever it carries a stream or curves into the suggestion of a down or shows a few sprays of vitalba, the 'traveller's joy,' being a bit of England.

Chalk is Albion. Not another rock or soil in England strikes one in the same way.

Who, coming upon Bagshot sands or Cornish serpentine or upon good red sandstone of Devon in a foreign country, feels, in the same degree he feels when on a chalk down, that he is back in England? I suppose an Aberdonian hardly has the illusion that his foot is on his native heath when he alights abroad upon the very stuff, grand stuff, which Grampian or Cairngorm is made of.

The chalk, I insist, is even more Albion, more English, than the granite is Aberdeen and Deeside.

• • •

The charm of the chalk cliffs of England has nothing to do with rarity and choiceness of coloring. The last thing on earth to claim for chalk is prettiness. It has no curious veining. It has nothing crystalline. It has nothing of color. From its rock no paper-knife or letter-weight can be contrived; there cannot be knick-knacks or—except perhaps for fossils—curios of chalk, which defects may be accounted a virtue in chalk. It is true you can have 'A Present from Alum'; I do not know whether they still make and find buyers for the little glass lighthouse so labelled in my childhood in any Isle of Wight toy shop at Ryde or Newport; but anyhow the present has, or had, nothing to do with chalk from the sea cliff of England—it was an arrangement in pretty little layers of the gay tinted sands of Alum.

The chalk walk, in fact, is essentially an ugly rock as we see it at near quarters round the English coast. I do not mean, of course, that it is an ugly object as we view it from the sea, and as it comes out of distance. I have looked a hundred times at the cliff at Alum and at Scratchels Bay from the mainland, and seen it appearing and disappearing in the sea films through October and November and December days, and I know well that the effect is often most strange and magical; and I know that viewed thus th chalk cliff can be a thing of utmost beauty. But view it close by and in a harder and brighter light, and you must admit that a great sea wall of chalk can be an ugly, sullen-looking object. Alum illustrates this as well as any cliff I know. It has been so stained and fouled by weather that 'white' ill expresses it. Alum cliff, when we fairly come into the bay and view it from the strand below, is no thing of beauty.

• • •

The appeal to us of these weather-stained walls of chalk is an appeal of Nature, doubtless. The magnetic-like almost the mesmeric-like, power which the huge, sheer mass has on one at close quarters is wholly the force of Nature. But there is quite another appeal in Shakespeare's pale-faced shore as we view it out at sea: these cliffs have an appeal of Nation as well as an appeal of Nature Shakespeare writing those lines on his cliff was writing national and patriotic poetry hardly less than Campbell in his sea songs or Cowper in 'Toll for the brave.'

If the downs and streams and meadows of the chalk express particularly the Nature of Albion, the rock at Alum or at Shakespeare's Cliff expresses particularly the Nation of Albion.

The rock at Alum is to me quite inseparate from the idea of nation and sea power and rule. Portsmouth Harbor is hard by, Spithead is near by, and this whole scene is one constant expression of nationhood and sea power. Take away this emotion and half the appeal of the chalk cliffs viewed from the sea is lost. I do not see how the chalk of Albion can have much of a charm for the cosmopolite. However, I do not understand the cosmopolite; I have never been able to understand in these matters anything but 'England, right or wrong.' I know the appeal of Shakespeare's Cliff to Shakespeare was an appeal largely of nation. What a case it was among all those great, fresh Elizabethans of 'This England . . . set in the silver sea!'

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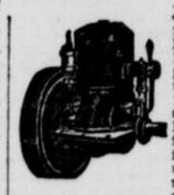
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POULTRY

DISEASES THAT NEED WATCHING

Three Illnesses to Which Fowls Are Liable at This Time of Year.

(Written for the 'Weekly Witness' by Mr. M. A. Jull, Macdonald College.)

COLDS.

Colds affect fowls variously, and if neglected often lead to something serious. Changeable weather and continuous damp weather often make colds epidemic in the early fall. A common cause of colds and distempers is closing the houses too close at night. Often colds will be spread among young pullets by bringing them in from the range to close, dark buildings.

Simple remedies should be used at once: give aconite in the drinking water. A good remedy to keep on hand for colds is equal parts of cayenne pepper, ginger, and mustard, mixed as stiff as possible in lard, then flour worked in to make a stiff dough. Form in small pellets and give by opening the mouth and dropping down the throat. Disinfect drinking water by means of permanganate of potash. Feed all sick, especially roupy, fowls on soft feed, and see that Epsom salts are given every second day: 1-2 teaspoonful for ordinary dose for adult fowls.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis in fowls is a more serious disease than poultrymen realize. The disease exists extensively among poultry in the province, but seldom kills enough fowls at any one time to excite the alarm of the poultryman. The peculiar nature of the disease and its method of infection greatly increases the necessity for preventive measures being taken.

There seems to be no noticeable symptoms until the disease has progressed far enough to cause emaciation or weakness, lameness often occurs, and the fowls usually begin to lose weight. In the last stages of the disease, the affected birds crouches, aparently from weakness. The comb becomes pale, the feathers ruffled, and in some some stages of the disease some fowls may show tuberculous nodules on the skin of various parts of the body. Frequently these nodules appear on the skin of the face and the throat. The liver is nearly always affected, being studded with cheesy spots throughout. The spleen may be affected to such an extent that it is abnormally enlarged.

The peritoneum or serous membrane of the abdominal cavity may be covered with tubercules the size of a pinhead or smaller, and when thig occurs the abdomen contains more or less liquid. The intestinal walls are often thickened or ulcerated, and contain tubercules of various sizes. As with blackhead and enteritis (a very common disease amongst poultry, and often mistaken for blackhead or tuberculosis) tuberculous fowls pass manure of a greenish cast, turning to a yellowish diarrhoea as the case becomes chronic. Such manure is very contagious, and should be cleaned up and burnt.

Tuberculosis of birds is caused by a bacillus, 'Bacillus tuberculosis.' There is no known remedy for this disease. Eradication from infected premises can only be attempted with fair prospects of success when all the birds are affected. Any birds that are preserved are liable to have ulceration of the intestines from which the bacilli are constantly distributed. Consequently there should be no attempt to save any birds from an infected flock. The disease must be controlled by measures designed to keep the healthy fowls separated from the diseased ones. All affected birds should be removed immediately from the rest of the flock, and should be killed at once, the bodies being burned.

The further spread of the disease through a flock where it always exists may be impeded by sanitary measures. The roosting-houses should be cleaned and disinfected as often as practicable. As with human beings, the disease can be avoided by means of good house ventilation, direct sunlight, and good wholesome food.

ROUP.

Roup may be expected to cause trouble, especially where the houses are of the closed type. It is particularly prevalent in the fall and spring of the year. Do not allow the fowls to catch cold under any consideration, but keep them dry and comfortable and they will give good returns.

In the majority of cases the first symptoms appear in the nostrils, while sometimes it may be localized in the eyes. It usually appears first in weak fowls as catarrh of the nose. A serous fluid may be observed at one or both nostrils. This secretion soon becomes streaked with grey; a slimy matter forms and dries quickly on dirty crusts, which often completely close the nostrils. The secretion decomposes and emits an offensive odor from the diseased membranes of the nostrils.

The inflamation easily spread to the mucous membrane of the mouth, pharynx, and larynx; yet those parts may be the first seat of the infection. When the disease affects the eyes there is often formed in the inner corner of the eye a vicious secretion. Soon the secretion is changed into a firm, smooth, yellowish-white, cheese-like body, which fills up the whole eye. This cheesy mass may be easily removed, but the eye is soon completely filled again. Swellings occur in the membrane of the eye, mouth, and larynx; often times the cheesy mass develops in the mouth, forcing the mandibles apart so that the bird is unable to eat or drink. The fowls thus infected become weak, separate themselves from the other birds, and sit around with the head drawn close to the body. The eyes are kept shut; in fact, in many cases the cheesy matter fills the eye, destroying the sight. The head is sometimes drawn under the wings so that the feathers are smeared with secretions and some fall out. Usually the birds die, though they may live in this apathetic condition for a long time.

Healthy fowls may become affected if the diseased ones are allowed to run with them. It is usually brought into the flock by a diseased fowl from another place or the bacteria transmitted from one flock to another by means of a person's clothing, coops, etc.

Poultry keepers know how predisposed chickens and all other fowls are to colds caused by sudden changes in the weather. They must be kept in as natural condition as possible; hence the wisdom of the adoption of the fresh-air house.

Experienced practical poultrymen do not doctor fowls which have roup; they kill and burn them.

A simple and fairly efficient remedy is swabbing the nostrils and throat out twice a day with a feather which has been dipped in coal-oil. The same feather should not be used more than once. Epsom salts should be given 1-2 teaspoonful to each affected bird and the bird fed on soft food entirely. —M. A. Jull, Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Make-Up of Breeding Pens

Fanciers are now beginning to study their fowls with a view to deciding on the make-up of their breeding pens next season.

This is a work that cannot be too carefully considered. When it comes to mating a pen the breeder has many things to think of and decide. He desires to produce perfect chicks if possible and his matings will determine whether or not he will succeed.

The great bugbear in mating is the introduction of new blood. The man who has a flock of hens that throw good chicks or lay a large number of eggs desires to have the progeny of his hens better than they are. If he introduces new blood the chances are he will make a mating that will not nick with his own strain and the result will be deterioration or, at best, no improvement.

Here comes up the question of inbreeding. Shall he breed closely along a certain line or would it be a matter to make an outcross no matter how violent it may be?

Outcrossing, unless one is thoroughly acquainted with the strain of blood brought into the flock is dangerous.

Breed from known lines of blood if possible if the greatest degree of perfection is desired. If your flock is not just what you would like to have it buy your males regularly from some breeder who keeps the style you seek.

Inbreeding is nature's way, with birds, at least. We have no reason to think that a flock of birds seek mates from strange flocks. It is well known that quails, wild turkeys, wild geese and other birds that live in families the year through inbreed and the chances are that they inbreed year after year.

Naturally it seems that these birds would finally perish, if inbreeding were so dangerous as it is often said to be. So they would, but nature has a way of keeping up the stamina of her children.

The young bird or animal that is born with serious defects of body or constitution does not survive the storms of the first winter. Only the strong, vigorous and perfectly healthy are left to produce young and inbreeding among such birds is not dangerous.

The only reason why inbreeding has resulted in disaster among domestic fowls is that we protect the weak and prevent nature from weeding them out of our flock, by keeping them under artificial surroundings.

If we learn to select only birds that are in perfect health for breeding purposes their kinship need not enter into the problem in any way.

It is impossible to mix a strain that will produce itself without breeding very close kindred. This is true of horses, cattle and as true of domestic poultry.

Beginners must be cautious about inbreeding, but those who have had experience do not hesitate when it comes to choosing between a violent outcross and close inbreeding—they inbreed without fear of damaging their stock in any way. It is the only way to make rapid headway toward perfection.

Jersey cattle have been bred in and in for generations and perfected thereby. Dogs and horses are closely bred in line and improvement has resulted. Why should we be afraid to practice the same system with domestic fowls?

THE PETALUMA POULTRY INDUSTRY

(By Mr. M. A. Jull.)

It is almost impossible adequately to describe the poultry industry of the greatest egg centre of the world, Petaluma. No series of photographs can show it just as it is, and no written article can place before the eyes of those who have never visited that section of the country a pen-picture of the industry as it is carried on.

The two million fowls kept in the Petaluma district are distributed over an area of about twenty square miles. The small valleys which nestle among the rolling hills are in themselves small poultry centres. The configuration of the country is such that comparatively few fowls may be seen at any one time. One might well wonder why Petaluma, rather than any other particular place, has become so famous as a poultry centre.

It has not come by chance, though there are other parts of California, such as Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, which are admirably adapted for the keeping of poultry in large numbers. These are fast coming into prominence as poultry-raising sections.

The valleys of California that are sheltered by the mountains and have transportation facilities are developing rapidly. Petaluma, in Sonoma County, a city of 7,000 inhabitants, is situated about forty miles north of San Francisco, and is about twenty or thirty miles inland from the coast. It lies on an inlet of the Bay of San Francisco, and is thus connected with the market by water and rail.

Its transportation facilities have been an important factor in the development of the industry. It is found that Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and other smaller towns in Sonoma County supply San Francisco with about one-half of her annual receipts of eggs.

It is a city which has been built by the hen, and its future depends upon the common fowl.

Statistics show that the hens of Petaluma convert from the raw materials the much-demanded finished product, the egg, at the rate of $457 worth per hour, for ten hours a day, for 365 days in the year. This is the result of a gradual process of development.

It might be interesting to note that poultry-raising has taken the place of potato-raising, which in turn took the place of wheat-growing, one of the first occupations of the early settlers in California.

At present there is no indication that this industry is receding. The following figures give the exports from Petaluma from 1903 to 1909. To obtain the total production, to these figures must be added the eggs used for hatching and the eggs and other poultry produce used for home consumption:

	Eggs. doz.	Poultry. doz.
1903	3,407,333	32,535
1904	3,493,321	32,286
1905	3,837,061	39,392
1906	4,334,321	39,938
1907	4,422,968	39,392
1908	5,312,804	83,136
1909	7,159,481	126,018

From this it may be seen that the industry is receiving greater attention, and its value to the country is being realized as never before.

Recent organization among the producers and a system adopted for grading eggs has given encouragement to more careful methods. There has been established an Egg Exchange based on the co-operative system. The producers deliver their eggs to the Exchange, where they are candled and graded. Of the total product of Petaluma, only a portion is handled through the Exchange. This seems rather peculiar, since the prices paid by the Exchange are considerably above other quotations. It points to the fact that farmers are probably the most difficult class of men to engage in any co-operative undertaking.

The Egg Exchange, however, is meeting with continued success, and is extending its operations. At the present time it handles eggs only, though it hopes in the near future to purchase foodstuffs and sell them to the producers at reduced rates. The eggs received from the producers are graded into three grades: Nos. 1, 2, and 3. All eggs passing into No. 1 grade must be spotlessly clean, and weigh 1 5-6 ounces. This makes one dozen weigh 22 ounces. No. 2 grade are smaller eggs, while No. 3 are culls and cracked eggs and are used locally. The difference in price between grades No. 1 and No. 2 varies considerably from 5 cents to 20 cents a dozen. The average price for all eggs, including the washed ones, in 1909, was 27 3-4 cents.

One only needs to watch the steady growth of the poultry industry at Petaluma to realize the importance of co-operation in the selling of the produce from the flocks.

The system established at the Egg Exchange is based upon practical facts rather than theory. Thirty-two years ago there was practically no poultry in or around Petaluma. In the early history of the industry there was no co-operative system; the poultrymen sold their eggs and fowls to the 'middlemen.'

Many of these middlemen represented feed companies and commission houses. When dealing with the grain houses the company often charged the poultryman top prices, in return for which he generally allowed the lowest market quotations for his eggs. The eggs were not candled or graded in any way, being forwarded through the buying agents direct to the markets in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other places.

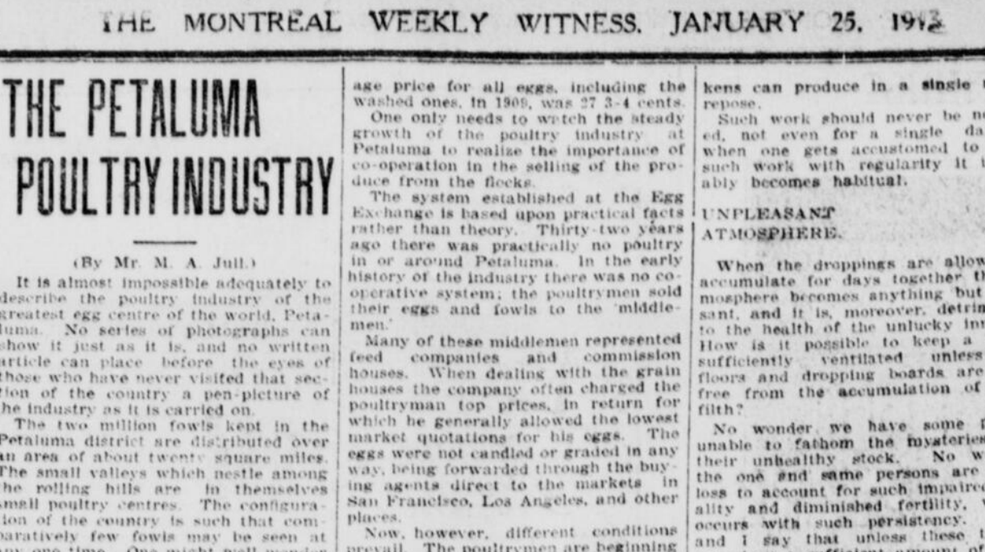
Now, however, different conditions prevail. The poultrymen are beginning to realize the advantages of improved market conditions. The Exchange, which has been in practical operation about two years, provides the poultrymen with the special market advantages and is a great educational factor.

Probably its value as an educational institution is as great as its value from a monetary standpoint. It teaches the producer the necessity of sending the eggs to the consumer in as fresh a state as possible, and it teaches the consumer the difference in quality between a good and a bad egg.

The producer soon realizes the benefits derived through adopting improved methods. He receives top prices for his eggs, which have been candled and graded, and sent to the market in strictly fresh condition. He realizes that the egg is at its best when laid, and that its value decreases while being held until shipment. He realizes that eggs shipped in clean cases, fitted with clean fillers, command the best prices. It represents quality, and the higher the price above the average the greater are the profits.

Co-operation, when properly applied, eliminates the influence as well as the excessive profits of the 'middleman.' It brings the producer and consumer together, and places the business of poultry-keeping upon a stable basis.

A Contrast in Eggs for Market



CLEAN EGGS.

DIRTY AND SMEARED EGGS.

A BATCH OF VALUABLE HINTS

That the poultry keeper should have a regular and systematic way in which to feed, water, and cleanse his stock would be mere folly to deny, and to leave these, his duties, to unsuitable and irregular hours would only be courting disaster in a well known form.

Yet in the management of poultry we do see some curious things, and while on the one hand there are some who spend all their time in practising and furthering all those hundred-and-one details which are so essential to the welfare of their stock, so, on the other, we have those who, rather than spend (in their estimation) an hour too much towards the betterment of their flock, would rather while away such useful time in dreaming of the fabulous profits to be made out of poultry keeping.

So it is, and so it will be, until the latter can see the result of his fatuities, peeping out as it were from amongst the clouds, only to be scoffed and sneered at by a crowd of jeering spectators.

BY NO MEANS EASY WORK.

The management of poultry is by no means easy work, and can only be brought to a successful issue by constant grit and dogged determination.

To be successful, it is imperative that all who embark upon such a venture should be fully acquainted with the factors which go hand in hand towards making the concern prosperous.

Cleanliness is one of those important factors which every poultry-keeper should try to keep in touch with and practise to the best of his or her ability; since it is only by such a method we can look forward to see healthy, vigorous and profitable stock.

Every morning it should be one of the first items in the poultry-keeper's programme to remove all the droppings which have accumulated during the night; and it is surprising how much excrement a pen of six fowls or even a batch of young chickens can produce in a single night's repose.

Such work should never be neglected, not even for a single day, for when one gets accustomed to doing such work with regularity it invariably becomes habitual.

UNPLEASANT ATMOSPHERE.

When the droppings are allowed to accumulate for days together the atmosphere becomes anything but pleasant, and it is, moreover, detrimental to the health of the unlucky inmates. How is it possible to keep a house sufficiently ventilated unless the floors and dropping boards are kept free from the accumulation of such filth?

No wonder we have some people unable to fathom the mysteries of their unhealthy stock. No wonder the one and same persons are at a loss to account for such impaired vitality and diminished fertility, which occurs with such persistency. Yes, and I say that unless these things are given a sufficient amount of consideration such will inevitably occur, and to the most uninitiated become still more mysterious.

Where floorless houses are in vogue it becomes necessary to renew the floor pretty often with fresh material; fine sifted ashes, if well beaten down, will prove as serviceable as any.

A great drawback with houses of the above description is that they afford easy access to rats, and these rodents will not stick at killing a full grown bird. To overcome this difficulty, let some wire netting of fine mesh about 18 inches into the ground; this should be done on all four sides, and will soon rid the poultry-keeper of these voracious animals.

REGULARITY WATCHWORD.

Regularity in all and everything which is the work of the poultryman should be strictly adhered to, and in the case of feeding, this becomes of paramount importance.

There should be fixed times in which to give fowls these daily rations. When the birds are fed in a haphazard fashion, and the hour most irregular, they do not relish their food with such eagerness as would be the case had the feed been given at the right and proper time.

Another point which results from irregularity lies in the fact that while kept in waiting for their meals, they invariably become idle and mope about; this is most undesirable, for it should always be a maxim never to let fowls become idle, but to keep them active and always on the move.

The water supply is an important consideration, and to deprive fowls of this element would be mere imbecility and most cruel in the extreme.

To give impure water or to let poultry have access to a dirty pond or stream would be an unwise proceeding, and would sooner or later bring its reward in the form of disease.

Summer is the time when the drinking water requires careful attention. Young chickens should be carefully watched and not allowed to drink too much, which they are apt to do, and this is especially so in hot weather.

If the water is replenished morning and evening and the drinking utensils kept in the shade, there will be no fear of it becoming sun warmed, which is so detrimental to the stock. It is advisable to give an iron tonic, and this kept constantly in use. Gapes is the outcome of letting fowls drink of sun warmed water, so it behooves every breeder to give this its due consideration.

GRIT IMPORTANT ITEM.

Grit is an important item in poultry culture and it is the duty of all who keep fowls to see that their birds are provided with an unlimited quantity. Fowls are not provided with teeth, and the only means they have of masticating their food are the grinders of the gizzard.

There are many kinds of grit, but the most suitable should be hard and provided with sharp corners, in order to aid digestion. For this purpose flint stone is the best, being of a hard nature and possessed with sharp edges or corners, which are so necessary in the grinding of the food. Along with the former it is advisable to give some soft grit. Oyster shell or limestone will answer this purpose, but the latter is perhaps the best, serving a double object—viz., grit and lime, the latter so essential in egg production.

Birds which are at liberty seem to have an instinct to search for these hard particles of substance which we call grit, but when in confinement these deficiencies of nature should be provided. Grit should never be fed with other food, but given separate, and placed in troughs kept constantly within their reach.

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FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR. A number or a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

FARMS AND OTHER LANDS.

FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS GRAIN and stock farm of eight hundred acres; six hundred under cultivation; balance good hay and pasture; good water; also, a three hundred and twenty acre farm, all under cultivation; four miles from town; good water; and a fifty acre lot adjoining town; good house and stabling; an ideal place for a small dairy. Apply to W. W. VanDUSEN, Medora, Man.

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Information regarding a good farm that is for sale, and which can be bought direct from owner. No agents need answer. Wish to hear from owner only, willing to close his own deal, and save buyer paying big commission and fancy price to some agent. Address, H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Dept. 29, Wadena, Canada.

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EGGS AND POULTRY.

MACKENZIE'S GRAND LAYING strain, S.C. R. I. Reds, hens and pullets for sale at $1 each; 2 grand cocks at $3 each; 1 cockerel, $3. Must be sold. W. A. MACKENZIE, Winona, Ont.

FOR SALE — 35 PRIZE WINNING and utility White Orpington Pullets and Cockerels; may hatch; $2 to $4 each. One pen White Wyandottes, 3 Pullets and cockerel, $8.00. Also a few Partridge Plymouth Rocks. Orders taken for eggs from my prize winners at Toronto, York and Guelph. Partridge Rock pens, $2 and $3 a setting. Write early. W. A. MATTHEWS, Cannington, Ont.

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE — HIGH-class young bulls, heifer calf and cow, size, quality and choicest breeding; prices moderate. STEWART GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.

BOOKS, POST CARDS, ETC.

SUCCESSFUL LESSONS IN POULTRY RAISING.—Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treaty on the care of domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request. O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Dept. 2.

FOR SALE.

FANCY NECKWEAR, SILK AND Velvet Bows, 10c, 25c, 50c. Box 75, 'Witness' Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

BUTCHER AND DAIRY MAN WOULD like to hear of an opening in the West, or would buy a business with a trade to it. Apply, G.B., 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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PLAN POULTRY PROGRAMME.

Annual Lectures Commence at Macdonald College on January 27th.

The annual short course in poultry keeping at Macdonald College will be held from January 27th to February 8th, inclusive. The short course will be of a practical nature dealing mainly with the problems of the average farmer and poultryman.

There will be a number of prominent Canadian poultrymen to address the short course, including: Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal, Macdonald College; Professor W. Lochhead, Professor of Biology, Macdonald College; A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; W. A. Brown, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Dr. T. P. Shaw, McGill University, Montreal; Mr. Joseph Fortier, Editor 'La Basse Cour Canadienne,' Ste. Scholastique, Que.; Mr. Geo. Robertson, Secretary of the Canadian Poultry Producers Association, Ottawa; Mr. A. G. Taylor, Dewittville, Que.; Miss K. A. Fisher, Head of the Household Science Department, Macdonald College, and others.

The following is the programme with the days and dates on which the various topics will be discussed:

Tuesday, January 28, 9 to 10.30 a.m.—Introduction. 'Types and Breeds of Farm Poultry with Economical Classification,' by M. A. Jull, Manager and Lecturer, Poultry Department, Macdonald College.

1.30 to 3.00 p.m.—'Incubation and Brooding,' M. A. Jull.

Wednesday, January 29th, 10.30 to 12 a.m. — 'Profits in Poultry Keeping,' by Joseph Fortier, Editor 'La Basse Cour Canadienne,' Ste. Scholastique, Que.

Thursday, January 30th, 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. — 'Feeding Chicks,' by S. A. Bergey, Asst. Poultry Department, Macdonald College. 'Feeding for Egg Production,' by M. A. Jull, followed by discussion on 'Principle and Practice of Poultry Feeding in General.'

Friday, January 31st, 10.30 to 12 a.m. —'Fattening Poultry for Market,' by A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Saturday, February 1st, 9 to 9.45 a.m.—'The Influence of Poultry Shows on the Poultry Industry with Special Reference to the Influence of Shows on Improvement in Brooding,' by Geo. Robertson, Secretary of the Canadian Poultry Produce Association, Ottawa.

9.45 to 10.30—'Breeding for Egg Production,' by A. G. Gilbert.

10.30 to 12.—'Demonstration in Preparing Birds for the Show,' by Geo. Robertson.

Monday, February 3rd., 9 to 10.30 a.m.—'Care and Management of Turkeys,' by A. G. Taylor, Dewittville, Que.

1.30 to 3 p.m.—'A Few of the Common Diseases of Poultry and How to Perform a Postmortem,' by Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal Macdonald College.

Tuesday, February 4th., 9 to 10.30 a.m. —'The Care and Management of Ducks and Geese,' by A. G. Taylor, Discussion lead by M. A. Jull.

10.30 to 12. — 'Poultry Houses and Their Construction,' by W. A. Brown, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Wednesday, February 5th., 1.30 to 3 p.m.—'Killing, Plucking and Packing Poultry for Market,' by W. A. Brown.

3 to 4.—'Plucking Demonstration and Competition.'

4 to 4.30.—'Demonstration in Trussing, Dressing and Carving Poultry for the Table,' by Miss K. A. Fisher, Head of Household Science, Macdonald College.

Thursday, February 6th., 10.30 to 12. —'Marketing of Eggs,' by W. A. Brown. Discussion lead by M. A. Jull.

Friday, February 7th., 9 to 10.30 a.m. —'The Condition of the Poultry Market in Quebec with Suggestions for Improvement,' by John I. Brown, of the Gunn, Langlois Co., Montreal. This address will be followed by a Demonstration in Judging Dressed Poultry and Eggs.'

1.30 to 2.30.—'Insects Affecting Poultry,' by Prof. W. Lochhead, Macdonald College.

2.30 to 3.30—Caponizing demonstration given by Dr. T. P. Shaw, Department of Physiology, McGill University, Montreal.

3.30 to 4.30.—'Conclusion.' Review and summary address, by M. A. Jull.

Anyone wishing information regarding the short course should address, The Principal, Macdonald College, Que.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Montreal, No. 1671. Superior Court. Emma Paquette, wife common as to property of Joseph L'Heureux, Gentleman, of said City of Montreal, has the 11th day of January, 1913, entered an action en separation de biens against her husband, with authorisation of the court. (Signed) Archambault, Robillard, Julien, Barard, Beaudry Marin, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF CHRIST

THE LAST SUPPER.

And he said unto them, With desire I have desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer.—Luke xxii: 15.

PALM SUNDAY — JESUS ENTERING JERUSALEM.

Much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet him, and cried, Hosanna! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.—John xii: 12-13.

(These pictures will prove of permanent interest, especially to children. CUT THEM OUT and SAVE THEM.

WOODEN culverts are unsightly, dangerous, expensive, short-lived.

Which kind of a culvert does your waggon cross?

DOES the road *you* use pass over rickety, dangerous wooden culverts, that are constantly in need of repairs and often washed away entirely? Or is it carried safely across the low places by modern, everlasting culverts? Build your

CULVERTS OF CONCRETE

which not only cannot be washed away, but actually grow stronger with age and use.

Every farmer owes it to himself to insist that the money he pays for road-taxes be spent to the best advantage. As a ratepayer, he is entitled to the best roads that can be made with that money. When culverts are washed out, and the road rendered impassable, he not only suffers inconvenience but may also be caused financial loss by inability to get necessary supplies in time for spring planting. And at best, with wooden culverts, part of the money that should be used to make better roads must be spent every year for repairs.

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DENIES THERE IS ANY BREACH OF HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

Mr. Knox Asks For Further Negotiations and Declares That Britain Misinterprets Compact if She Claims His Country Has No Right to Regulate Its Own Commerce Through the Canal.

New York, Jan5 .14.— A despatch from Wasington says: 'Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, will reply to Great Britain on the canal tolls question in a few days. The Secretary of State's argument in rebuttal—for that is what he has made it—to the note of protest made by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, against the granting of free passage through the Panama Canal to American ships engaged in coastwise trade, has been completed and is now being edited by Mr. Wickersham, Attorney General, and Mr. Stimson, War Secretary.

When the other lawyer members of the Cabinet have passed on the legal phase of the treaty, the matter will be laid before the Cabinet. It is expected the Cabinet will discuss the reply to-morrow or at Friday's session.

On December 9, Mr. Knox received the British protest against what that country terms discrimination in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, commonly known as the Canal Treaty.

Throughout his reply to Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Knox has confined himself to an argument that under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the American Government has the right to exclude from payment of tolls any of its ships which do not compete with those of Britain. Mr. Knox follows out closely the argument used by President Taft in his memorandum when he signed the Panama Canal Bill around which the protest of Breat Britail is built.

A DENIAL OF DISCRIMINATION.

He holds, as did the President, that article 3 of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was adopted by the United States for a specific purpose, namely, as the basis of the neutralization of the canal. Mr. Knox's interpretation of the words:

'The canal shall be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire neutrality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of conditions or charges or traffic, or otherwise,' is that all nations will be treated alike, and no discrimination made by the United States.

He here takes a view contrary entirely to that held by Sir Edward Grey.

Mr. Knox denies that there is anything in the treaty which can be interpreted as meaning that the United States when it agreed to the treaty surrendered its right to regulate its own commerce through the canal. He contends that Great Britain is trying to read into the treaty the question whether the Unied States has surrendered the right to regulate its own shipping through the canal.

ASKS FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Knox has answered the other objections raised by Great Britain, one of which was the expressed fear that if the protest against the granting of free passage through the canal to coastwise ships was not pressed, and insisted upon by the subsidy granted to coastwise trade, this would in time be extended to all American shipping, and consequently come in direct conflict with British shipping.

Mr. Knox says in his argument, that the premises assumed by Great Britain are not sound.

He chooses his argument by asking for a further exchange of notes on the question, and expressing the willingness of the administration to do everything to adjust the dispute.

The question of arbitration will not come up for discussion until Great Britain has replied to the Knox note.

It is expected Great Britain's reply will be a rejection of the Knox argument, the expression of a willingness to negotiate further, and the asking for a reference of the dispute to arbitration.

still open, and the Turks there are able to obtain supplies.

VITALIZING TONIC BY ALLIES.

The threatening note of the allies to the Turks is to be worded in such a way that it will become effective only in the event of the Ottoman Government refusing compliance with the advice given to it by the ambassadors of the European powers.

The members of the Balkan League are of opinion that the note drafted by the European diplomats is so diluted that it requires the admixture of a vitalizing tonic, and this, they think, will be supplied by their threat to continue hostilities.

BULGARIANS READY TO FIGHT.

Conflicting reports as to conditions in the fortress of Adrianople are current, but it appears evident that the Turkish troops and inhabitants of the city are suffering greatly from disease and lack of supplies. They have been besieged ever since the last week of October by the Bulgarians, who have since been reinforced by large bodies of Servians fresh from their victories on the other side of the Balkan Peninsula.

Before the Tchatalja lines defending Constantinople there is a great army of Bulgarians, who are strongly entrenched, and fronting them in the line of fortifications stretching across the narrow neck of land, of which the Turkish capital forms the head, are large bodies of Turkish troops, some of them the remnants of the defeated armies who fled before the advancing Bulgarians, and other fresh troops brought up from the Turkish provinces of Asia Minor.

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TORONTO PLANS PROHIBITION CONVENTION

Proposal Made to Reintroduce the Scott Act Into Ontario.

Toronto, Jan. 14. — Arrangements are being made for a big provincial prohibition convention in Toronto next month. Owing to the adoption of the 'banish the bar' plank by the Ontario Liberal party caucus, the convention will face an entirely new situation as contrasted with last year.

The coming convention will have a lively time over the political action policy. A new feature in the programme will be the prospect re-introduction of the Scott Act into Ontario in connection with local option.

A number of temperance people take the view that instead of adoopting Mr. Rowell's provincial 'banish the bar,' and leave the shop to local option policy, the best policy for the 'dry' would be a provincial campaign for the enactment of the Scott Act.

Those who favor this argue that the Scott Act is a much more effective measure than when it was tried in Ontario in the 80's, and was left by the Liberal Government to be enforced by the temperance people It goes into effect on a bar majority vote.

The proposition for a Scott Act campaign will be opposed by the Rowell men in the prohibition convention, who fear that it would prove a substitute for the provincial 'banish the bar' issue at the next general elections. They will endeavor to pave the way for a solid, organized temperance support for the Rowell candidates.

TRY TO HOLD BACK LOCAL OPTION.

Toronto, Jan. 14. — Fearing that the council of Aurora might give the local option by-law there its third reading before the expiry of the time allowed by statute for a scrutiny Mr. A. V. Snowdon asked Mr. Justice Kelly yesterday to restrain the municipality from doing so, pending an application to Judge Morgan for a scrutiny.

Mr. Snowdon's lawyer showed no proof, but his client had suspicions, and it was urged that councils elsewhere had been known to be overzealous.

'But it would be in direct contravention of the act,' said His Lordship.

Finally, the judge, without giving an order, intimated that Aurora council must not violate the statute. He was willing that his view should be conveyed to the authorities of Aurora.

Aurora carried local option, 322 to 214, exactly one ballot over the required three-fifths.

JUDGE ARCHBOLD STRIPPED OF ALL PUBLIC OFFICE

But He Maintains His Denial That He Has Committed Any Wrong.

Washington, Jan. 14. — Robert W. Archbold, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for twenty-nine years an occupant of judicial positions upon the Pennsylvania State Bench, the Federal District Bench, and the United States Commerce Court, who, as announced in yesterday afternoon's despatches, was then adjudged guilty by the United States Senate of 'high crimes and misdemeanors,' is now stripped of his office, and forever disqualified from holding positions of public honor or public trust.

The conviction and judgment came as the conclusion of the impeachment trial that has been pending in the Senate since last summer on charges that Judge Archbold had been guilty of misconduct and misbehaviour as a judge, and that he had corruptly used his judicial power to further the private interests of himself and his friends, in the acquisition of coal land properties in Pennsylvania.

Upon five of the thirteen separate charges brought against him by the House of Representatives, Judge Archbold was found guilty. Upon the other eight the Senate voted him not guilty, the majority in some cases being against him, but failing of the two-thirds majority necessary for conviction. Any one of the five verdicts of guilty was enough to bring about the punishment imposed upon him.

The end of the long-fought struggle in the Senate came early in the afternoon, when the vote was taken on the first article of impeachment. With gallery doors locked to prevent the movement of spectators, and an unaccustomed hush prevailing throughout the chamber, the Senators rose in their places as their names were called and pronounced the word 'Guilty' in almost inaudible tones. The vote on the first charge, that Judge Archbold had corruptly influenced officials of the Erie Railway to sell him the Katydid Culm Company at Scranton, resulted in his conviction by a vote of 68 to 5.

In a little committee room off the gallery floor, behind a guarded door, Judge Archbold, his wife, and his son Hugh, sat throughout the afternoon as the Senate voted upon the charges against him. The first vote of conviction was carried to him by his son from the gallery. After sentence had been imposed upon him, Judge Archbold and his family left the Capitol to go at once to the family home at Scranton.

'I have always known that I have done no wrong, and the vote of no one makes it otherwise,' was his only comment upon the Senate's action.

The sentence of the Senate became operative at once.

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CROUP
The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.
ROCHE'S
Herbal Embrocation
will also be found very efficacious in cases of
BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM.
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BRITAIN PLANS BUILDING SIX NEW WARSHIPS

Added to Cruisers, etc., They Make Formidable Addition to the Navy.

London, Jan. 14. — According to the 'Daily Mail,' the work of framing the British navy estimates for the coming year is nearly completed. The one point remaining for decision, namely, whether five or six battleships shall be laid down, depends upon the Austrian naval programme. If the Admiralty decides to wait before taking action till the Austrian ships are laid down, it may be expected to begin five battleships this year. The naval programme will then, according to present information, involve an expenditure of $240,000,000 ,and will include five battleships, six light-armored cruisers, twenty destroyers, a number of submarines, and an addition to the personnel of 5,000 men, making a total of 142,500 officers and men.

The battleships will be of a new type, the largest and strongest which science can build or money supply. They will displace 27,000 or 28,000 tons, and steam 25 knots. They will burn oil fuel.

They will thus be intermediate between the present Dreadnoughts battleship and battle cruiser. They will be armed in all probability with eight 16 1-4 inch guns, each firing 2,200 pound shells, or, if the 16 1-4 inch gun is not adopted, with 15 inch guns, firing shells that weigh about 1,800 pounds.

ASKS THAT LONG SAULT CHARTER BE REPEALED

And Governor Sulzer Urges That New York State Develop the Power.

Albany N.Y., Jan. 14. — In a special message to the Legislature last night Governor Sulzer recommends that the charter granted to the Long Sault Development Company by the Legislature of 1907 be immediately repealed.

Attorney-General Carmody reported to the Senate recently that in his opinion the Legislature exceeded its authority in granting the charter, the act being unconstitutional, and this opinion the Governor concurs. He recommends, howeverfi that power be developed by the State for general distribution, and fails to consider the claim that such development may affect navigation.

The company was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000, and its directors for the first year were Michael H. Flaherty, Frank S. Smith, Henry H. Warren, Walter F. Willson and John C. Crapser. The corporation proposed to develop power from the St. Lawrence River, which, it is contended, would amount to one million horse-pawer if fully developed. The company has paid $35,000 into the State Treasury, which the Governor suggests be repaid to the company with interest.

The company has never begun operations because of its failure to get favorable legislation from the Federal and Canadian Governments. A bill passed the United State Senate, but was defeated in the House of Representatives. Governor Salzer said yesterday he was one of those who opposed the measure in Washington.

Exhausted Nerves Sleepless Nights

Continually Grew Worse Until Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Restored Vigor and Strength.

Mrs. Campbell.

What misery to lie awake nights and think of all sorts of things without being able to get the rest and sleep which is necessary to restore the nervous energy wasted in the tasks of the day.

This symptom of sleeplessness is one of the surest indications of an exhausted nervous system. You must have sleep or a breakdown is certain. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food feeds the feeble, wasted nerves back to health and strength. In a few days you obtain the natural, restful sleep which helps so materially in restoring vitality to the nerves and strength to the whole body.

Mrs. Sarah Campbell, 108 Alma street, St. Thomas, Ont., writes: "For months I was so bothered with nervousness that I could not sleep nights. There were other symptoms of exhausted nerves, but none caused so much misery, and I found myself continually getting worse.

"I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and it was not long before I noticed great improvement in my health. It built up the nervous system wonderfully, strengthened the nerves and enabled me to rest and sleep well."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

BALKAN ALLIES ARE PREPARED TO RESUME WAR

Decide to Break Up Peace Conference and End the Armistice.

London, Jan. 14.—The decision definitely to break up the peace conference in London simultaneously with the presentation to the Turkish Government of the note of the European powers, was reached to-day by the chiefs of the peace delegations of the Balkan allies.

This resolution of the representatives of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, and Servia will be communicated to the Porte in a formal note.

At the same time it was decided to instruct the commanders of the armed forces of the allies in the field to terminate the armistice, which has been in operation since Dec. 3.

Since that date hostilities between Bulgaria and Servia on the one side and Turkey on the other have entirely ceased.

Greece, who did not sign the armistice protocol, however, has continued fighting against Turkey, both on sea and land, with varying success.

Montenegro also, which was nominally a party to the armistice, has been engaged in the interim in many severe skirmishes with the troops forming the garrison of the Turkish fortress of Scutari, which shows no signs of yielding.

It is believed that the Ottoman troops there, most of whom form part of the regular army, are fairly well provided with food and ammunition, as Scutari was always a great centre of the grain trade, and the Turks have a considerable arsenal there.

Janina, in the south of Epirus, was made the rallying point for a large force of Turkish troops who escaped from Monastir and other places in Macedonia and Albania.

The Greeks have closed all approaches from the south, but from the northwest communications are

Ugly Smudge on Calgary's Name

Calgary, Jan. 14.—That there are two hundred girls under 18 on the verge of illegitimate motherhood in Calgary; that there are private rooms in connection with most popular grills, where mere children are wined and dined, and that there are licensed chauffeurs picking up young girls 'in loads,' are some unchallenged statements concerning local social conditions made by Alderman Frost in the City Council. His remarkable charges were made in support of the Curfew Law, which Ald. Frost fathered, and which failed of passage.

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Delicious!
Refreshing!

made in a moment. Don't forget the name 'CAMP.'

R. Paterson and Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

COFFEE

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME-MAKERS

THE CARE OF THE HANDS.

How To Keep Them Looking Young And Pretty.

The majority of women neglect their hands. They pay great attention to their faces, which attention does not always repay them with good looks, and leave the hands, which always appreciate a little care, to look after themselves. This is an absurd proceeding in the main, because an ill-kept hand is a fatally ugly accompaniment to a well-kept face. The nails are, of course, the most important feature of the hand, and require careful attention. They should be cut regularly, as their growth demands it, their shape being regulated by the shape of the fingers. It is a mistake to trim them up to a point—the proper line is one which follows the curve of the finger-tip. The skin at the base of the nail must never be cue, or it will become hard. In most cases all that is necessary is to push it down the towel or finger nail after washing.

Neglected hands can be quite easily improved. Wash them with hot water and soap, so as to remove any adhering dirt. Put a handful of oatmeal into a bowl large enough to admit both hands. Three-parts fill it with boiling water, stir well, and leave it until it is lukewarm. Soak your hands in it for five minutes, wipe them, and trim the nails. Dip the end of an orange stick (bought in little bundles at any chemist or hairdresser) into vaseline or cold cream, and gently press down the cuticle at the base of the nail. Rub the hand over with a little lemon-juice, allow it to dry, and then rinse in lukewarm water.

The skin of the hand often presents a bad appearance. This is caused by bad circulation, and is remedied as follows: Soak the hands in water as hot as can be borne for five minutes. Dry them rapidly, and rub thoroughly with olive oil. Then run the fingers of one hand over the back of the other, picking up and rolling the skin. This treatment, repeated several times, restores the circulation and gets rid of the skin-bound appearance which is so disfiguring.

It is very unwise to wear tight gloves or gloves with fingers shorter than those of your hand. Such gloves speedily impede the circulation, and cause the skin to become red and tough.

When sweeping, dusting, gardening, or doing any sort of rough work protect your hands by wearing gloves. This is not vanity, but merely common sense. Brittle nails is a malady from which many a gardening woman suffers. A little cold cream, vaseline, or butter just smeared on the nail and under it before work is started will prevent this condition of things.

The woman with thin, scraggy hands will find gloves worn at night a great help. Some emollient cream should be well rubbed in before the gloves, which should be very large, are put on the hands. For keeping the hands soft and white a lotion made of equal parts of lemon-juice, glycerine, and spirits of camphor, rubbed into the skin whilst it is still moist from washing, is very effective.

MAKING PROMISES.

One of the incomprehensible things to a child is the fashion some grown up people have of promising and forgetting. There is no surer way to lose a child's confidence and love. They do not understand excuses or the pressure of circumstances, they only know 'she said she would and she didn't.' One child, who had used the word 'promise' was asked to tell its meaning. He replied, 'To promise is to keep it in your mind, keep it in your mind, till you do it.'

GAMES FOR THE CHILDREN'S PARTY

'Do tell me something easy for the children to play at their party,' I heard one bright little mother in the car the other day. 'Someone is sure to start a long tiresome game that it takes all evening to learn and it is dull.' How often that happens. Remembering one's own childhood one knows that it was often a mistaken notion of the importance of giving our guests something very fine and elaborate that made us propose those impossible games. We were only too thankful when some strong-minded chum interfered with a not too polite 'Oh, bother the thing lets play bean boys!' or some other old everyday game we could let ourselves go in.

Perhaps some of the games played by a lively set of boys and girls who are all ages from four to eighteen will interest those planning children's entertainments. These games are not new, but hve been played over and over and enjoyed, which is perhaps the best recommendation they could have. Given a clear space large enough to do away with fear of knocking things down and an older person with tact will make them feel free and guide the choice to such simple games as these. No party will be a failure or 'deadly dull' as one boy said of an elaborate and expensive entertainment planned for him by well meaning relatives.

'SQUEAK MOUSE.

Seat the player on chairs in two straight rows facing each other with a space between. Blindfold two and place one at either end of the open space, giving one the part of the cat, the other of the mouse. Let every one keep silence but the cat who commands, 'Squeak mouse.' The mouse must squeak whenever asked to and then as speedily as possible make his way round outside or between the two rows of players while the cat, guided by the sound of his voice and movements follows in an attempt to catch him. As a rule the mouse with the utmost caution walks carefully into the outstretched arms of the cat to the great delight of all beholders. When caught the mouse becomes cat in his turn tries to catch the new mouse who is selected by the retiring cat.

A NEEDLEITHREADING CONTEST FOR THE BOYS.

Place several large jars on their sides, and seat the contestants upon them with their feet crossed in front of them. Give each one a needle and thread. At a given signal each tries to thread his needle. This is exceedingly difficult to do, as the jars will not stay properly balanced. Much merriment is always occasioned.

THEY FLY.

The players are seated in a circle with their hands in their laps. One, who acts as leader, begins by saying, perhaps, 'Robins fly,' or, 'Mosquitoes fly,' at the same time making a flying motion with his hands. Whenever he names something that can fly, all the hands in the group must fly also; but, if he suddenly says, 'Cows fly,' and waves his own hands, all the other hands must remain quietly in their owners' laps. The one making a mistake becomes the leader.

QUICKSILVER.

Just play it once, and you will comprehend. Get a set of letters such as can be bought under the name 'Anagrams' or print the letters of the alphabet on cards making a number of each letter. Give each player a bunch of them, which are to lie face down upon the table. Sam will begin. Turning to his right-hand neighbor, he will say, 'John, give me the name of a poet beginning with—' At this point John will turn over the top letter so that every one can see it. It is a W. 'Wordsworth!' cries John, but Emma has said 'Whittier!' before him, and so Emma wins that W.

John, with a sad air, then turns to right-hand neighbor and says, 'Pearl, I want the name of a kind of cloth beginning with'.'

'P' is turned up, and Pearl, the quick-witted, has cried 'Poplin' before any one else has even had time to purse his lips.

So the game continues. You may call for anything you choose, — an article of furniture, a novelist, a general, a plant, a city,—whether you chance to think of; and don't hesitate to repeat your demands if you cannot promptly think of something new.

Of course the winner is the person who has most letters at the end of the game.

MY FATHER HAD A ROOSTER.

Seat all the players in a circle preferably on the floor for chairs are seldom the right size for all. Let some one old enough or bright enough to lead with spirit begin by saying to the person next him: 'My father had a rooster.'

Number 2, with a face showing great astonishment, asks, 'A what?'

Number 1 replies, 'A rooster.'

Number 2 informs Number 3, 'My father had a rooster.' Number 3 asks, 'A what?' and Number 2 turns back to Number 1 with the question, 'A what?' and Number 1 again answers, 'A rooster!'

So the game goes on around the circle, each question being referred from one to another until it reaches Number 1, who gives the answer, which is in turn passed on from one to the next.

The second time around the circle Number 2 adds the question, 'Could he crow?' to which Number 1 replies emphatically, 'Crow he could!'

The third time around the question, 'How could he crow?' is added, and answer must be an imitation of a rooster crowing.

The dialogue now consists of—

'My father had a rooster.'

'A what?'

'A rooster!'

'Could he crow?'

'Crow he could!'

'Cock-a-doodle-do,' with any amount of variations.

Each question must each time be referred back all the way to Number 1, and the answer repeated from one to the next; so the last time around each one crows repeatedly. At the close all crow together. A good deal of expression can be put into the questions and answers, and the attempts at crowing are very amusing indeed.

One set of children I know vary this game by saying: 'My father bought a rooster.' 'What did he pay?' 'What color was he?' 'What did he say?' Occasionally they change off and take some animal like a donkey or pig, varying the questions to suit, but the game goes more quickly when the questions and answers are well known to some of the party. So it is perhaps best to stick to the old fashioned rooster.

'GOING WEST.'

This is a 'catch' rather than a game. One who understands the game commences by saying, 'I am going West.' His next neghbor inquires, 'What will you pay your fare with?' to which he may reply by naming any article the first letter of which is the same as the initial of his own last name; thus, Tommy Brown might answer, 'Beans,' or, 'Bears,' or, 'Bananas.'

Those who understand the game will say, 'You can go.' But, when Johnny Green says that he will pay his fare with wheat, he is greeted by a shout of, 'You can't go!'

The game proceeds round and round the circle, each one who gives an article whose name commences with his own initial being assured that he can go, and those who fail, that they cannot go, until every one has discovered the catch.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF IN SILHOUETTE.

This is a bright French game that is not played on our side of the water as much as it might be. Place the 'blind man' on a stool in front of a white sheet hung across the room, and tell him to keep his eyes wide open, but not on any account to turn his head. Then put out every light in the room except one, and place that on a table back of the 'blind man.' Each person of the company is to pass between the 'blind man' and the light, thus throwing his shadow on the sheet for the 'blind man' to guess. Of course he will try to disguise the shadow, contorting his face and body, and changing the arrangement of his garments. If he is correctly named, he must take the 'blind man's' place until he in turn has guessed some one. For each failure you may, if you please, exact a forfeit from the 'blind man.'

TWENTY-SEVEN.

This game might as well be called '28' or '26' as '27,' or, for that matter, it might as well be called '50'; but it must have some name, so we call it '27.' You print figures, plainly, on little squares of cardboard. Print five or six of each figure, and let the numbers run from one up to twenty, say.

Fix upon some number before you play. It may be 27, to start with. Lay the squares of cardboard face down, and each in turn draw them one at a time, laying each number in front of you on the table. If the number you have drawn, in combination with any number or group of numbers on the table, makes 27, you gather them all in and count 27 toward your score. You may capture as many as you please from as many persons as you please, all at one time. On another occasion the goal number may be 37, or in fact, any number you please.

Above the portal of this game inscribe the words, 'Let no one enter here who cannot add!'

QUOTATIONS CONTINUED.

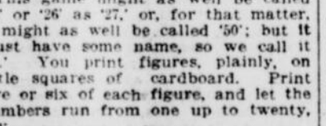
In this game some one starts off with a quotation. No matter what it is, the first line of verse or fragment of prose that pops into his head; say, 'The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.' At once his right hand neighbor must take it up with another quotations beginning with the last word of the preceding quotation, as,

'Day is dying in the west.'

The neighbor of that player will carry it on in the same fashion, only his quotation must begin with 'west'; possibly—

'Westward the star of empire takes its way.'

Thus the chain is lengthened, until some luckless individual breaks it by failing to respond within a certain time,—say one minute. Score one against him, and give his neighbor a trial. If it goes around the entire circle, and no one can match it, score one against everybody but the person who added the luckless quotation, and let him start a new chain. Of course the person with the fewest scores is the victor. When the little ones join in this game remember that quotations may be from Mother Goose Rhymes or school songs or any little recitations they know.



Personally, if I had fifty boys (or girls—and I've brought up several!) I'd leave more responsibility with each one, give each more freedom of choice and then let them take the consequences of their own mistakes!—Author of 'Preston Papers.'

THE NEW BABY.

There came to port last Sunday night
The queerest little craft
Without an inch of rigging on;
I looked, and looked, and laughed.

It seemed so curious that she
Should cross the unknown water,
And moor herself right in my room,
My daughter, O my daughter.

Ring out wild bells, and tamed ones too!
Ring out the lover's moon!
Ring in the little worsted socks!
Ring in the bib and spoon!

Ring out the muse! ring in the nurse!
Ring in the milk and water!
Away with paper, pen and ink—
My daughter, O my daughter.

—George W. Cable.

THE FRENCH CHATELAINE.

Great Ladies in Paris Who Live Simply and Are Good Managers.

Not a few of the real old-fashioned French chatelaines stay in their country houses as long as they possibly can, not only for their own pleasure, but for the good of their tenants, in whom they take a very real interest, and for whose benefit they make many sacrifices.

It is only now that the 'old order' has so nearly passed that the lower ranks in society begin to realize its good points, writes the Paris correspondent of the English 'Queen.' Indeed, one has but to live in Paris and keep house there to find out how much more considerate for her dependents is the aristocrat than the bourgeoise, and it is well known that the former keeps her servants longer and makes them happier than any other maitresse de maison.

She is kinder to their faults, less exacting, and not quite so thrifty. She is also less luxurious in her own personal ways, and many a great lady in Paris lives as simply in her beautiful old house as a nun in her convent. It is quite extraordinary how much this simple, stately way of living is appreciated by the men and women who serve it, and it is also extraordinary what a good effect the example of it all has upon their own lives.

There is, in fact, a certain lucid reasoning power about the lower orders in France which makes it quite impossible for any man to be a hero to his valet unless he really has the virtues which go to make up the hero. One sees a proof of this in everything and in all ranks. A friend of mine assured me the other day that she dared not be too extravagant in her dress, because if she were her cook would at once put up her housekeeping books, and when I asked why she said that no cook would allow cheeseparing in the kitchen if there were improvidence in the drawing room.

After all, the reasoning is just enough, and the discipline not bad for the mistress. Another friend told me yet another story of the same kind. Flowers are her extravagance, and one day when she brought in some magnificent and very expensive blossoms she was met with disapproving looks from the maid who told her, when she asked the reason, that she thought it a pity for madame to spend so much on flowers that could only last a day in hot rooms when she was in need of a war mcloak. Such very candid criticisms as these from those who are in our service are not always pleasant, but they are rather wholesome medicine, and the day is past when we can expect blind devotion.

A HUMBLE MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

How many kitchens have a comfortable chair into which the tired form of the cook or the maid-of-all-work can drop for the rare moments when a little rest can be taken? Rest! Does it not make a farce of the word when we apply it to anything which the straight-backed, uninviting wooden chair has to offer?

How many try to make that humble worker in the kitchen feel that she is really one of the household, not merely a part of its machinery?

'My Amanda can't read a word,' remarked one young housekeeper. 'I often think how intolerably lonely her evenings must be. She doesn't care to go out much, she is what we called a "settled" woman—much to my joy. But there is something rather pathetic about her—poor, solitary thing, sitting up there all alone by the kitchen range.'

'Why don't you get out the stereoscope and let her amuse herself with that?' This came from the cousin, who was a guest privileged to make suggestions.

'Why—would you?'

'Yes—she would probably enjoy it even more than the children do.'

'But would you let her handle the pictures?'

'Why not? They are the same hands she uses in cooking for us, and she does keep them immaculate.'

Five minutes later, Mandy, transformed from the silent creature sitting apathetically by the kitchen range, was uttering little ejaculations of delight as she looked through the stereoscope and marvelled to see how the pictures 'stood out.'

Perhaps a little later the cousin dropped another hint to the mistress. Perhaps it was only her natural way that one good turn suggests as well as deserves another. At any rate, it was not long before a somewhat battered but very comfortable rocker found its way to the kitchen. Amanda's lonely evening became enjoyable ones. More than once the stereoscope made a reappearance; and so careful were the toil-worn hands that some illustrated volumes made sundry visits to the kitchen. Her mistress began to drop in occasionally to display a new purchase, or to say a bright, friendly word.

''Pears lak I's mos' one of the fam'ly—they's so good to me,' Amanda confided one day to a chance visitor from the Southland—a former acquaintance of hers. 'I reckon I'll stay with 'em long's I want any service place. Yes, I was right smart homesick a while back, but seems lak it's dif'runt now!'

CULTIVATING HUMOR IN CHILDREN.

Some are born with a sense of humor, some achieve it through cultivation and training, other have it thrust upon them by wellmeaning relatives,' writes one who herself enjoys the blessing she desires all to share. She goes on to discuss how much it is the duty of a mother to 'thrust it' upon her children.

The woman whose child has been born with absolutely no sense of humor she advises to persuade the child to smile sympathetically at the joy which others take in a good joke or story so that he may be learning the gracious art of sympathy have some slight compensation for the lack of the lessing of humor.

'For the ability to see fun in most of the occurrences of life is a blessing,' she insists, 'and I rejoice to think that fortunately the people who have not this saving sense are the exception. Even a tiny bit of humor can be and should be cultivated from birth. I know one mother who used to laugh with her small toddler whenever he lost his balance and sat down hard, after the manner of small humanity taking its initial steps. The first time this accident occurred the small face was puckered preparatory to a wail, for the thump and jar was not pleasant; but before the howl could come the mother's cheery laugh rang out, and in sheer surprise baby gasped and forgot to cry. Then when Mother exclaimed, 'O baby, what a funny thing you did!' he, too, caught the humor of the situation and laughed.

'If you would cultivate in your child a genuine sense of humor, teach him to find subject for mirth in jokes on himself. That is the test of the true humorist. Many persons see the amusing side of other people's contretemps, but they positively decline to see a ray of mirth in an accident to themselves. But I know one woman who loves fun so much that she can hardly wait to tell her family when she has what she calls 'a tip-top joke on myself.' How can she be hurt deeply by slights real or imaginary? She has so little petty vanity that she can actually forget herself in the fun of the occasion.

'Were you not enraged,' she asked a big-hearted lad, 'when that vulgar boy patronized you so abominably the other day?'

'The lad burst into a laugh.

'Angry at that? Why, no! It was so droll to hear him that it was all I could do to keep my face straight. It struck me as howlingly funny.'

'To the fun-lover entertainment is found on all sides. In the railway or trolley cars there is always something to provoke a smile. Not long ago I noticed that the small boy with whom I was journeying uptown wore an expression of suppressed amusement. I looked for the cause, but failed at first to find it. Across the aisle from us, nearer the door, sat a stout man, with an unusually large and prominent abdomen. As my young companion has always been taught not to laugh at the personal peculiarities of others, I wondered what excited his mirth. When we left the car I asked for an explanation. The boy chuckled.

'Oh!' he said, 'I did not mean to laugh at that poor man, but I had just noticed what a tremendous stomach he had when, raising my eyes to the sign above him, I read, 'Do you see that hump?' Of course I saw it! Who could help it?'

'Right here it may be well to call attention to the difference between developing a sense of sumor in a child and encouraging the habit of ridicule. The two are often confounded, but one is innocent fun, the other is cruel persecution and irreverent vulgarity. And under the head of ridicule comes all derision of or jesting on sacred or religious matters. The religion itself cannot be affected by the vapid prattle of the ignorant, but its professors are wounded and insulted. Irreverence is never humorous. It is the abuse of this sense, not the use of it, that is wrong. An innocent laugh lubricates the wheels of the machinery of life and makes them run smoothly.

Train your child to ask himself, Will this jest hurt any one? If so, it is a mistake. But when one can find fun in one's own mishaps, or when one can pick a good joke out of the seemingly worthless bits of hard and cold scrap-iron over which one must tramp on the cinder-path of the workaday world, it is not better to toss it aside with a laugh then to stub one's toe painfully against it?

MY LITTLE BOY.

His stout little legs are so sturdy and strong;
His eyes are so fearless and true;
His cheeks are so red, and his laugh is a song
That brings back the springtime anew;

His hair is a rainbow of glittering gold,
And soft are his dear little hands;
And yet he's a soldier lad eager and bold,
Who marches to conquer far lands.

The Indians take flight at the sound of his drum,
The pirates relinquish their prey;
The Turk is so frightened, he's deaf and he's dumb,
So scared that he can't run away.

Then off go their heads with a swish of his sword,
And he lays them away in their chest;
And weary from slaughter, this mighty war lord
Creeps into my arms for a rest.

—'League Journal.'

THE GARDEN

FLOWERS FOR FRAGRANCE AND FOLIAGE.

When laying out a new garden or making an old one, due regard should be given to the question of perfume.

Most of us know gardens that are beautiful to the eye but lack charm; and as a rule the absence of pleasing scents is the explanation. When one remarks a lack of fragrance in a garden of rather limited size, its owner may reply that in so small a space it is difficult to combine a good show of color all the summer with a liberal supply of perfume. This may be admitted at once; it is difficult in a small garden to maintain from say April until November a passable amount of brilliance, let alone scent. But both can be done, and this despite the fact that many of the most delightfully fragrant plants have very modest flowers.

Those who refuse to take the necessary trouble and then by counsels of despair discourage others from trying have not the true gardening spirit, any more than rose growers who are always lamenting the eclipse of scent in the modern roses (a case that is better based, although by no means entirely proved) have the true rosarian spirit. Judgment is needed to obtain a rose garden, either of the new or the old varieties, which, while only of moderate size, shall blend fragrance with beauty, and judgment is necessary to the building up of a mixed garden on the same desirable lines.

Now, in the suburbs or the country my view is that the scented garden should have as its foundation as large a representation of roses as one can find room for, consistent with the accommodation of one's other favorite flowers; in the smokier city garden carnations and pinks, lilies and wallflowers, should be the main features in their respective seasons, a number of flowering shrubs being understood in both instances—notably a few bushes or a hedge of lavender.

BEST ROSES FOR SCENT.

What are the most sweetly scented or fragrant roses? Well, the National Rose Society of England gives us a list of about 30 'sweetly-scented roses,' and follows this up with about 120 other roses described as 'varieties of fragrant roses.' So that, whatever may embarrass one in the wish to have perfumed roses in plenty in the garden it certainly need not be a too narrow range of possible choice.

In the National Rose Society's lists, Dr. O'Donel Browne figures both as one of the best for towns and as one of the most sweetly scented; so does Hugh Dickson; so does Mrs. John Laing; so does Mme. Isaac Pereire; and so also does Ulrich Brumner. Mme. A. Chatenay is in the list of the best town roses and the 'fragrant rses' list of the N.R.S.; and among those 'also suitable for growing in towns' which are starred as particularly 'fragrant' are Blanc double de Coubert and Gloire de Dijon. That is to say, there are at least eight roses, which will grow almost anywhere, among the most lovely perfume as well as flower.

Most of the score or so of other roses in the 'best-scented lists of the society will do very well, except in the worst of urban gardens, including as they do Alfred Colomb, Augustine Guinoisseau, Chateau de Clos. Vougeot. Com. F. Faure, Common Provence, Conrad F. Meyer, Johanna Sebus, Dupuy Jamain, Paul Jamain, Rayon d'Or, Richmond, Fellenberg, Francois Juranville, Gen. Jacqueminot, Gerbe Rose, Horace Vernet, Lady Alice Stanley, La France, Lamarque, Mme. M. de Luze, Marie Bauman, Rose Mundi, Senateur Vaisse, and Zephirine Drouhin.

With a high standard the N. R. S Committee has set up in its definition of a 'sweetly-scented rose' may be realized to some extent by amateurs of experience when I mention that such charmingly perfumed roses as Gruss an Teplitz, Aveca, Chas. J. Grahame, Dean Hole, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Edward Mawley and Mrs. Edward Mawley, Rose a Parfum de l'Hay, Prince Camille de Rohan, Prince Arthur, and Old Red Damask, among a host of others, are relegated to the second class, being 'fagrant' in small type only.

PERFUMED PLANTS.

Lavender I have mentioned already; and after the rose it seems to me to have chief claim in all sorts and sizes of garden everywhere as a source of the most delicate perfume. It is very beautiful, too, whether used for hedges, edgings as single plants in tubs, or as groups of plants in the border, the shrubbery, or elsewhere. If given a certain degree of liberty, the lavender bush will grow somewhat ragged with age; but, save in positions where neatness is essential, a huge straggling clump of lavender has a grace and beauty, as well as a fragrance, that is all its own. One finds it in far too few new gardens, although lavender will grow easily from seeds sown in spring or summer in the open, or strike from cuttings in pots of sandy soil, in a frame in summer or autumn, or can be bought in substantial chunks just now for a few pence each.

Alongside the lavender, I would put the bergamot (or bee balm), as one of the best of the sweet-scented plants for all gardens. If it had no flower, it would be worth growing for its fragrance; if no perfume, then for its funny flower.

The violet, of course, has a unique fragrance; but it will not flower decently in towns; in the country it will be grown largely—that goes without saying.

The fragrant shrubs and trees include the daphne mezereum (mezereon), the lilac, several kinds of honeysuckle, in white jasmine, the mock orange, rosemary, myrtle, sweetgale, sweet bay, deutzia, and hawthorns, white and red.

The fragrant perennials comprise meadow-sweet, woodruff, carnations, pinks, lilies of the valley, violas, and balm. The scented bulbous or corm-rooted flowers are narcissi (daffodils), bluebells, hyacinths (ordinary and grape), lilies, dog's-tooth violets, and some tulips and irises.

The biennials and annuals with perfumed bloom are innumerable, but some of the best are: Mignonette, wallflowers, ten-week stocks, sweet sultan, tobacco and night-scented stocks. From which it is evident that a scented gardan may be come by without insuperable difficulty, given a plot of ground, a little intelligence, and a modest outlay.

IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.

The amount of sleep required varies according to age, says a noted physician. The importance of sleep in relation to bodily growth is seen in the case of the infant which for a considerable period after birth passes the most of its time in sleep, only waking to take nourishment. Again, in the period of youth the amount of sleep should be considerable, for the same reason that makes the sleep of the infant all-important — namely, that growth is favored by the absence or cessation of bodily work. For the average adult, doing a fair day's work, eight hours sleep are generally regarded as representing a fitting period of rest. Certain persons, however, by reason of their constitution, may require a slight addition to this period, while others, again, are capable of maintaining health on a somewhat less liberal allowance. Medical officers of schools have recently declared themselves in favor of extending the hours of sleep for young and growing bodies, and a period of from nine to ten hours may be reckoned as probably being required for the health of both sexes during the period of adolescence.

THE 'MAN-WITH-THE-EYES-THAT-SEE.'

Trouble was on the face of the works manager. Another complaint had been made about 'Jack.' The lad was lovable, but incorrigible, and no foreman could get on with him owing to his youthful pranks in working hours, which destroyed all discipline.

'Send him to me,' said the manager, and when Jack received the message, he knew that his Day of Judgment had come. At the mature age of fifteen he could easily get another job, but his father would be sorry, for he had taken pains to get him into that workshop.

Whatever his feelings were, he strode past the benches to the office with an aggressively confident manner. At length he was 'on the carpet,' though the familiar phrase was scarcely accurate owing to the fact that there was no carpet. Such things had been viewed with suspicion by the manager since a certain conversation with his landlady many years previously. He had reproved her for her partiality for dust, and she had sought a scape-goat. She had said with upturned eyes and an implied protest against Providence, 'Ah! them carpets, them carpets, 'ow they do corrode the dust!' After that the manager had abolished carpets in the interests of public and private health.

The boy came into the office determined to show no concern. He was braced for the worst. As he entered, the manager swung round on his chair, and gave the lad a searching glance. Those deep-set eyes of his were known and trusted and feared. When he had been in South Africa the Kaffirs had adored him. With appalling celerity he could detect scamped work, and he could size up men just as accurately. He looked both blacks and whites square in the face, and they felt he saw through them. They knew him for a fair-dealing Englishman, and they did not mind working under him. And while the savages gave him the strength of their affection, they called him 'The man-with-the-eyes-that-see.'

In the works, the men knew those eyes, too. When he came round to look at work they would glance at him sideways as he examined it. Nothing faulty would pass. They knew his dictum, 'Nearly true is untrue.' The manager was not one to waste words in praise or blame, but his silent approval was a recompense worth striving for.

So the manager turned the searchlight of his eyes upon the boy, and the boy held up his head and did not flinch. The lad was well-made, and spendidly developed, and there was no fear in his face. Altogether, he was good to look upon, and a credit to his Maker.

'I have had,' said the manager in his sternest tones, 'fresh complaints about your unruly conduct. You give trouble in every department, and I am sick of hearing of you. Do you know what I am going to do with you?'

'I suppose you will give me the sack, sir.'

The manager paused, and then remarked, 'I shall do nothing of the kind, so don't imagine you are going to get off so easily. I am going to break you in.' He wished the idea to penetrate, so he turned for a moment to his desk and began to look at some papers, leaving the boy to wonder how he was going to be tamed. Such a turn to events had not been expected.

Suddenly the manager looked up again, and asked, 'What on earth makes you fool about when you ought to be working?'

'I can't help it, sir, I suppose I was made that way; but I get a lot of fun out of it.' There was a disarming innocence about the reply. This time the manager found it necessary to pay very close attention to his letters to hide the inevitable smile. He, too, had been a boy, and had not forgotten it. Again the mouth hardened while the eyes smiled.

'Do you know good work from bad?' said the manager.

'Yes, sir.'

'Do you know I will have nothing but good work here?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Very well, then. This is what you will have to do in future. You will have to examine the machining done in the shops. You must pass the good and reject the bad. You are to ask no questions. No favor is to be shown. I don't care who has made the stuff. You must consult nobody, but rely absolutely on your own judgment. Now let me know if you understand, and if you think you can do it.'

There was no hesitation. The lad was sure of himself. 'Yes, sir, I can do it, and should like to.'

'By the by, what is your Christian name?'

'They all call me, Jack, sir.'

'Then they will have to drop it. Your name is on the wages sheets as John, and John you will have to be. You are no longer a schoolboy. I expect you to be a man. Now you may go, but if I hear any more of your fooling in working hours, you won't have another chance.'

The boy was about to leave, and had his hand on the door, when he turned and said in his blandest manner, 'I have been here a year, sir, and I haven't had a rise yet, and I thought I had better mention it now.'

It was a piece of effrontery done with such delicacy and calm confidence that though the manager lost his breath he kept his temper. The 'man - with - the - eyes-that-see' saw things in their true proportion. So he enjoyed the humor of the situation, but kept it to himself.

'Come to me a month hence,' said he, 'and if you have behaved yourself, I will see about it.' The interview was over.

* * *

A week later John was saying to the manager with the solemn air of a man of fifty, 'This work is good in its way, sir; but it is not good enough for us. The finish is not up to our standard.'

A month after the interview John was again in the office.

'What is it, John?' said the manager. 'More stuff to be rejected?'

'No, sir; not this time. I came to tell you that I am going home next week-end, and I should like to tell my father how much rise you have given me.'

There was an artlessness about his inquiry which no skilled diplomatist could have assumed.

'I said I would think about the matter, if your behavior was good.'

'Well, sir, I know that is all right.' It was the voice of conscious rectitude.

'How much are you getting? Very well, I will give you half as much again. By the way, you can tell your father that we make men here as well as machines. He will be glad to know.'—'Christian World.'

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WORLD'S WELFARE

Problems of the Native Church in South Africa

I—PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENT.

Time was when the missionary to the sub-continent found his constituency living free and untrammeled lives under conditions not differing materially throughout South Africa. To-day this is not the case. The incoming of the white man and his occupation of much of the territory of the blacks, as well as his legislation concerning the natives, have materially differentiated their environment. They no longer live where and as they please, but rather as white legislation has decreed. Though they outnumber the whites more than three to one in the Union of South Africa, and in a much larger ratio in other portions of the sub-continent, their habits are disliked and unnatural for the most part, and hence, present problems for Christian solution. Only four of the types of environment need be considered, as most negroes are found living in one or other of these.

(1) The reserves shelter a very large percentage of the natives. The term varies in its significance, but is here employed to indicate land set apart for the exclusive use of negroes, though traders and missionaries may be allowed to reside there under certain restrictions. Ordinarily, residents of reserves are amenable to a modified tribal law, and live under the jurisdiction of native chiefs. This environment resembles somewhat closely the original habitat of the natives. Here the 'red' or raw native is much in evidence, and old customs with their temptations, especially those connected with marriage, beer drinking, circumcision, etc., need to be combated. Yet this old kraal life is the cause of more nostalgia among the masses who emigrate to the mines than that of any other place of residence. If one visits the great compounds to be mentioned later, one notes a perpetual harking back to the huts of the reservation and to the 'good old times' enjoyed there. Here individualism is lacking very largely, and the old communism prevails, with its subordination of personal to the clan good, as does an undue influence emanating from the chief and the leading councillors.

In some localities there is no church on the reservation, and in case that is not permitted, or is allowed only under serious restrictions, the church's problem is to influence the people continuously. To erect a building outside the reservation limits does not meet the convenience of African Christians who are far more dependent upon frequent public services, such as daily prayers, than we are. Isolated converts in their huts are liable to interruption and obstructive ridicule in their attempts to nourish their spiritual lives, and hence the public meeting is desirable. Moreover, here in the reservation tribal pressure, as well as omnipresent temptation to evil, makes an unusual demand upon the native Christian's steadfastness. He needs personal help, more than in those reserves where the church or the church-school is allowed. In the latter class of reservations, the church's problem is mainly one of providing strong leadership in the form of a wise native pastor or teacher. In case the chief or several of his councillors are Christians, the reservation is a place of strategic importance to the church.

(2) Locations are places set apart locally, usually near cities and towns, where natives in the employ of citizens must live unless their employers provide them lodgings in their homes. As might be supposed, the locations, even when as commodious houses are provided as one sees at Buluwayo, are the abodes of men mainly, and are as devoid of homelikeness and as fraught with moral perils as one can imagine. They are often remote from the man's place of labor, so that it entails a weary walk after work is over.

Yet on Sundays locations furnish opportunities of reaching the people which are lacking elsewhere. Thus when the projected Durban location becomes a reality, many of the city's 37,404 negroes will be concentrated in a small space, easily accessible to Christian influence, whereas in the Natal reserves they might be scattered over 200 or 300 square miles. Even as it is, the centres of work at Durban are so near each other that the writer has attended eight native services on a single Sunday, as many a missionary does. Such centres afford the material for very strong churches, like the main Native Church of the Wesleyans in Johannesburg, where we have seen over 1,200 assembled at an ordinary service.

(3) The compound system is mainly found in the great mining centres of the Rand and at Kimberley. These immense yards, with their cheerless barracks, constitute the home of more than a quarter of a million natives on the Rand alone. Men from all parts of the sub-continent are here herded together in a way which makes the local designation, 'the university of crime,' wholly comprehensible. They stay only a year on an average, when they return to their kraal homes to carry there the worst that a corrupt civilization and worse native evils have imparted. No part of Africa is such a danger centre as the Rand and Kimberley. Unfortunately, the church has little opportunity for continuous influence here.

Quite as impressive as is the probability of evil, which is inseparable from the compound life, are the possibilities for good. Many mine workers are Christians, whose character here finds its Marathon. Unless the church helps them, they are almost certain to deteriorate, or lose altogether their spirituality. Then, too, the multitudes who come up from heathen kraals have here their only opportunity of hearing the Gospel. It is most natural, therefore, that much emphasis is placed upon work in these maelstroms of evil. At the Cape Town Conference in July it was stated that fourteen societies were laboring at Johannesburg and on the Rand, and that from 25,000 to 30,000 attend services with a fair degree of regularity, to say nothing of the large number in mission night-schools.

(4) The farms, strange to say, are not very favorable to Christian work for natives, nor for Christian nurture. Canon Wyche, who has made a most careful study of the problem, aided by some 300 correspondents, reports that most farmers prefer heathen hands and try 'to eliminate trousers from those who are Christians. They favor polygamous servants, and too often provide their laborers with liquor,' which missionaries told us in Cape Province was the greatest enemy the church there had to deal with. So scattered are such natives that church and school privileges are not commonly enjoyed. The canon's informants led him to suggest that schools be established in such circumstances; and others would emphasize, as better still, a church-school under efficient native care.

II—PROBLEMS OF LEADERSHIP.

If environment presented varied difficulties, it is manifest that the demand for wise leadership constitutes a central problem for the native church.

(1) Unfortunately, one phase of its complexity lies in the foreign missionary. He has been too prominent in the church, and has personally borne too much of its burden and devised too many of its plans. Native initiative, so essential to the solution of environmental problems, has been lacking and is still left out of account by many white workers. Exceptions, such as are found in the Paris Mission in Basutoland, prove that it would go far toward supplying the remedy, if natives in the church were helped to solve the difficult questions suggested by environment, while the white man applied himself to other matters.

(2) But there is an almost universal belief among missionaries that whatever the black man is capable of doing, thus far very few natives have been sufficiently trained for their demanding tasks. If such men as Dieterlen, of Leribe, could stand at the head of a union training institution, with Taylor, of Natal, and Junod, of the Mission Romande, as associates, a type of native would arise who would be equal to any emergency. Happily, the day of union training is first dawning, and we may hope for better things in native leadership than we have hitherto seen—a leadership which must be aggressively sociological and wisely political, as well as predominantly theological and deepy religious.

(3) To meet the present demands of a nascent self-consciousness among the educated native leaders of the church, co-ordination must be the watchword of the new order. Subordination has had its day for the most part.

White and black leaders must be at one and wholly brotherly. More and more the farmer must decrease while the natives increase. Yet this can only be possible and prudent when the black minister has been adequately trained and empowered for this new programme. Wesleyans and Anglicans have so emphasized certain principles of their polity that they are likely to be even more than in the past leaders in the movement for effective co-operation between different grades of helpers. Yet there still remains the all-important question as to how the best use can be made of varying talent. The missionary who combines the qualities of Wesley and General Booth might aid in this matter; no native, not even Tiyo Sogo, has had, or is likely to have, the wisdom to devise a scheme of co-ordination which will be at once acceptable and practicable.

Religious Changes of a Generation

DR. MONROE GIBSON.

It is close on fifty years since Dr. Monro Gibson was ordained; and for the last thirty-two he has filled the pulpit at St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, England.

You do not need to ask Dr. Gibson's nationality. His speech betrayeth him. In an unmistakable Scotch accent that has triumphantly survived twenty years of America and thirty of a London suburb. Still less do you question him as to his philosophy. Optimism springs out of every glance of the keen eyes as he talks to you; and his whole spirit seems penetrated with the conviction of his favorite poet that 'the best is yet to be'—even at seventy-four.

I was anxious to question Dr. Gibson on the changing religious tendencies he has seen in his thirty years' ministry in a typically middle-class London church—years, by the way, which have included his tenure of the Moderatorship of the Presbyterian Church of England and the Presidency of the Free Church Council.

'Yes, of course, there have been changes,' he agreed, 'notably in views about the Bible. We are just at the point where the old ties are relaxed and the new ones have not yet gripped. With regard to the Bible, we are through the period of unsettlement with the more thoughtful classes, but not with the comparatively uneducated. I was at a Christian Evidence Discussion lately, where old objections now quite irrelevant were insisted on, and positions confidently attacked that no one to-day would think of defending.'

'Mind, I believe,' Dr. Gibson continued, 'that those who have got hold of the new views are on much surer ground than before. But the change comes at the top first, among the better educated, the more thoughtful. It will have to move downward to the masses.'

THE BIBLE CROWDED OUT.

'And the generation that is growing up in the new atmosphere—will it be better than the one that is passing?'

'I think it will, I hope it will,' was the reflective reply, 'though one thing I deplore is an unquestioned falling-off in the reading of the Bible. In the old days people would read the Bible regularly, a chapter a day, right through. I am afraid there is comparatively little of even that faulty method to-day. The Bible is crowded out by novels and newspapers and magazines—though, of course, when it is really studied it is studied much more intelligently than it used to be. Family prayers, too, have become far less of an institution than they once were. Young people, when they set up house, don't set up family prayers as their fathers did. No doubt the rush of modern life has a good deal to do with it, but it is a symptom one sees with sorrow.'

In church-going Dr. Gibson sees a falling-away in th sense that it no longer survives as a conventional habit. That is not an unmixed evil, and the people who are found at church now are there from conviction and not from convention. On the other hand, thirty years has seen a marked decrease in the number of those who attend two services on a Sunday. Here Dr. Gibson has some interesting suggestions to make.

SERMON OR QUESTIONS?

'I believe we should make more distinction between the morning and evening services,' he said. 'If I were beginning over again I would have the evening service much freer, almost conversational, with opportunity for remarks and inquiries—what the French call a conference. See how successful the Adult Schools are because they don't preach to men; they encourage them to talk over their difficulties together. Not but what the sermons are a good deal shorter than they used to be,' he added. 'If ever I preach one of my old ones it always has to be rigorously cut down.'

That a grave danger to religion lies in the modern prevalence of comfort and luxury Dr. Gibson is profoundly convinced. In the day of the aeroplane and the motor-car religion is regarded as a thing men can do without, and though no doubt this kind of indifference exists primarily in non-religious circles, there is no effective barrier to protect the Church from the permeation of deadening influences from without. The effortless drift of modern life is the greatest retarding force it has to contend against.

And what, in the view of this veteran of the Christian Church, is the new view, the new expression of unchanging truth, to which the Church is moving? When I put the question he leaned forward and spoke slowly, with emphatic earnestness.

OLD DOGMA AND NEW TRUTH.

'I would say this. We go to the Bible for a vision of the human soul in its aspiration Godward—its aspiration towards God and its inspiration from God. Now, you cannot represent this by dogmas. We have got away from that. You must express it in terms of human life, in pictures of actual human experience. The new message is not God in a Book, but God in the men that wrote the Book; not God in a dogma, but God in human experience. A man must have something in him to respond to the Divine, he must have aspirations, but those aspirations often have to be wakened into life. In the old days the motive of fear would awaken them. To-day you must accomplish it by showing the effect of aspiration, of a longing for higher and better things, as it has worked in actual human experience.'

In modern thought generally Dr. Gibson sees many grounds for encouragement.

'The advanced thinkers of my younger days,' he explained, 'were right away in the frozen North, so to speak. The advanced thinkers of to-day—men like Eucken and Bergson—we almost hail as allies of Christianity. What is Eucken's gospel, as I understand it? That there is one great spiritual life in the universe, and that man must aspire to it and grasp it and take it into his being. Yes, but that is Paul's own theology, put into new words.'

'At any rate, of this I am certain,' Dr. Gibson concluded, 'there has been a steady movement in my time right away from the old materialism of Tyndall and Huxley to a spiritual view of the universe. There is still Haeckel to represent the old school, it is true, but he and his friends are a spent force.'

What Dr. Monro Gibson is retiring from every one in the Free Churches knows. What he is retiring to he hardly knows himself. At any rate, if he has plans, he keeps his own counsel about them. One thing is certain. His rest will only be some new form of work, and, whatever Dr. Gibson's work may be, the world will always be the better for it.—H. W. H., in the 'Daily News and Leader.'

A SACRED PROMISE.

Keep your promise to your mother,
That you made in days gone by,
When you knelt beside her death-bed,
There to say the last 'Good-bye.'
'Oh, my boy,' she said, when dying,
With a look of tend'rest love:
'Promise me, ere I pass yonder,
That you'll meet me there above!'

Then you made the solemn promise,
While you pressed her trembling hand:
'Yes, dear mother, I will meet you,
In that fair and happy land.'
Then she smiled and seemed so happy,
As she calmly passed away,
And her soul went to her Saviour,
In that land of endless day.

Keep your promise to your mother,
Though long years have passed and fled
Since you made that sacred promise,
Kneeling at her dying bed.
In those years have you forgotten,
As you've wandered far and wide,
Seeking wealth or worldly pleasure,
With companions at your side.

Think again of home and mother—
Think of all she bore for you,
And remember now her counsels,
And her love, so pure and true.
Then remember, too, your promise,
That you made in days gone by,
And prepare some day to meet her,
In that home beyond the sky.

P. N. ESNOUF.

St. Lambert, Que.

NEW RELIGIOUS MONTHLY.

The 'Bible Magazine,' as the successor of 'The Bible Record,' has just made its appearance. It is published monthly by the Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Avenue, New York, the subscription being one dollar a year. Its watchword is 'The Bible, the Magna Charta for all the Nations.' Reproduction of the first contents list will give an idea of the magazine's scope—'The Study of the English Bible,' by Louis M. Sweet; 'Present Day Religion,' by David J. Burrell; 'Federation and Union in Theological Education in Japan,' by George W. Fulton; 'Carl Hilty, Practical Philosopher,' by Robert W. Rogers; 'The Virgin Birth,' by Herman Bavinck; 'Administration and Diplomacy on the Mission Field,' by D. E. Hoote; and 'Bible Study Programmes,' by Wilbert W. White. The 'Bible Magazine' is clearly printed and got up.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE REPORT.

The 'Report of the British Delegates to the International Opium Conference, held at the Hague, December, 1911—January, 1912,' has at last been presented to both Houses of Parliament, and published in the form of a 'White Paper.'

The Report gives interesting details of the Articles which were adopted a summary of which we gave in our March issue, and shows how these Articles dealt with those adopted by the Shanghai Commission which met in 1909.

'The Shanghai Commission,' says the Report, 'directed itself mainly to the subject of the opium traffic in the Far East, and was primarily concerned with rendering assistance to the opium suppression movement, which the Chinese Government had lately initiated. The present Convention goes far beyond this. It has dealt with morphine, cocaine, etc., as well as opium, and in prescribing measures for confining the use of the two first-mentioned drugs and the others referred to in Chapter III (heroine and codeine) to legitimate medical purposes, for placing the production and distribution of raw opium under rigid control, and for restricting, with a view to eventual extinction, the trade in prepared opium, it has, for the first time, laid down as a principle of international morality that these various countries cannot stand alone in these measures. It is not sufficient for a particular State to take adequate measures for the protection of its own subjects; it is also essential that it should assist the efforts of other countries by preventing undesirable importation of drugs into their borders.

. . .

'As matters now stand, even if the difficulties to which we shall presently allude should impair or delay the full fruition of the labors of the conference, the fact will remain that it has marked an important step in international ethics, and has brought the matters which have been under discussion to such a position that international public opinion must eventually bring about, in one shape or another, the full results aimed at. No Power which has participated in the conference, for example, can hereafter maintain that its obligations cease with adequate protection of its own subjects from noxious drugs; it is also pledged to help its neighbors as far as may be practicable towards the same end.'

The difficulties referred to arose from the fact that only twelve Powers were represented at the conference and that they alone are not competent to carry out the full extent of international co-operation which the convention enjoins. It was, therefore, decided that an invitation to sign the convention should be addressed to the 34 Powers of Europe and America not represented at the conference, who would thus put themselves on the same footing as the original participating Powers.

As the United States had taken the foremost part in calling the conference, it was agreed that that Government should obtain the signatures of all the Latin-American Governments, and that the Netherlands Government should secure the adhesion of the European Powers, including even the minor principalities of Europe, such as Luxemburg. A recent telegram from the Washington correspondent of the 'Morning Post' states that eighteen of the twenty Latin-American Republics have signed the convention, Uruguay and Paraguay being the only Governments to withhold their signatures, on the ground that having no interest in the opium traffic, its international regulation does not concern them. Pressure is, however, being brought to bear on them to induce them to sign as a matter of international courtesy.

The convention however, provided that if all the outside Powers had not signed by December 31st, the Powers that had signed should send representatives to the Hague to consider whether ratification might not, nevertheless, be proceeded with.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

A Profit-Sharing Scheme.

The 'War Cry,' the official journal of the Salvation Army, announces that 'the General has decided upon the introduction of a method of profit-sharing which will give customers a share in the profits derived from certain departments of our trade headquarters.' The new arrangement came into force on Jan. 1, and until further notice will be as follows:

(1) The net profit derived from the following departments: Uniform and outfit, books and brass band music, which will now constitute and be known as the Salvation Army supply stores, will be divided annually as follows:

(a) The whole of the net profits in each year, up to the sum of £5,000, will be divided among the customers whose total purchases during the year amount to £2 or more, each in proportion to the total amount of their purchase.

(b) Half of any further profits over and above the aforementioned £5,000 up to £10,000, will also be divided in the same way. Such net profits will be arrived at after charging 5 percent per annum interest on the capital employed in the business.

(2) The 5 percent discount at present allowed on certain goods will be discontinued, and all goods will be sold at net prices.

(3) Every purchaser from the stores will be entitled to a receipt for money paid, and the receipt or receipts of each purchaser will (if the total in one year from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30 is £2 or more) be equivalent to a profit-sharing coupon, and will entitle the purchaser to a share in the profits as above. No coupon will, however, be issued for a smaller sum than 1s.

(4) The trading year will date from Oct. 1 and close on Sept. 30 of the following year. The profit-sharing dividends will be paid annually and as early as possible after the close of the trading year. The current year's dividends will be declared as soon as possible after Sept. 30, 1913, and will be paid on the goods purchased on and after Jan. 1, 1913.

(5) The net profits for the year will be certified by the chartered accountant for the Salvation Army, and his certificate shall be accepted as conclusive proof as to the amount of such profits.

(6) The departments constituting the supply stores, and referred to in paragraph (1) above, will remain at the trade headquarters under the direction of the secretary for trade affairs. The profits from the tea warehouse will not be included in this profit-sharing arrangement, but will be devoted, as in the past, to the Army's missionary work.

(7) This profit-sharing arrangement will in no way create a partnership between the General and the customer in the business, nor will it give the customer any right in the management or control of the business of the stores, which must remain under the absolute control of the General.

THE SERMON.

A PATRIARCH'S ADVICE.

To the younger ministers of Canada:

Brethren, suffer the word of exhortation from one who has passed his three-score years and fifteen. Thirty-eight of those years were spent in the Christian ministry.

I know the bitter opposition of the politicians to the ministers who denounce crookedness from their pulpits. But let us remember that when men curse the right, God blesses it. If we only have in our hearts what Luke makes Jesus to say to his apostles just when he was about to part from them—what they must have to be his witnesses,—'Ye shall receive power when the Holy Ghost is come upon you.' Acts i., 8. Paul says practically the same thing when he writes that the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us. The Holy Spirit will make us fearless preachers of the truth, and Paul and Jesus were. Many of our pulpits are fearless in declaring the truth; I know at least the church in which I worship has a minister who preaches the truth, and I have heard of many others who do likewise. When all become such, our people will rise in their might and hurl the corrupt politicians down from their seats of power. God will not work miracles without his people, above all in opposition to his people. But he will work miracles by his people if they are true to him. Here is your warrant for fearless preaching,—'Fear thou not, for I am with thee: be not dismayed, for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee: yea I will help thee, yea I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.' Isa. xli., 10.

FRAMING WICKEDNESS BY LAW.

'Shall the throne of wickedness have fellowship with thee, which frameth michief by statute?' Psa. xciv., 20, R.V.

This is the last and worst degree of wickedness. We need successors of the old prophets. A few modern Elijahs, Isaiahs and Nehemiahs would help greatly in improving conditions.

A spirit-filled ministry, backed by a spirit-filled congregation, can do anything that ought to be done. God's ancient people had been saying to him in the fifty-first chapter of Isaiah, 'Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O arm of the Lord.'

In the fifty-second chapter of Isaiah, first verse, he turns to his own people, using this very language and saying 'Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion.' Jehovah never needs to be wakened up. He is always awake and doing good. His people need frequent awakenings.

A SHARP THRESHING INSTRUMENT.

'Behold, I will make thee to be a sharp threshing instrument, having teeth. Thou shalt thresh the mountains and beat them small, and shalt make the hills as chaff,' or to use a modern figure, if every pulpit will become a fort, firing hot shot, shell and shrapnel, then shall they thresh the mountains and shall make the hills chaff.

Dr. Gordon (Ralph Connor) gave a Thanksgiving Day message, which was excellent. The message had teeth in it. Any day will do as well as Thanksgiving, only so it be not too near election day. Preach the word. Nothing has the power of God's truth. Take the Greek testament and look at Acts i., 8, and you will find the word Dunamis, the word from which dynamite is derived. Take the word of truth to the people and some day the fire from heaven will fall on it. Then the truth will explode with all the power of God behind it and political crookedness be dissipated, for thus saith Jehovah, 'Behold, I will extend peace to her like a river and the glory of the nations like an overflowing stream,' R.V. Isa. lxvi., 12.

Brethren, let all be faithful ministers of the glorious Gospel and witness the glorious day in our land when armies and navies shall be no longer needed, but the Lord himself will judge between the nations, and will decide concerning many peoples; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more,' R.V. Isa. ii., 4.

A SAMPLE OF EZEKIEL'S UNFAITHFUL WATCHMAN.

One who ought to have been a courageous minister of Jesus Christ is reported in the Toronto 'Star' to have announced in his New York pulpit that he would preach a political sermon favoring Mr. Roosevelt's election to the presidency. When he reached his pulpit on the evening named, he was surprised to see Mr. Taft in the audience. What was he to do? What he decided to do was to proceed with the delivery of the sermon, his explanation made next day being to the effect that he had no other sermon that he could use, and besides it had been announced that he would preach this one. Did not his explanation show him to be coward and unworthy to fill any Christian pulpit.

A FAITHFUL WATCHMAN.

Will say to the people of Canada, 'As I live, saith the Lord God I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live, turn ye, turn ye, from your evil ways; for why will ye die O house of Israel?' If they hearken and do, right, well; but if they do not, then beware. The righteous Lord is very merciful, as stated above. He has no favorites but the good. If the nation persists in wrong doing, then he that made Egypt a broken reed and the basest of kingdoms, Ezekiel xxix., 15, and swept great Babylon with the besom of destruction, and made it a dwelling for porcupines, will not spare Canada. 'I will also make it a possession for the porcupine and pools of water, and I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith Jehovah of Hosts,' R.V. Isa. xiv., 23. If God had to visit these ancient heathen nations with utter destruction, how much sorer punishment will he mete out to us who crucify afresh the Christ who died broken-hearted on Calvary. On the other hand, if the watchmen on Zion's walls are only faithful and the people obedient, 'no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper,' Isa. liv., 17. Thy God shall say unto thee, 'Arise, shine; for thy light is come and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee. And nations shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Lift up thine eyes round about and see, they all gather themselves together, they come to thee; thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be carried in the arms. Then thou shalt see and be radiant, and thy heart shall thrill and be enlarged.' R. V., Isa. lx., 1-5.

J. A. McCLUNG.

Winnipeg, Jan. 8, 1913.

Any Headache Cured, Tired Systems Re-Toned

When You're Dull, Tired, Restless Day and Night Something is Wrong in the Stomach.

A Prominent Publishing Man Says the Quickest Cure is Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Headaches never come to those who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and this fact is vouched for by the Assistant Manager of the Poultry Success Magazine, of Springfield, O., Mr. J. H. Callander, who writes: 'No better medicine than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. We use them regularly and know of marvellous cures that resisted everything else. They cleanse the whole system, act as a tonic on the blood, enliven digestion, help the stomach, and make you feel strong and well. For headaches, indigestion and stomach disorders I am confident that the one prescription is Dr. Hamilton's Pills.'

Being composed of natural vegetable remedies, Dr. Hamilton's Pills possess great power, yet they are harmless. They aid all organs connected with the stomach, liver, and bowels. In consequence, food is properly digested, the blood is pure and nourishing, the body is kept strong and resists disease, all druggists and storekeepers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box, 5 for $1.00, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Dr. G. Campbell Morgan.)

THE FLOOD.

February 2, 1913.

Lesson.—Genesis vi., 11-24; vii., 9-22.

Golden Text.—Romans vi., 23.

'The wages of sin is death; but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord.'

(9) These are the generations of Noah. Noah was a righteous man, and perfect in his generations; Noah walked with God. (10) And Noah egat three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth. (11) And the earth was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence. (12) And God saw the earth, and, behold, it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth.

(13) And God said unto Noah, The end of all flesh is come before me; for the earth is filled with violence through them; and, behold, I will destroy them with the earth. (14) Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shalt pitch it within and without with pitch. (15) And this is how thou shalt make it: the length of the ark three hundred cubits, and the height of it thirty cubits. (16) A light shalt thou make to the ark, and to a cubit shalt thou finish it upward; and the door of the ark shalt thou set in the side thereof; with lower, second and third stories shalt thou make it. (17) And I, behold I do bring the flood of waters upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; everything that is in the earth shall die. (18) But I will establish my covenant with thee; and thou shalt come into the ark, thou, and thy sons, and thy wife, and thy sons' wives with thee. (19) And of every living things of all flesh, two of every sort shalt thou bring into the ark, to keep them alive with thee; they shall be male and female. (20) Of the fowl after their kind, and of the cattle after their kind, of every creeping thing of the ground after its kind, two of every sort shall come unto thee, to keep them alive. (21) And take thou unto thee of all food that is eaten, and gather it to thee; and it shall be for food for thee, and for them. (22) Thus did Noah; according to all that God commanded him, so did he.

(11) In the six hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, on the seventeenth day of the month, on the same day were all the fountains of the great deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. (12) And the rain was upon the earth forty days and forty nights. (13) In the self-same day entered Noah, and Shem, and Ham, and Japheth, the sons of Noah, and Noah's wife, and the three wives of his sons with them, into the ark; (14) they, and every beast after its kind, and all the cattle after their kind, and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth after its kind, and every fowl after its kind, every bird of every sort. (15) And they went in unto Noah into the ark, two and two of all flesh wherein is the breath of life. (16) And they that went in, went in male and female of all flesh, as God commanded him; and the Lord shut him in. (17) And the flood was forty days upon the earth; and the waters increased, and bare up the ark, and it was lift up above the earth. (18) And the waters prevailed, and increased greatly upon the earth; and the ark went upon the face of the waters. (19) And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth; and all the high mountains that were under the whole heaven were covered. (20) Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail; and the mountains were covered. (21) And all flesh died that moved upon the earth, both fowl, and cattle, and beast, and every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man; (22) all in whose nostrils was the breath of the spirit of life of all that was in the dry land, died. (23) And every living thing was destroyed which was upon the face of the ground, both man, and cattle, and creeping thing, and fowl of the heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth; and Noah only was left, and they that were with him in the ark. (24) And the waters prevailed upon the earth an hundred and fifty days.

THE STORY.

Our lesson to-day takes us far on in the history of the race. The intervening chapters in Genesis give the account of development along two lines, and of disastrous mixture. First we have the story of the development of the race through Cain, and it is a most remarkable one, in that it reveals what has been perpetually true in human history, and is clearly manifest to-day, that a God-created humanity is able to attain most remarkable success in all material matters, even when it fails to recognize, or yield allegiance to the Creator.

The line of descent from Cain is traced to Lamech, the seventh in descent. In this godless succession the arts and crafts flourished, and the stamp of worldly success is in the page. The other line of development was through yet another son born to Adam and Eve, whom they called Seth, that is appointed; his mother recognizing in him the son given in place of Abel, whom Cain slew.

In the fifth chapter we have the succession traced, and the history covers a period of about fifteen hundred years. During the period Noah stands out as a man who realized the highest ideal fo life. I. is to be observed that he would be in all probability contemporary with Lamech.

Then follows a brief paragraph telling of intermixture between these races, and the consequent deterioration and corruption of the people.

This leads us to the story of the flood. In our lesson we have first a description of the conditions. Noah is presented as a man of God, and the statements made concerning him are very striking. He was righteous and perfect, or blameless. The same declaration is made concerning him as that concerning Enoch, 'he walked with God.' In the midst of abounding iniquity and ever-increasing corruption he maintained a life of fellowship with God. In loyalty to his will, he co-operated with him in days of deterioration and prevailing darkness.

These conditions are described with equal clearness. 'The earth was corrupt . . . and filled with violence,' the reason being that 'all flesh had corrupted his way.' This description has intimate relation to the original purpose of God in man. He was created to be king over the earth, to cultivate it, and to guard it from evil. When he became corrupt the earth was degraded. Man never communicates to the earth what he is in himself. When he is corrupt, he corrupts the earth; when he is out of fellowship with God, the earth is filled with violence instead of peace.

In view of these conditions, and because of them, God determined to act in judgment. That determination was revealed to Noah; and the judgment was declared to be twofold, consisting first of the destruction of all the corruption, and the preservation of a loyal seed, in order to the ultimate realization of the Divine purposes of God for man and the earth.

Then follows the actual story of the flood, the first account of which is that of the preservation of the seed. Between the time of the revelation to Noah of the Divine determination and its execution a period of one hundred and twenty years elapsed, during which the Spirit of God strove with men. Noah during that period was a preacher of righteousness both in the fact of his building of the ark in accordance with the Divine commandment, and in his definite testimony borne to sinning men.

The period having passed, the ark being complete, and men remaining unrepentant, Noah and his family entered the ark, and the judgment fell by which the whole sinning race was swept out.

THE TEACHING.

In this story we have a threefold revelation of the method of God. First, his method with sin is revealed, and there are two matters specially to be noticed. The first is that he gives sin time to work itself out to complete manifestation. By doing this, opportunity is given to individual men to repent. When referring to this very judgment Peter wrote, 'The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some count slackness; but is long-suffering to you-ward, not wishing that any should perish but that all should come to repentance.' By thus giving time for repentance the ultimate judgment is vindicated.

Such opportunity having been neglected, and sin having worked itself out to complete manifestation, God destroys in the interest of goodness. The destruction of a corrupt people is in order to the creation of the possibility of the fulfilment of high and beneficial purpose in the race.

God's method with man is thus seen to be that of long-continued patience. Moreover, when the stroke of judgment falls, it is never indiscriminate; and however small the remnant of godly souls may be, that remnant is delivered.

God's method as to his purpose is that of determined persistence toward its accomplishment, and that of calling into co-operation with himself those who are loyal to his will.

THE GOLDEN TEXT.

The golden text selected for this lesson takes up and emphasizes the importance of personal application. In this story we see death as the wages of sin—that is, death as exactly what sin earns. It is that which justice demands it should have. Sin is ever the turning of the face from life toward death, from light toward darkness; and the wage of such action must inevitably be that of darkness and death.

On the other hand, age-abiding life, that which persists in spite of all the changes, is God's gift to man. It is never that which man obtains by his own effort. The preparation of the ark was the result of the Divine thought and the Divine command. Thus life is his gift, but it is never capriciously bestowed. There are conditions which man must fulfil. The apostle made this perfectly clear, in that before writing these words 'the wages of sin is death; but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord,' he had described those who received that gift as 'servants of God.'

G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D

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THE DECENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

The decennial convention of the Religious Education Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, March 16th to 13th, 1913, discussing the general theme, 'Religious Education and Civic Progress.' The progressive civic spirit of Cleveland makes this topic peculiarly appropriate. The programme, which is already almost completed, provides for over thirty different meetings, with over one hundred speakers.

The character of previous conventions of this association is sufficient assurance that the questions of the relations of religion and of education to social betterment and civic welfare will be discussed in a thoroughgoing and vital manner. Some of the topics undr the general theme are:

'Social Training in the High Schools.'

'Methods of Moral Training in the Elementary Schools.'

'Possible Relations of Religious Instruction in the Public Schools.'

'Voluntary and Curriculum Courses in the Bible in Colleges.'

'Religious Training in Professional Schools.'

'Community Programmes for Christian Associations, Churches and Sunday Schools.'

'Responsibility of the Church for Moral Training.'

'Ethical Questions in the Pulpit.'

'Sunday Schools and High School Students.'

'Children and Church Worship.'

'Education and Social Service.'

'Religion in Social Settlements.'

'Religious Education and the Y.M.C.A.'

'The Sane Teaching of Eugenics and Sex Hygiene.'

'Responsibility of the Church for Home Education.'

'The Newspaper and the Moral Welfare of Children.'

'Making Citizens in the Home.'

The unique feature of this convention will be the bringing together in joint sessions of the various departments of the association work in order that the problems of co-ordinating different agencies may be carefully studied.

The invitation to meet in Cleveland came from a joint body representing the federated churches, schools and colleges and business interests. Efficient committees already have the preparations for this convention well in hand. Hotel headquarters will be at the Statler. Those expecting to attend this convention should make early reservations. All persons are entitled to attend. Advanced programmes as they are issued will be sent from the office of the Religious Education Association, 332 South Michigan avenue, Chicago.

CONSTIPATION CURED BY BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can use to relieve her little ones from constipation and all other stomach and bowel troubles. They act as a gentle laxative, are pleasant to take and are absolutely safe. Concerning them Mrs. Philippe St. Pierre, St. Perpetue, Que., says: 'My baby was badly constipated and was cross all the time. Nothing I gave her seemed to do any good till I began Baby's Own Tablets. They are the best medicine in the world for little ones and quickly relieved my baby.' The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE PATH OF GLORY

A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

By PAUL LELAND HAWORTH

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

On the eve of the French-Indian war, George Washington, in company with Charles Randolph, a young Englishman, an Irishman, Barnaby Currin, Jacob Van Broom, a Dutchman, and a number of Indians, is the bearer of a menacing letter from the British governor of Virginia to the Chevalier de Saint-Pierre, commander of a fort near Quebec, accusing the French troops of encroaching on British territory. The envoys are gallantly entertained by the Chevalier and his beautiful daughter, Alfrede, but Captain Reparti, commander of another French fort, shows hostility. There is a small clash of arms in which Reparti is defeated, but escapes. The Chevalier and his daughter are enticed from home, and the daughter is captured by Indians, but rescued in the nick of time by Captain Randolph and his companions. She is returned to her father, and temporarily prevents an attack on the Virginians by the French-Canadians and Indians. In a massacre inflicted against the British by Reparti, Barnaby's family are taken prisoners. Randolph, who is a captain in the army, and Barnaby, a lieutenant, set out and liberate the captives, but they are unable to find Barnaby's little boy.

In a battle with the French, Randolph is wounded and taken prisoner by Captain Reparti. After his recovery he is conducted to Quebec.

CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

'What does Captain Reparti say?'

'I have asked him twice. Once he pretended to have no knowledge. Another time he promised to redeem the child if I would grant him one request.'

'And what was that?' asked Randolph, half guessing the answer.

She hesitated. 'That I should marry him,' she said, looking down.

'Alfrede, that must never be!' he cried. 'Some time we shall find the child. Before God, I would pledge my fortune for his ransom, but you must not do that.'

'Peace will come soon,' she said; 'perhaps then he can be found.'

'It cannot come too soon for me, but why do yo uthink it is at hand?'

'I can be frank,' she said, 'for soon you will see for yourself. New France cannot fight much longer. The court has deserted us. Oh, it is shameful! A hundred thousand men can be furnished to fight the battles of Austria and La Pompadour in Germany, but no troops and few supplies can be spared to save a continent for France. In spite of brilla.. victories—won by the genius of Montcalm—we stand on the brink of ruin. Food is scarce; the suffering of the people in winter is pitiable. The colony is split into two factions. Vaudreuil, who is Canadian born, is jealous of Montcalm—the man who for three campaigns has kept us from destruction—and does all che can to thwart him. Alas! the governor has opportunities. Montcalm commands only the troops from France, and technically is subordinate to Vaudreuil, who, however, is fortunately afraid to take the field in person. Worst of all, the intendant, who in many ways is the most powerful man in the province, is the leader of a pack of wolves who are eating out the very heart of New France.'

A sound of laughter and of many voices came from the street. All ran to the window and looked out. From the direction of the palace came a dozen richly dressed men and women, their way lighted by servants in livery carrying flaming flambeaux. In front was an exquisitely gowned woman of great beauty, arm-in-arm with a short splotchy-faced man.

'Madame Péan!' s.. Toinette, in tones of disapproval. 'She has had too much wine.'

'Oui, La Belle Sultane,' said Lieut. Lusignan; 'but she cares not. She is lost to shame.'

'Who is the gentleman with her?' asked Randolph.

'That,' said Alfrede slowly, 'is Francois Bigot, intendant, and Evil Genius of New France.'

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HIRELINGS.

An hour later Van Braam and Randolph were on their way homeward. The night was clear but moonless, and from a ridge over which their road passed they could look down upon the broad shimmering Basin of Quebec and the distant shores beyond.

'Dose,' said Van Braam, pointing to some lights that twinkled far down the river, 'are in v.. s and farmhouses on de Isle of Orleans, vere in summer many families of vealth redire. Dose across de rifer and so much nearer are on Point Lévis. If dot dime efer comes ven an enemy addempts Quebec, it is dere he vill his patteries erect. He vill not dake de city py his pompardment, put he vill testroy it.'

'Do you think the town can ever be taken?' asked Randolph. 'Nature has done her best for it; and, to judge from the batteries I saw to-day, man also has been busy.'

'No blace vas efer so strong dot it vas impregnable, no more dan any voman vas broof against de voings of de right shentleman,' quoth the Dutchman sagely.

'Hold!' exclaimed Randolph in a low voice, suddenly stopping short. 'Do you see that fellow skulking in the shadow of yonder trees? I would almost swear that he is following us.'

Van Braam stopped and looked back in the direction indicated. There was, in truth, a man in the shadow; but while they stood looking he advanced some distance in their direction, and the nturned down a side street so unconcernedly as to disarm suspicion.

'Doubtless his interest was mere curiosity,' said Randolph. 'I suppose your preparations before we started have made me unduly suspicious.'

'It vas no harm to pe vatchful,' said Van Braam.

They walked on and drew near the spacious convent of the Ursulines, from whose chapel came the peeling tones of a great organ mingled with the voices of the nuns celebrating midnight service for the safety of New France.

'De air of Quebec vas vid incense of vorship heafy,' said Van Braam, who as a descendant of ..nen who held Leyden against the hosts of Alva, had no fondness for things Catholic.

'Briests and nuns vas eferywere. If braying vas any goot, ve shall New France nefer gonquer, and no Frenchman vill efer so much as a liddle smell of burgadory daste. Somedimes I vas combletely dired of so much brocessions, so much braying. I vas not religious much, put often haf I longed to hear goot Dominie Heijn of Amsterdam breach once more.'

By the time Van Braam concluded his observations they were past the convent and were approaching the home of a bourgeois where a dance was in progress. From the open doors streamed shafts of light, and the strains of violins mingled with the rhythmical sound of many feet dancing a quadrille. Presently the violins were drowned by lusty voices singing a folk song:

'Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre,
Mironton, mironton, mirontaine,
Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre,
Ne sait quand reviendra.

'Il reviendra-z-à Pâques,
Mironton, mironton, mirontaine,
Il reviendra-z-à Pâques
Ou à la Trinité.

'La Trinité se passe,
Mironton, mironton, mirontaine,
La Trinité se passe,
Malbrough ne revient pas.'

'A gay and habby beoble,' said Van Braam contemptuously. 'Shoost like all Frenchmans. Vere Quebec to fall domorrow, dey vould laugh and sing and tance next tay like grasshoppers. Oh! pevare!'

There was reason for his exclamation. They had passed the scene of gayety and were abreast of a spacious garden filled with trees and shrubbery. Out of a dark gateway had sprung three men with drawn swords. It would probably have gone hard with the two friends had not the foremost ruffian, in his haste, stumbled over a protuberance in the rocky street and fallen in front of his companions, momentarily checking their progress. Van Braam, who was much quicker on such occasions than is usual in one so phlegmatic, drew his pistol, and, cocking it, shot the second man through the body.

'Bravo, captain!' cried Randolph.

He had already drawn his own sword, and now received the onset of the third ruffian. The stars furnished but feeble light, and it was only his fencer's instinct that enabled him to turn aside the furious thrusts aimed at him. His assailant was exceedingly tall and long armed, but soon showed himself an indifferent swordsman. After foiling the first attack, Randolph himself took the offensive. Presently, by a st.ong parade, he sent the fellow's weapon flying into the middle of the street, and in an instant had his own threatening the man's throat. Meanwhile the first ruffian, seeing the turn affairs were taking, scrambled to his feet, and, disregarding his compañion's urgent cries of 'A moi, mon, camarade, en avant, to the rescue!' ran off down the street at such a pace that it was useless for the irate but weighty Van Braam to follow.

'What in the devil does this mean, you rascal?' demanded Randolph of his captive, whom he proceeded to seize by the collar at the same time keeping his point against the skin. 'Why do you attack strangers in this manner?'

'Mercy! mercy! seigneur, as you hope for heaven!' begged the man abjectly, showing that he was as cowardly as he was treacherous.

'Run him drough, tamn him!' exclaimed Van Braam vindictively.

Groveling upon the ground, the captive repeated his plea for clemency.

'You deserve to die, but I will release you on one condition,' said Randolph,—'that you tell me who instigated this attack.'

'Hélas!' the prisoner cried. 'I do not know his name. He is a heavy man with a vast wart on his nose. He was to give us each two hundred livres. We be poor men, seigneur, ruined by the war. Pity my wife and little ones!'

The man's voice had the ring of truth; but Randolph stood undecided whether to release him or turn him over to the watch, who, attracted by the shot, were running up. His indecision was resolved by the fellow's suddenly twisting out of his grasp like an eel and dashing off. A quick thrust would probably have brought him to the ground, but the Varginian mercifully forbore giving it, and also neglected to make use of his pistol, with which he might have managed to wing the fugitive.

Half a dozen of the watch now came up, bearing lighted flambeaux.

'Give up your weapons, messieurs,' said the officer in charge.

'Why?' Randolph demanded in French. 'We but defended ourselves against the ruffians.'

Van Braam also vigorously protested, insisting that it would be an outrage to arrest gentlemen whose only offense was that they had defended themselves against assassins.

Meanwhile two of the watch were turning over the fellow on the ground. He was quite dead, with a great bloody hole in his breast.

'Pardieu, c'est Le Rat!' cried one of them, after a look at the dead man's face. 'He will rob no more!'

The exclamation drew the attention of the other watchmen. A careful scrutiny convinced all that the body was indeed that of a celebrated highway man who had long been the terror of the city.

'Parbleu! messieurs les Anglais, this gives the encounter a different look,' said the officer apologetically. 'We owe you thanks instead of an arrest. The rascal has escaped us for months. He has committed half a dozen murders and twice that many robberies. You are free to go whenever you wish.'

Greatly relieved by the turn affairs had taken, Randolph and Van Braam bade the officer good-night and proceeded to their lodgings, carrying with them food for considerable reflection.

CHAPTER XX.

A SEIGNIORY OF THE OLD REGIME.

'To-morrow the Baron La Vallière intends to take Toinette and me to his seigniory up the St. Charles,' said Alfrede to Randolph one afternoon, as they were walking in the garden. 'He has asked me to invite you and Captain Van Braam to go with us.'

'Since you are to be in the party, I accept with pleasure,' said Randolph, with a look that brought the blushes to her face.

''Tis the day when his censitaries pay their cens et rente,' she explained. 'On most baronies this ceremony takes place on St. Martin's day, but on his it is earlier. You are to come at six for breakfast—provided you can get up in time.'

Randolph vowed that he would not be tardy, and kept his word. The hour named found him and Van Braam entering the La Vallière mansion.

'Bonjour! bonjour!' the baron exclaimed heartily, limping forward to meet them. 'Ste. Anne! you do me a rare honor!'

'It is you who confers the honor,' insisted both Randolph and Van Braam.

'I have often wished to visit one of the great estates of New France and see how it is conducted,' continued Randolph. 'Anything that pertains to farming is always interesting to a Virginian.'

'Doubtless your agriculture is very different from ours,' the baron observed, taking a pinch of snuff from his tabatière. 'All the world uses Virginia tabac. This snuff is some of it. Perhaps it was grown on your own plantation.'

Possibly. If it was, I hope you find it good. Tobacco is our chief product, but we grow much wheat and maize also. Most of the labor is performed by slaves, though we have what we call indentured servants. I must confess that most of us are poor farmers. We do not attend enough to little things, and we leave too much to others. However, there are exceptions among us. My neighbor, Colonel Washington, keeps an itemized account of receipts and expenditures and oversees everything himself.'

'Rooning de fox vas de vay most Virginian planters deir farming do,' volunteered Van Braam. 'Ven dey vas not hunting dey vas visiting. I vas know vell a Captain Mason and a Mr. Harrison. On Fontays Captain Mason he visit Mr. Harrison. Dey hunt or fish or smoke and dalk dill Vednestay, ven Captain Mason ride home. On Durstay Mr. Harrison he go to Captain Mason's house, vere he stay dill Suntay. So it vas de year round. Put mine frient here he vas not so itle—always.'

While they were still laughing over Van Braam's pleasantry, Lieutenant Lusignan arrived and received a hearty greeting from the baron and a more formal one from Toinette. All then passed into the dining-room and there partook of a light breakfast of rolls, white wine, and coffee. Quaint calèches were then brought to the door, and the whole party, including old Jeanne, entered them. Soon they had passed out of the St. John's gate, and, after skirting the plateau known as the Cote Ste. Geneviève, took the road to Lorette and made their way up the picturesque valley of the St. Charles.

It was the kind of day when everything appears conteur de rose, and it seems good to be alive. The sky was clear, and the air was just cool enough to render grateful the early rays of the September sun. The narrow road led through a grove of tall white pines, the endless vista whose tapering trunks seemed like the columns of some vast dream-born cathedral, all towering aloft to the vault of green above. A gentle west wind sighing through the woods stirred the smooth brown carpet of the forest floor and brought to the beholders the fragrant breath of the pines.

At the point where the road turned away from the St. Charles, the calèches halted before a great wooden cross reared beside the highway. Set into the upright piece was a square of glass, behind which stood a wax image of Christ on the tree, surrounded by hammer, tongs, nails, and flasks of vinegar.

'You will find such crosses along every highway in New France,' said Alfrede to Randolph. ''Tis the custom for every good Catholic to pause for a moment and say a little prayer before each.'

All alighted, and, with the exception of Randolph and Van Braam, performed their devotions. Randolph felt touched as he gazed at the slender forms of the two beautiful girls devoutly kneeling in the sunlight before the rude cross as they paid their reverent homage. The sight of 'popish practices,' which as a child he had been taught to abhor, aroused in his heart no feeling of hostility.

The petites prières made, the party drove on, and in an hour drew near their destination. The chateau stood upon a ridge commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. It was a long low structure, surmounted by overhanging gables and a steep roof, with a group of outhouses, stables, and sheds clustering near by. A little apart, beside a stream that went stumbling down the hillside, was a massive stone mill. Beyond straggled the quaint village of the habitants, with its little cross-surmounted church, and, not far away, a gallows and a pillory.

'Baron La Vallière is one of the few Canadian seigneurs who retain the power to execute the High Justice, the Middle, and the Low,' said Alfrede, noticing that Randolph's eyes dwelt upon these last-mentioned objects. 'The gallows is kept up merely as a warning to evil-doers; but many a hardened coquin has occupied the pillory.'

The seigneur showed his guests about the estate and explained to Randolph how it was managed. The barony was, in fact, a reflection in the New World of the feudalism then still existing in some parts of the Old. The baron's ancestor had received from the Crown a grant of a vast tract of land; and he, in turn, had granted parts of it to the habitants, who were technically known as censitaries—that is, for their holdings they were obliged to make certain returns in labor, money, and produce. In addition, they must pay for the privilege of grinding their corn in the lord's mill and of baking their bread in the lord's oven, and must give him one fish out of every eleven caught. The individual holdings were in long narrow strips, combining the advantage of arable ground for meadows and cultivation with forests for firewood and timber. This accounts for the long ribbon-shaped farms still noticed by travelers in parts of Lower Canada.

''Tis an easy tenure for the people,' said the baron. 'Immeasurably more so than those in France; yet the seigneurs have difficulty in securing tenants. In times of war the man must fight; and in times of peace they run off to the woods and become lawless coureurs-de-bois. Sometimes so many of the men are away in the wilderness that, by Ste. Anne! there are not enough to marry the young girls. Many seigneurs have grown so poor that they have turned fur-traders or even sunk to the condition of the habitants. More than once I have seen the daughters of seigneurs ploughing in the fields.'

'Oh!' cried Toinette, holding up her dainty hands in affected horror, 'imagine me holding a plough!'

'You would do it most charmingly,' said Lieutenant Lusignan gallantly. 'When that time comes, I shall turn ploughman.'

Presently they paused before the mill. It was a stone structure, two stories high and surmounted by a flat roof, which was surrounded with battlements, so that its general appearance was not unlike that of a small feudal casle.

'We are very proud of our mill,' said the baron. 'As you will remark, it is loopholed for musketry. In 1690 my father with fifteen censitaries from behind its walls held a hundred Iroquois at bay for three days. In the final assault a mob of the naked demons gathered here before the door and endeavored to beat it in with their hatchets. The women had kept a kettle of boiling water ready for such a contingency, and poured it down upon their heads. I was but a child of three at the time; but, Ste. Anne! I can still hear them howling as the water struck them! They attempted no further attack, and next day succor arrived from Quebec.'

'Dot vas remint me of somedinga dot habben to me,' said Van Braam reminiscently. 'It vas ven I vas fighting Marèchal Saxe. A barty of Dutch and English, of vich I vas vone, a yet smaller barty of French in a farmhouse addacked. Dwice ve vere pack trifen from de front of de house. Den I a tozen men to de rear led. I climb a latter and vas apout to enter a vindow, ven pehold! a good vrouw vid a pucket!' Va-t-en!' she cry, and straight come dot vater in mine face. It vas not hot, put, donder and bliskem, it dake many a draught of goot peer from my meuth dot daste to vash oudt!'

'And did you capture the farmhouse?' asked Alfrede.

'Mademoiselle,' asked the Dutchman reproachfully, 'do you tink Jacob Van Braam vas efer so imbolite as to obbodse de vishes of a laty?'

'Here in the door you can still see the marks of the bullets and of the hatchets,' resumed the baron, when the laughter had subsided.

'The mill is a strong place yet,' said Randolph, examining the marks with curious eye. 'A few determined men could still hold it against many, though I doubt not the door is much weaker than once it was.'

Soon after dinner a quaint procession began to wend its way toward the chateau. It consisted of a few men, mostly old, and many women, carrying bags of grain, live capons, baskets of eggs, strings of fish, and other produce. Soon the grounds in front of the chateau presented an animated spectacle. The men smoked prodigiously; the women chattered like so many magpies; and the captive fowls, though their feet were fastened, made the most of the fact that their throats were free.

''Tis as noisy as a Virginia court day,' commented Randolph, 'but far more peaceable and polite. In such an assemblage as this in Virginia there would be a dozen fights in the course of the day. And if a French prisoner were present, he would constantly be surrounded by a jeering crowd.'

'Perhaps that is because French prisoners are so rare in Virginia,' suggested Alfrede, wickedly.

'For shame, Alfrede!' chided Toinette. 'I think the curé yonder'—she pointed to an old priest in a rusty cassock—'has much to do with their good behavior. He is universally beloved and has much influence. Our habitants are quarrelsome sometimes. But now most of the young are with the army.'

'Ah, yes, how few men there are, indeed!' exclaimed Alfrede. 'In times of peace, Captain Randolph, this assemblage would be mostly men. Now it is mostly women. But look! the ceremony is about to begin.'

The baron seated himself in an armchair behind a table, on which lay open the censier in which were inscribed the terms of each holding. Seeing that his lord was ready, a grizzled censitaire, the oldest man present, advanced before his fellows with a sack of grain. Baring his head, he knelt before the baron and cried out:

'Baron La Vallière! Baron La Vallière! Baron La Vallière! I bring you the faith and homage which I am bound to bring you in consideration of my fief Du Buisson, which I hold as a man of faith of your seigneurie of La Marck, declaring that I now offer to pay my seigneurial dues and demanding that you accept my faith and homage. The labor of five days upon your demesne, which is part of my contract, has been duly performed. I bring here the two minots of wheat for the arpents I hold, and the ten francs that complete my payment.'

'Rise up, Pierre Michaud,' said the baron, 'your obligation is discharged. You have always been a faithful tenant, mon enfant.'

The next to step forward was a woman carrying a basket of eggs and two lean capons. She was old, her cap and short ragged petticoat looked older, and her face was as brown and wrinkled as a frosted persimmon. Kneeling as had the censitaire who preceded her, she pronounced the same formula, adding: 'I am here in place of my son, Henri Du Some, who is with the troops at Carillon. Monseigneur, here be a basket of eggs and two capons. Hélas, it is not enough, for I have not the money and the grain! Before seed-time my two garcons were ordered to the war. One was killed with M. de Langy. He was a brave garcon, and my eldest. It has been a hard year and a sad one, monseigneur. I be near to starvation already; and, mon Dieu, what I shall do when winter comes, I know not!'

'N'importe, Suzanne Du Some,' said the baron kindly. 'Your father stood with mine in the mill and did not flinch. By Ste. Anne! do I not remember how you and I and the other enfants cowered down in the corner of the mill shivering at the screeches of les peaux rouges without? Keep your fowls and eggs, and take also this bag of wheat which Pierre has brought. Your need is greater than mine.'

'And take this also,' said Randolph, stepping forward and dropping a sovereign into the old creature's wrinkled palm. 'I fought against your sons, madame; who knows but that it was Henri who wounded me and caused me to fall a captive? But I wish you well, and I hope that Henri comes back to you.'

There was a murmur of approval in the crowd, and the old curé said:

'Do God and the Saints ever abandon the needy? Forget them not, Suzanne Du Some. They will bless you both for these benefactions, monseigneurs.'

'I prayed to the Virgin and Ste. Anne de Beaupre,' said Suzanne. 'They heard my cry.'

With words of thanks to the Baron and Randolph, she hobbled away and gave place to a short fat censitaire, with dirty greasy hands and unkempt clothes. He was empty-handed, and told a long story of lameness and the failure of his crops. To prove the first part of his story he hobbled back and forth in front of the baron.

'Pardieu! Jacques Marmette,' the baron shrieked, his eyes glittering, 'do you think to impose on me, you lazy beggar! I know how you escaped fighting on the same lying plea. Va-t-en, you dirty rascal! Have your payment here within the hour, or a thousand devils will not save you from the stocks! I expect some day to hang you on the gallows!'

Forgetting his pretended lameness, the fellow, with a black look on his face, hurried off as fast as his fat legs would carry him, and gave place to other tenants, many of whom told true stories of poverty and hardship.

'The wolf is at our doors,' said one old censitaire, bolder than the rest. 'The war has ruined us. Most of our horses were killed by order of the intendant. Only a little grain could be sowed, for women and old men are weak. Even what we have harvested is soon to be taken from us in the king's name by the intendent's agents. Mon Dieu! I know not how many of us will be alive when the flowers bloom again!'

The baron swore his favorite oath under his breath. Further than that he said nothing, but kept on with his work. When all was done, barely half of what had been brought remained—so generous had he been.

'My cens et rente will not amount to a fifth part of what it should be,' said he, surveying the heap somewhat ruefully. 'Were it not that I must have food on which to live, I would not have exacted anything.'

'You are generous and kind, monseigneur,' said the old curé. 'I would that all who are in authority in New France were like you. This will be a winter of suffering.'

After supper in the chateau the baron and his party re-entered the caleches and set out for Quebec. The sun was just setting, but the long twilight of the north held until they neared the city.

'It has been a strange and interesting day,' said Randolph to Alfrede, as they entered the valley of the St. Charles. 'The barony has a charming flavor of Arcadia. Except for the stories we heard and the scarcity of men, there was little to suggest that your nation and mine and most of Europe as well are engaged in the bloodiest war of the century. Peaceful barony! May it always remain outside the current of the conflict, and may all the husbands and sons who are away return in safety to their wives and mothers!'

'Man has not the gift of prophecy. Little did he suppose that when another year had passed he should be engaged in the bitterest battle of his life upon the soil of that very barony, and that not only his own fate but that of the fair girl who sat beside him should hinge upon the issue.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN INTERRUPTION.

For a week longer all was warmth and summer beauty. Then sharp winds swept down from wintry Labrador, bringing frosts that crimsoned the leaves and sent them fluttering to the earth. Soon the first patch of snow lay gleaming on frowning Mount Torments. The sun set in chill autumnal splendor, and the dagger-like spires of fir trees on the heights of Sillery rose stiff and black against the clear cold amber of the fading sky. One by one the ships for France raised their anchors, and, hoping to escape the swarm of English cruisers that lay in wait in the Gulf and off Newfoundland, dropped down the broad river. Then winter came in earnest: the earth was wrapped in snow; the river lay locked in gleaming fetters; and at intervals the evening sky was illuminated with the gorgeous spectacle of the Northern Lights.

Before navigation closed most of the troops in the frontiers betook themselves to Montreal and Quebec to winter quarters, leaving small garrisons to guard the fortresses against the hardy rangers of the English king. The capital became livelier thanever. The streets swarmed with figures wrapped in rich furs or in homespun paletots, whose vivid colors added a charming tone to the picture as their wearers trudged through the snow drifts. La haute noblesse, the officers, the high civil officials, and the rich bourgeois sped jingling in swift carrioles from one manor house to another; here there was a dance, there a dinner, everywhere gayety, for even in a season of war when famine menaces the Frenchman loses not his lightheartedness.

'Such gayety and frivolity in such a time is incomprehensible to an Englishman,' said Randolph one day to the Baron La Valliere. 'Two days ago I attended a dinner at the palace of the intendant. There was great display, an elaborate profusion of viands, and after that lansquenet. The intendent lost eighty thousand livres.'

'N'importe,' said the baron, shrugging his shoulders, 'he will make it back from the people and his king.'

'Everywhere I go it is the same story,' continued Randolph. 'No one talks of anything but gambling, of louis lost, of louis gained. Sometimes it is lansquenet, sometimes trente et quarante, sometimes momons, as you call the dice game; but always it is for money. Yet on my way home last night no less than six men stopped me and said that their families were starving.'

The baron's eyebrows contracted fiercely. 'Monsieur, you are right. By Ste. Anne! it is deplorable! Sometimes I fear it is the feast of Belshazzar for Nouvelle-France. Bigot and La Grande Societe are all powerful. As the Marquis de Montcalm has well said, rogues grow rich and honest men are ruined. Even the goods intended for the Indians are stolen. Eh bien, the king pays for all! The shop which you hear called La Friponne — The Cheat—is only one means whereby Bigot robs the people, but it will suffice as an example. He fixed the price of grain by edict, imposed a heavy penalty on all who refused to sell, and sent his agents through the country gathering wheat and maize. When the famine came, the people must go to La Friponne and buy back their grain at a great price.

'His palace is the rendezvous of the monde elegant et frivole of the capital, and to his chateau, called the Maison de Montagne, beside the high hill of Charlesbourg, resort his companions for many a debauch and revel. Gilded vice stalks in the palace, while gaunt famine preys upon the vitals of the people. All of us know, many of us regret, but, mon Dieu, we are powerless! It is the same in France. We have Bigot; France has La Pompadour. The two are in league with one another. The Frenchman is long suffering, monsieur. In that he is not like you Englishmen. Even we of the noblesse can do nothing but despise our despoilers. Deschenaux, Bigot's fidus Achates, is the son of a cobbler in Picardy. Some say that he fled to New France to escape punishment for forgery. Cadet, the commissary, is the son of a butcher; yet by his peculation he has made himself richer even than Bigot. Major Pean, who has made four million francs, is a coward; but his wife is beautiful—and Pean is complacent. Many of the others are of low birth, yet they have us in a vise. Voila tout!'

'Has no attempt been made to overthrow their power?'

'Baron de Longueval, a brave man, defied them. He swore he would go to Paris and lay the wretched condition of the country before the king. Before his ship sailed he was drawn into a duel and fell, struck, some say, from behind. Such is likely to be the fate of all who oppose La Grande Societe!'

(To be continued)

A CANADIAN PRAYER.

Oh God! we thank Thee for this beauteous land
Fashioned and moulded by a Will Divine;
Thine was the word that brought it forth from nought,
All that within it lies of good is Thine.

Rugged and stern Thou bad'st her mountains rise
Pointing with snow clad summits to the skies,
Out of their bosoms, at Thy voice,
Burst forth the wellsprings, bidding plains rejoice.

Wide-spreading forests plants was Thy dower,
Verdure Thou gav'st for prairie—aye, and flower
Beauteous and fragrant, smiling toward the dome,
All this Thou didst to make for man a home.

God of the moor and the mountain, God of the valley and hill,
God of the wood and the prairie, God of the river and rill;
This is the prayer of Thy children as bowed in Thy presence we stand,
Make us a race of people worthy of this great land.

Let us be men like her mountains — steadfast and firm for the right,
Broad as her rolling prairies—nothing to hide from the light,
Strong as her mighty rivers—active and bright as her rills,
Pure as the snows eternal that cover her sky-kissed hills.

—W. H. Kelly in Victoria 'Colonist.'

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owe their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They enable these organs to thoroughly filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and

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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.

THE STINGLESS BEE.

Science is able to take the thorn from the blackberry bush, and now it has learned to take the sting out of the bee. Mr. Burrows, of Essex, England, after two years of experiments, claims to have obtained a species of bee which can be handled by a child in perfect safety. He mated the Cyprian drones and the Italian queens, the result being the production of harmless insects. They are splendid workers, and are said to be less liable to disease than the ordinary honey gatherer.

It appears that the new product has a sting, but it does not hurt, and is useless as a weapon of offence. Yet the bees die when they lose it. As civilization advances the sting will be taken out of men's disposition and lives, and many of the pains that come to men by the stings of misfortune will have been prevented.—The Christian Herald.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

GRANDPA'S GLASSES.

My grandpa has to wear glasses.
'Cause his eyesight is not very strong,
And he calls them his 'specs,' and he's worn them
For ever and ever so long.
And when he gets through with his reading
He carefully puts them away,
And that's why I have to help find them
'Bout twenty-five times in a day.

But at night when we sit 'round the table,
And papa and mamma are there,
He reads just as long as he's able,
And then falls asleep in his chair,
And he sits there and sleeps in his glasses,
And you don't know how funny it seems;
But he says that he just has to wear them
To see things well in his dreams.
—The 'Child's Hour.'

BILLY BINKS AND HIS COMRADE.

'Dear me,' said Ruth's and John's mother, as she went across the ferry one day, 'I don't know what I shall do to cheer the children up, and amuse them now that they are getting better.

Ruth and John had been very sick and very cross, and when they began to get well they were crosser than ever. They were two little folks who had just had measles, and they were a bit unreasonable, as many grown folks are too, when they begin to get well from a fit of sickness; and little folks can suffer just as much as grown folks, when they're sick.

Mamma got out of the ferryboat and passed on up through the big market which used to stretch out near the ferry landing. It was very lively and bright in that market with its stands and stalls of good things, from all kinds of fruit up to all kinds of vegetables and meat and poultry. There were quaint little places where you could buy a piece of pie and a cup of tea or coffee, and bread and butter, or sandwiches, and many other good things. The one who is writing all this knows about it well, for she used to go through the old market over and over again, when she was a child.

Suddenly, mamma stopped before a large barrel. 'The very thing,' she said, 'just what I've been looking for, for the children to play with.'

What do you hink was in that barrel? Why, many sprawling little turtles, pretty little things they were, too, with their handsome shells and bright eyes.

'Would you sell any of these turtles?' mamma asked the man who had the stand where the turtles were.

'Why, of course, madam,' said he. 'That's what they're here for. People buys 'em for aquareeums an' the like of that. They're 50 cents apiece.'

Mamma had had turtles for pets in her home in the country, and so she knew what kind of pets they made, bright and smart. So she bought four of the turtles and took them home in a box for Ruth and John.

The little folks were still kept in bed, so that turtles had to go to bed, too, the children said. They seemed to like it, too, and they would go away down to the foot of the bed at night and go to sleep 'just as cunning as anything,' the children said. One of Ruth's two turtles was named 'Billy Binks,' and he was the brightest of the lot, and the prettiest. He would look at you out of his bright eyes when you would talk to him, just as if he understood you.

When the children got better and were able to be dressed and go about their room, they had great fun 'driving turtles,' as they called it; they had reins that they used to play horse with, and they would put them around the turtles in some way, and then Billy Binks would start off first, and the children would follow very slowly, while he crawled along to the tune of 'get up,' 'whoa,' and 'gee up.' The children were very good to the turtles, for they were afraid of hurting them. And because they were so kind to them the turtles were not afraid, and would let the children do anything with them.

One day Billy Binks made up his mind he would run away. Mamma came in and said, 'Come back; you can't go away.' But he only crawled faster. Mamma finally caught him, for she did not wish Billy to have a fall down stairs, and he was very near them.

When Ruth and ohn got well, and it was warm weather, the turtles were taken downstairs where they had the run of the little garden and the lower floor of the house. When it became cold weather, however, they disappeared, much to the children's sorrow; but mamma said that it was the nature of the turtles to like to burrow in the earth when winter came on, and that they would appear next spring, and sure enough they did.

For a number of seasons the turtles were the same old pets with the children they ever had been, then one cold winter they must have perished for they did not appear in the spring, nor ever again, to their faithful owners, Ruth and John. — The 'Junior Eagle.'

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OUR WEEKLY PAGE OF FUNNY PICTURES

MR. TWEE DEEDLE

1.— A Gnome, who is spied by Twee Deedle and Dick,
Has pills which will make them grow large very quick.

2.— So they all fly away over forest and glade,
For fear that as giants they'll make folks afraid.

3.— Till they come to a queer little town in the hills,
Where they stop and count three and then swallow the pills!

4.— And just as the Gnome had promised 'twould be,
They soon grew as large as the largest oak tree.

5.— And as they grow wider, and higher and higher,
Dick spies in the distance a cottage on fire.

6.— But the small fire department, so helpless they look.
That Dick takes his hat, which he fills at the brook—

7.— And runs to the flames and he soon puts them out,
While the people all gather around him and shout.

8.— When Twee makes them small the Chief and his band
Give Dickie a uniform which fits him just grand.

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LITERARY REVIEW

ROBERT SERVICE'S NEW POEMS.

This new volume by Robert W. Service reveals no diminution of the rhymester's cunning, no lessening of the 'wordsmith's' skill, no abatement of force, or clouding of poetic insight. There is rather a broader outlook, a wider interest, and a sounding of the deeper depths of living, with a larger number of poems whose inspiration has been drawn from the gentler phases of life. The introductory quatrain and the prelude indicate not the themes or subject matter of the poems, so much as the underlying purpose of the poet, and his method of treatment; the almost deadly earnestness of his work, and the flashing humor that lightens much of its grimness.

'I have no doubt at all the Devil grins,
As seas of ink I spatter;
Ye gods, forgive my "literary" sins—
The other kind don't matter'—

is a forecast of the humor of the 'Rhymes.'

SINGS BECAUSE HE MUST.

'This earth is ours to love: lute, brush and pen
They are but tongues to tell of life sincerely;
The thaumaturgic day, the might of men,
O God of Scribes, grant us to grave them clearly!
Grant heart that homes in heart, then all is well.
Honey is honey—sweet, howe'er the hiving.
Each to his work, his wage at evening bell
The strength of striving'—

indicates the sincerity, reverence, intensity and enthusiasm with which the poet enters upon his work. One of the elements of pleasure in reading these poems is the feeling that the singer sings 'because he must'; their exuberance and spontaneity are a delight.

Another source of pleasure is the vividness and picturesqueness of word and phrase, so much is put into the compass of a line or revealed by a turn of expression. What a landscape in words is before us in these four strokes from 'The Gramaphone at Fond-du-Lac,' 'them caverns of sunset agleam, them still peaks aglow, them shadders below, an' the lake like a petrified dream.' In 'the Land of Beyond' we find this: 'the vast pool of heaven star-spawned.' From 'Sunshine' we cull the following, 'the mighty skies are palisades of light'; 'a wild land of dearth, barbaric, vast'; 'the jewelled, snake-like rivers creep'; 'closer and closer cowered the bag-like night,' all showing the same gift of vivid word-painting.

THE HUMANITY OF SERVICE.

Those we have quoted vision for us some aspect of nature, but he is equally happy in his representation of the human. What a portrayal of the 'down and under' is found in these lines:

'Poor, loving-wistful, dreamy Brown,
long and lean, with a smile askew,
Friendless he wandered up and down,
gaunt as a wolf, as hungry, too.
Brown with his lilt of saucy rhyme,
Brown with his lilt of tender mirth,
Garretless in the gloom and grime,
singing his glad, mad songs of earth.'

In the prelude the poet's readers are adjured, 'If love songs witch you, close this book of mine, waste no time on it.' Yet the tenderness, the pathos, and the tragedy of love are sung in many poems with power and sweetness. The love of man and woman in 'Sunshine,' 'The Soldier of Fortune,' 'The Squaw-Man,' 'The Mountain and the Lake,' and 'Barb-Wire Bill'; parental love in 'Little Moccasins' and 'The Blind and the Dead'; the love of friends in 'The Ghosts'; and the love of country through all nullify the author's warning, although it is quite true that he sings 'no idle songs of dalliance days.'

POWER OF EYES THAT SEE.

The humor of Athabaska Jim is as gruesome ,though scarcely so fearsome, as that in 'The Cremation of Sam McGee,' maybe due to the fact that the medium in 'Jim's' tragedy is water; in Sam's, fire. The power of eyes that see is evidenced in one of the most thoughtful poems, 'The Song of the Camp-Fire,' in which the poet has visioned so much of the subtle meaning of that 'eager heart of fire' and the 'little heap of ashes, grey and sodden by the rain.'

We have drawn attention to but a few of the poems. The collection is more varied than those of the two previous volumes, and preference is chiefly a matter of individual taste. There is a larger number of poems without a wild or half barbaric setting, though the rugged strength and stern spirit of the Northland permeates them all as in 'The Quitter':

'Just have one more try—it's dead easy to die,
It's the keeping on living that's hard.'

The last poem, 'The Scribe's Prayer,' is a fitting ending. We quote two of its five stanzas:

'For all of worth that in this clay abides,
The leaping rapture and the ardent flame,
The hope, the high resolve, the faith that guides,
All, all is Thine, and liveth in Thy name!
Lord, have I dallied with the sacred fire?
Lord, have I trailed Thy glory in the mire?

'Yea, let me live my life, its meaning seek;
Bear myself fitly in the ringing fight;
Strive to be strong, that I may aid the weak;
Dare to be true—O God! the Light, the Light!
Cometh the Dark so soon? I've mocked Thy Word,
Yet do I know Thy Love; have mercy, Lord!'

'Rhymes of a Rolling Stone.' By Robert W. Service. (William Briggs, Toronto.

I Didn't Mean to Make You Cry

Featured by that Clever Quartette

"The Avon Comedy Four"

Words by HALSEY K. MOHR — Music by AL PIANTADOSI

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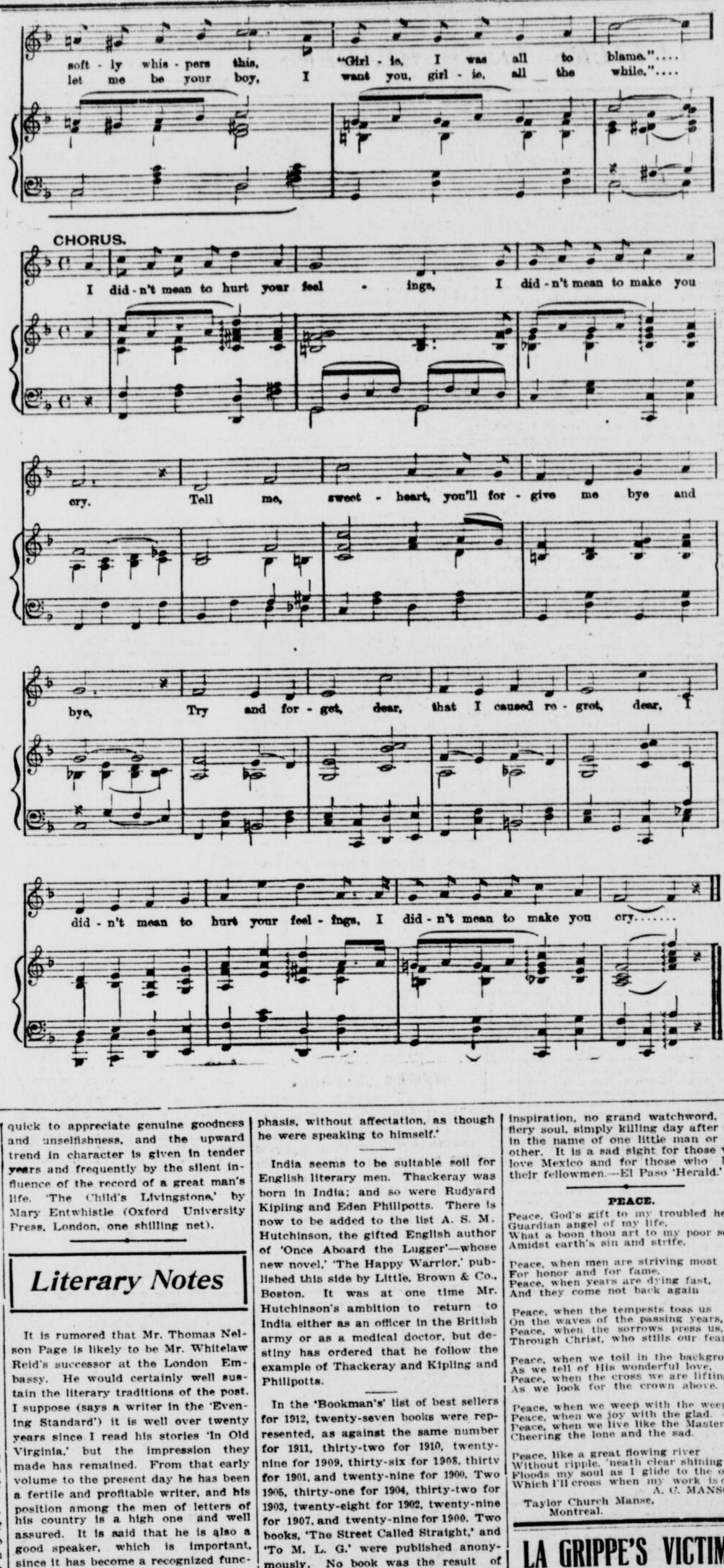


POPULAR SERMONS BY A GLASGOW PREACHER

The seventh in a series of volumes of short sermons, or addresses on popular topics given at evening services in Wellington Church, Glasgow, has just been published by the Rev. G. H. Morrison, M.A., one of the favorite preachers in that city of thelogians. The writer is fond of imagirative titles, such as 'Flood Tide,' 'Sunrise,' 'The Wings of the Morning,' or that of the present volume, 'The Afterglow of God' (Hodder & Stoughton, London and New York; The Upper Canada Tract Society, Toronto, $1.35). There are thirty-three sermons on varied topics, but chiefly inspirational in character. Mr. Morrison explains that he gives the doctrinal sermons on Sunday mornings.

VALUE OF LIFE'S CHECKS.

One of the most characteristic of his style is 'The Ministry of Interruption.' Besides God's personal dealings with individuals, 'he also has his large and general dealings. One of these is gentle patience; another is unexpected goodness, a third is trial. But the one I have been thinking about is the divine ministry of interruption? Such are the interruption of the night and sleep, the interruption of suffering and sickness, then the relentless interruption of the grave—sometimes when the task is just begun. Man on earth alone is subject to the discipline of interruption. In the life beyond there is no night, no sickness, no death. The service of the angels knows no interruption. If it has any meaning it must have reference to the conditions of earthly life. Further, the more earnestly we taken our life the more do we fret at the divine insistence upon interruption. By this ministry God wakens us to the value of time. Time, like space, is reckoned by interruptions. 'Were there no death stopping the traffic of this mystic thoroughfare, we might have squandered over a thousand years what now are accomplished in three score years and ten.

By interruption also God checks the force of evil in the world. It is one of his ways to lessen the momentum of the bad. Again it is God's exquisite and chosen method of giving us the joy of new beginnings. 'I have often thought that heaven will be more bright because of the interruption of the grave.' Lastly, by this ministry of interruption God shows us there are larger plans than ours. 'Pressing forward, without one single check, no will would emerge except the will of man. And it is then that God flames forth in power and interrupts, and lo, 'there's a divinity doth shape our ends, rough hew them how we will.' So we are wakened by our interruptions to something mightier than human will.'

LUXURY OF MOURNING.

'The Forbidden Sackcloth' is addressed to those 'who fortify themselves against the intrusion of the uncomfortable.' It is from the text, none might enter into the King's gate clothed in sackcloth.' 'The Dew and the Manna' has for its theme 'the new given through the old, the wonderful through the common, the useful through the beautiful.' He has a word to holiday makers in 'The Religious use of holidays.' Few men know how to 'rest and be thankful.' In this day of specialization, of routine, holidays are specially needed. 'We life our eyes and the world is a big world.' This sense of wholeness is oftenest won by practicing the grace of kindly receptivity. 'It is a noble virtue to be active; it is no less a shining virtue to be passive.' Thus we come to take our holidays heartily, not witth a bad conscience. Holidays also give opportunity to cultivate 'the fine art of giving happiness. The remembrance of friends, a kindly thoughtfulness for those among whom we sojourn may exercise this grace. Finally Christ's invitation was 'come ye' apart and rest awhile,' not 'Go ye.' His disciples would have made a pitiful mistake if they had gone on holiday without their Lord. Are there not people who attempt that still? And is it not always a mistake?' Like the whole world of men, the preacher was moved by that startling 'interruption,' the 'Titanic' disaster, and had his memorial words in 'The Sorrow of the Sea.'

By means of these addresses Mr. Morrison holds numbers of those 'who to-day sit so lightly to the church.' In their literary form they are pleasant reading, drawing rather on the emotions th nthe intellect. The printer has made an attractive volume, with good paper and clear print, which adds to the pleasure of the reader.

THE SPECIAL TASK OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH

Every church in Canada is trying to face courageously the problem of the immigrant, especially the foreign immigrant, who is to prove either a blessing or a curse to the country in the days to come. The share of responsibility for making them a blessing, not a curse, which has fallen to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is dealt with in a breezy little book, 'Our Task in Canada,' by R. G. MacBeth, M.A. (The Westminster Company, Toronto). Mr. MacBeth prepared a series of short lectures for the Presbyterian Summer School last season, which were so acceptable that the Home Mission Committee asked for them for publication. They were freely placed at their disposal, and are now issued in this attractive little handbook. As Mr. MacBeth has lived in both East and West, he is specially fitted to speak on the Home Mission question. The son of a Kildonan pioneer, he saw the first party of missionaries to the Indians leave his father's house to go in ox-carts from Winnipeg to Prince Albert, including two of his sisters, Mrs. John Mackay and Mrs. Nisbet, and a brother and a cousin. He has seen the West grow to stalwart manhood, and has grown with it. He has first-hand knowledge of the peoples pouring through Winnipeg to fill the broad prairies, as well as of those entering the western door at Vancouver. He gives short sketches of the different types of settler, and has a good word for all but the Mormons, whom he considers the greatest danger to Canadian institutions of all those admitted to the country. After sketching the Church's task in the West, and the efforts made towards its fulfilment, the writer turns to the East, where he has lived of recent years. Work among the foreigners in the Maritime Provinces is assuming considerable proportions. But in the Province of Quebec 'we come upon what is in some respects the most difficult problem in the Dominion.' After paying a tribute to the devoted founders of Quebec, lay and clerical, he turns to the discussion of the divided allegiance of the French-Canadian Roman Catholics, to whom the law of Rome stands higher than the law of Britain. This and the ignorance of the mass of the people from the two serious elements in the problem, which must be faced if we would not 'see the conditions and the down-grade of Spain reproduced in this fair land of ours.' The work in Northern Ontario is to a large extent likely to be in lumber, mining and railway camps for some time to come, but splendid agricultural country is being opened up further north, where many who come to mine will remain to farm. As in the West, the Church has here to keep abreast of the tide of immigration. No less serious are the problems of the cities with their lures, their temptations and perils. The Church's duty in this regard is to look after its members as they move from the country to the city, or from place to place, to save the constant leakage through the neglected and lonely stranger losing contact with the Church. Mr. MacBeth pays homage to the faithful men and women who have led the way in this great work, most especially to the late Dr. James Robertson, who was said by Col. Steele, of the Mounted Police, to have done more for the West than even that magnificent and famous force.

THE CHILD'S LIVINGSTONE.

This little volume is not a life of the great explorer missionary, but a series of the most striking incidents in his career related in very simple language, and within the comprehension of quite young children. They are given in the order of actual occurrence, and in such a manner as to present a series of pictures to the mind of the small reader. Six pictures in color and six in black and white make the narrative more vivid. This little book should prove a very enjoyable reply to the oft-iterated request for a true story. Children are quick to appreciate genuine goodness and unselfishness, and the upward trend in character is given in tender years and frequently by the silent influence of the record of a great man's life. 'The Child's Livingstone,' by Mary Entwhistle (Oxford University Press, London, one shilling net).

Literary Notes

It is rumored that Mr. Thomas Nelson Page is likely to be Mr. Whitelaw Reid's successor at the London Embassy. He would certainly well sustain the literary traditions of the post. I suppose (says a writer in the 'Evening Standard') it is well over twenty years since I read his stories 'In Old Virginia,' but the impression they made has remained. From that early volume to the present day he has been a fertile and profitable writer, and his position among the men of letters of his country is a high one and well assured. It is said that he is also a good speaker, which is important, since it has become a recognized function of the American Ambassador in England to be the chosen orator at literary celebrations.

Edmund Gosse in his 'Sketches and Portraits,' recently published by the Scribners, tells of the first time he ever saw Tennyson, when he was working in the British Museum in 1871. Mr. Ralston, a senior assistant in the printed book department, presented him. He says:

'It must, I suppose, have been one of those days on which the public was then excluded, since we found Tennyson with a single companion alone in what was then the long first sculpture gallery. His friend was James Spedding, at whom in other conditions, I should have gazed with interest, but in the Delphic presence he was not visible to my dazzled eyes. Mr. Thornycroft's statue of the poet, now placed in Trinity College, gives an admirable impression of him at a slightly later date than 1871. Tennyson, at that time, was still one of the darkest of men, as he is familiarly seen in all his earlier portraits. But those portraits do not give the singular majesty of his figure, standing in repose. Ralston, for all his six feet, seemed to dwindle before his magnificent presence, while Tennyson stood, bareheaded among the Roman emperors, every inch as imperial looking as the best of them. He stood there as we approached him, very still, with slightly drooping eyelids and made no movement, no gesture of approach.

'Somebody suggested that we should examine the works of art, which in that solitude we could delightfully do. Tennyson led us and we stopped at any sculpture which attracted his notice. But the only remark which my memory has retained was made before the famous black bust of Antinous. Tennyson bent forward a little and said in his deep, slow voice, "Ah this is the inscrutable Bithynian!" There was a pause and then he added, gazing into the eyes of the bust: "If we knew what he knew, we should understand the ancient world." If I live to be a hundred years old I shall still hear his rich tone as he said this, without emphasis, without affectation, as though he were speaking to himself.'

India seems to be suitable soil for English literary men. Thackeray was born in India; and so were Rudyard Kipling and Eden Philpotts. There is now to be added to the list A. S. M. Hutchinson, the gifted English author of 'Once Aboard the Lugger'—whose new novel,' 'The Happy Warrior,' published this side by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. It was at one time Mr. Hutchinson's ambition to return to India either as an officer in the British army or as a medical doctor, but destiny has ordered that he follow the example of Thackeray and Kipling and Philpotts.

In the 'Bookman's' list of best sellers for 1912, twenty-seven books were represented, as against the same number for 1911, thirty-two for 1910, twenty-nine for 1909, thirty-six for 1908, thirty for 1901, and twenty-nine for 1900. Two 1905, thirty-one for 1904, thirty-two for 1903, twenty-eight for 1902, twenty-nine for 1907, and twenty-nine for 1900. Two books, 'The Street Called Straight,' and 'To M. L. G.' were published anonymously. No book was the result of collaboration. Eliminating the two books whose authors were anonymous, the remaining twenty-five books represented the work of fifteen men and ten women. Again eliminating 'To M. L. G.' and 'The Street Called Straight,' eighteen of the twenty-five books were written by American authors. The book eleven times mentioned was 'The Harvester;' five times mentioned, 'The Winning of Barbara Worth,' 'A Hoosier Chronicle,' 'The Street Called Straight,' 'The Melting of Molly;' four times mentioned, 'The Iron Woman,' 'Queed;' three times mentioned, 'The Following of the Star,' 'The Money Moon,' 'Tae Just and the Unjust;' twice mentioned, 'He Comes Up Smiling,' 'Tante,' 'Frau,' 'The Man in onely Land,' 'To M. L. G.' 'Their Yesterdays,' 'The Arm Chair at the Inn;' once mentioned, 'Peter Ruff and the Double Four,' 'John Rawn,' 'Through the Postern Gate, 'The Lighted Way,'' 'The Red Lane,' 'Where There's a Will,' 'The Hollow of Her Hand,' 'The Net,' 'A Romance of Billy-Goat Hill,' 'Between Two Thieves.'

Professor John M. Gillette, who holds the chair of Sociology in the University of North Dakota, is publishing, with the Sturgis & Walton Company, New York, a work entitled 'Constructive Rural Sociology.' His aim is to survey life in rural communities, to note its tendencies and deficiencies, and to point out ways of betterment in accordance with the best ideals of rural social life. Part I treats of the scope, meaning, and importance of rural sociology. Part II. studies the various types of rural communities. Part III. considers the question of population—the drift to the cities, etc. Part IV. is given to rural problems and solutions offered or suggested.

KILLING A COUNTRY.

Mexico still waits the arising of a patriot. One of the saddiest sights the eyes of men must look upon is to see a country torn and bleeding and for no good cause.

The first year of the war we heard patriotic shouts for equality and freedom; now those battle cries are stilled and men are fighting, killing each other and killing a country, with no inspiration, no grand watchword, no fiery soul, simply killing day after day in the name of one little man or another. It is a sad sight for those who love Mexico and for those who love their fellowmen.—El Paso 'Herald.'

PEACE.

Peace, God's gift to my troubled heart
Guardian angel of my life,
What a boon thou art to my poor soul
Amidst earth's sin and strife.

Peace, when men are striving most
For honor and for fame,
Peace, when years are dying fast,
And they come not back again

Peace, when the tempests toss us
On the waves of the passing years,
Peace, when the sorrows press us,
Through Christ, who stills our fears.

Peace, when we toil in the background
As we tell of His wonderful love,
Peace, when the cross we are lifting
As we look for the crown above.

Peace, when we weep with the weeping,
Peace, when we joy with the glad,
Peace, when we live like the Master
Cheering the lone and the sad.

Peace, like a great flowing river
Without ripple, 'neath clear shining sun
Floods my soul as I glide to the ocean
Which I'll cross when my work is done
A. C. MANSON.

Taylor Church Manse,
Montreal.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS

Left Weak, Miserable and Frey to Disease in Many Forms.

One of the most treacherous diseases afflicting the people of Canada during the winter months is la grippe, or influenza. It almost invariably ends with a complication of troubles. It tortures its victims with alternate fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, and even consumption. Indeed, the deadly after-effects of la grippe may leave the victim a chronic invalid. You can avoid la grippe entirely by keeping the blood rich and red by an occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you have not done this and the disease attacks you, you can banish its deadly after-effects through the use of the same great blood-building, nerve-restoring medicine. Here is proof of the wonderful power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills over this trouble.

Mr. Emmanuel Laurin, St. Jerome, Que., says, "I was seized with a severe attack of la grippe. I was obliged to stop work and remain in my bed for several weeks, and while I appeared to get over the first stages of the trouble, I did not regain my usual health. I suffered from headaches, loss of appetite and extreme weakness. I did not sleep well at nights, and would arise in the morning feeling tired and worn out. This continued for about two months during which time I was taking treatment, but apparently without avail. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got a half dozen boxes. By the time I had taken three boxes there was a decided improvement, and actually before I had completed the sixth box I was enjoying my old-time health. I was strong as ever, could sleep well and eat well, and no longer suffered from lassitude and headaches. I have proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the pernicious after-effects of la grippe, and can therefore recommend them to other sufferers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the trouble in the blood, which they enrich, and make red and pure. These pills cure all troubles due to bad blood, and if you are ailing you should start to cure yourself to-day by taking this great medicine. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE NAVAL POLICY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Public opinion in regard to the naval policy runs in three main channels. If the question was submitted to the people of Canada, as promised by Mr. Borden and his political agents, it would have to be decided on one of these three grounds. Are the people in favor of a so-called emergency contribution, would they prefer a permanent policy, or do without a navy altogether? Out of these three propositions arise many other questions, which should have serious consideration before the final and irrevocable decision. Should the Conservative party force their emergency bill through parliament without a mandate from the people, then their lease of power will not be a very long one. That action will give birth to a spirit of suspicion, and a want of confidence, which will develop into an implacable opposition. It will create such a current that it will surely upset their government at the end of their present term of office. A political party that does not fulfil its pre-election pledges cannot in these days hope to retain power indefinitely. It is argued that there is no need or compulsion to submit an emergent policy to the people, because it is not a permanent policy. Whether it be temporary or permanent, plain commonsense tells us that it comes under the heading of naval policy; and it was promised that the naval policy would be submitted to the people. Common honesty and a due regard for personal and political honor has no way of escape; failure to carry out the promise stamps upon the authors of that promise the stigma of partisan prevarication, if nothing worse. A suspicion has already developed that this emergent policy is a political expedient to gain time, and to hold together followers of diverse and antagonistic opinions. A permanent policy could easily have been manufactured in the time it has taken to evolve a temporary measure, if the Borden Government had undoubted confidence in the support of a united party and the people as a whole. The refusal to submit the matter to the people for their decision implies a lack of confidence in them and fear as to the verdict, or else it shows an attitude of contempt for public opinion.

THE GERMAN BOGEY.

The continuous exhibition of the German bogey by the party press has only had the general effect on the people of creating the contempt which results from familiarity. As I pointed out at the beginning of these attempts to bring the common people into line by or through a wholesome dread of the German eagle, there is no real emergency which calls for such desperate haste, or to cause such a panic among Imperialists. Reasoning and reasonable men can scarcely believe that the situation is so fearfully grave while Mr. Borden refuses to enlighten even the leader of the Opposition, by showing him in confidence the proof it is vaguely claimed he does possess of the vile perfidy or secret and diabolic machinations of Britain's relentless antagonists. The newspaper arguments to show the reality of the German menace are two-thirds supposition of what might be under certain conditions, and one-third provocation. Supposing, however, that we agree to allow a contribution to imperial defence, should it be a voluntary, out-and-out gift, or is it to be a quid pro quo? In the latter case it is no longer a gift, but an exchange. Why then all this hysterical laudation?

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE 'GIFT.'

Mr. Borden's gift, in some people's belief, much resembles a horse-trade involving a question of boot. It has two strings to it, which detracts from its value as a spontaneous offering of goodwill. In the first place these three Dreadnoughts are given, subject to recall at the demand of the Dominion Parliament at any time; and secondly, there will be no gift at all unless the British Government allows the Dominion a voice in the management of imperial foreign policy. What kind of a gift is this? Serious statesmen and public men see more at the end of those strings than three Dreadnoughts. Some see the destruction of the national idea and loss of autonomy. Others see Canada becoming an adjunct of the British Isles, ruled from that centre. Others see the possibility of Canada being dragged into the danger of participation in European and other warfare, as the result of such a prerogative as that now given to Canada by the Asquith Government. Others again are under the domination of an exhilarating intoxication caused by taking copious draughts of the ideas of imperial federation and co-operation, without, in many cases, knowing what vast issues lie under that phrase. I firmly believe that had Mr. Borden sought to give a voluntary contribution without any conditions attached, and without the adventitious aid of a partisan press, by working up a scare which had no foundation, it would have been far more satisfactory both to Canadians as a whole, and to Great Britain; but in seeking to satisfy all parties, he has only succeeded in creating friction and discord. Had he advocated only a simple contribution without conditions, none of the present issues could have been raised. I do not think any true Canadian would have raised any serious objections; this attempt to reconcile divergent factions, joined to the hysterical outburst of the party press on the German peril, which was discounted by the speeches of the responsible leaders of the British Parliament, all this acted as the rebound of a boomerang, and created fresh irritation and opposition from all parties.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been reading about our warships in different papers, and I am sorry to say I cannot see why Mr. Borden wants to build and equip, also man, our battleships in England. I believe that now is the time to start our naval yards and build our own warships and have them manned by Canadians as far as it is in our power to do so, and hold them in readiness to assist the Mother Country when needed. They can protect our Atlantic and Pacific coasts when completed so far as in their power. I cannot see any reason for us to spend all that money—thirty-five million dollars—and give it away. Charity begins at home.

I think Mr. Borden must have come to that conclusion in a hurry, and now perhaps when he sees his mistake does not want to acknowledge it, since the Liberal party have brought forward in my mind a better proposition by far than his own, and if the present government goes to the country on the naval question they will be left at home, where they should be on such a question as now before the government, for I consider it one of the greatest mistakes a government can do is to spend our money in another country which could be just as well done at home. I think it one of the greatest questions that has come before the government since Confederation, and should be thoroughly gone into by both parties without trying to make political capital out of it in any way, and try and do the best for Canada, not for partisans, as generally is done.

Now I think it high time that Canada was looking to her own interests and then help the Mother Country as much as she can. After all we have had more party than commonsense in a great many questions that have been of vital importance to Canada, and if the late John A. Macdonald was in Mr. Borden's place I don't think we would have had any such proposition put before us, and I sincerely hope he will see where he has made a mistake and mend his ways before it is too late.

A. J. CARTER.

546 13th street, Brandon, Man.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mrs. Fessenden has certainly—whether intentionally or not—made strong plea for the suffrage in her letter of Saturday. I quite agree with her that men and women can hardly be compared; that tasks which necessitate physical strength may more fitly be performed by men, and that women—the majority of women—are necessarily debarred from some occupations by the weakness of their sex.

This is—probably she does not know it—but this is one of the reasons why women are trying to obtain the franchise. Because under our present civilization women, though physically weaker, are expected to do much of the monotonous and arduous labor of the world; because in order to obtain the same pay as a man they are expected to do longer and harder work; because they are not recompensed for their work as mothers and housekeepers, and so are often driven to perform work in factories at times when they cannot but injure their coming children by so doing; for all these reasons and for fifty others, thoughtful men and women are demanding the franchise for women.

The leaders of the suffragist parties in England are women who have spent their lives in the energies which she suggests—civic management, philanthropic work, etc., and who have found themselves constantly and hopelessly hampered in their work by their lack of political power. It is of little use for women to establish milk kitchens for the poor when they have not the power to enforce pure food laws that will make the sale of unfit milk impossible. All the people who have really done these things have reached the same conclusion, that political representation is necessary if we are to accomplish any lasting good.

She says that to some it seems an impertinence to think we can do both man's and woman's work equally well. Does she know that government was, to begin with, women's work exclusively? that primitive society was ruled by a matriarchate? that all the trades, arts and sciences were begun by woman in the cave while man was hunting? Does she know that women's work varies in every country, and that at present men are doing what was formerly exclusively women's work—cooking, preserving and spinning? Man's natural work is his work as a father; woman's natural work is that of a mother; but human work covers all our life outside of this: every art, trade, science, all departments of human activity, social, religious, intellectual, all this is human.

If Mrs. Fessenden studies the New Testament she will perceive that Christ raised no distinction between man and woman; that His commandments were given equally to both; that His friends and disciples were women as often as men; and that he never bade women leave the world's work to men. If she studies history she will find that most of the world's best work has been achieved in those countries and by those races where women were partners with men, sharing the same interests, working for the same ends.

It is more spiritual to establish a minimum wage for women and thus prevent prostitution than to worry about 'Socialist, agnostic and feminist thought.' But considering the fact that there are several church societies in England for woman suffrage, and that many of the most noted clergy of the day are our supporters, it is a little absurd to suppose that atheism and woman suffrage necessarily go together.

AMY DUNCAN.

P.S.—I suppose it is useless to suggest that Mrs. Fessenden study the laws brought in by women in those countries where they have the suffrage, and that she compare them with the laws obtaining in those countries where they have not? Also that she study the statistics regarding the number of women engaged in exhausting physical labor in the man-ruled countries and in the countries where democracy obtains, meaning the countries where all citizens are represented, whatever their sex.

MORALITY: THE MORAL KIND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I'm so sorry! And yet the affair has it comical side! I took special care to construct a fender around that 'sting in the tail,' as Mr. Currie calls it. It was my desire that the innocent should avoid a puncture, but he goes and jabs it into himself. This was quite needless, for the point was intended for the 'educational authorities in school and church'; it was their failure I drew attention to.

But it appears more than ever evident that these authorities have done for him just what they did for me, for I cannot escape the conviction that they have mistaught and misled him. I could dwell upon his unfairness in his treatment of a number of statements of mine, but I put that aside, for space is too precious. His letters, however, do bear witness to a seriously faulty view of the book he thinks of highly but not too wisely, and of the message it contains. This faulty view I would rather trace to the 'educational authorities' than to their pupil. I may add, that the closing paragraph of my own previous letter, which Mr. Currie quotes in its entirety, seems now quite justified by the statement it has elicited from him. To me, his statement affords striking proof of the truth of the words I uttered. There has been signal failure somewhere.

Now, sir, I venture to refer briefly to a bit of personal experience. The first fifteen years of my Christian life were lived in church, Sunday School, and prayer meeting. This was the atmosphere in which I lived, thought, and had my being. Then I sold out of business and went to school preparatory to giving the balance of my life, as I hoped, to Christian work. I finished my school course successfully and started in. And what then? Then, by a rather painful process (part of my moral training course, I suspect), I was compelled to unlearn what I had been taught in church and school Mind you, I did not seek to unlearn what I had been taught; I sought rather to put it into effective use. But time and effort proved that much—not all, but much—of what I had been taught was not only of no use, but actually stood in the way of my understanding either man or God, and was, therefore, an impediment to effective service to either. I must not just now permit myself a more extended excursion into this personal experience, but I merely add that my teachers would certainly have insisted that they had supplied me with 'right Biblical instruction.' My own judgment is that the experimental test to which I had put them demonstrated the falsity or the theories, or doctrines, which I had been taught and that they broke down under that test.

Mr. Currie is quite astray when he says that I 'carefully avoid' reference to what Christ and the Apostles have to say 'about these things.' He had previously referred to the Book of Proverbs as being of special worth, and I drew his attention to that authority as supporting me in this matter of training. I am saving up some things from the New Testament for him, and, if opportunity offers, will endeavor to let them see the light of day. Perhaps they will allay his 'suspicions.'

I have no objection, however, to making frank confession that I am not a bibliolatrist; for I consider that only persons are suitable objects of worship. But I was brought up upon the Biblical literature—from the cradle. As I recall, the first task my mother set me was the memorization of Exodus xx., 1-17, and it is possible that this early introduction to the Decalogue may have some connection with my present insistence upon the need of moral training — and with my willingness to say that God asks for morality, and that He asks for naught else.

As I think it over afresh I am amazed that a believer in 'right Biblical instruction' should venture to assert that such a statement is 'not only unscriptural but savors of immorality.' In the poem from which Mr. Currie quotes—a favorite poem of mine—Cowper says:

'Marshalling all His terrors as He came,
Thunder and earthquake and devouring flame,
From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law—
Life for obedience, death for every flaw.
When the great Sovereign would His will express
He gives a perfect law, what can He less?'

And I ask what law did the great Sovereign give? What was this transcript of His mind, this expression of His will? Was it not 'the moral law'—the code which in all its ten words postulates morality? Why, sir, Dr. Geo. A. Gordon tells us that the sublimest beatitude of God himself would seem to be His eternal passion to make morality sovereign over all his moral creatures; and the distinctive contribution of the Hebrews to religious history is, I understand, the seating of morality upon the throne of the world.

And how mistaken, too, does your correspondent's statement appear in the light of that book-wide injunction, 'Ye shall be holy, for I the Lord your God am holy.' Even Webster defines holiness as 'integrity of moral character.'

Here I must stop, for, although there is much in Mr. Currie's letter that requires correction, it would take too much of your space.

FRANK HOLMAN.

January 14.

CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have just been reading the report in the 'Witness' of Dr. Hanson's sermon on church union, and am constrained to ask if he really said some of the things credited to him. He describes the various denominations merged in one, minus their defects, supposed or real, as he sees them. According to his picture his own denomination seems the least faulty, but that may not be intentional. What I wish particularly to notice is what he says about the Baptists. The excellence he attributes to them is 'their insistence on a confession of faith.' What 'confession' does he refer to? Baptists have no confession of faith other than the word of God, and that is why they are what they are, and stand where they do. And that, too, is why they remain outside the present movement for union. Baptists surely are justified in 'insistence on a confession of faith,' when it is nothing less than the word of the living God. The fault of the Baptists as expressed by Dr. Hanson is, 'their low esteem for the place of childhood in the church.' Really, did so sensible a man as Dr. Hanson say that? If he did, will he tell us what he means? Does he mean to assert that Baptists do not give the children their true place in the church? Is he actually suggesting that because Baptists do not fall into line with the unbiblical practice of infant sprinkling they are not doing justice to the children? Or does he anticipate the day when they will abandon the Word of God and do as the rest in this regard? So far as I know anything of Baptist belief and conviction that day will never dawn. Loyalty to Jesus Christ and his teaching is of more vital importance than the amalgamation of the denominations into a general 'hotch potch,' a conglomeration of all kinds of belief and no belief at all. Baptists believe in children being converted and coming into the church, but they do not believe in an ordinance which can never bring any child into the kingdom of God, but is as the offering of strange fire, the doing of something not commanded. Union still seems a long way off. The recent movement in the Anglican Church looks like a trap to catch the unwary. One of the proposals is that within limits ministers of other churches may preach in Anglican pulpits with the permission of the proper authority, which seems to mean that every man who may thus preach will be practically bowing to the 'historic episcopate.' Will it come to pass?

E. P. H. KING.

The Baptist Parsonage, Almonte.

NOTE.—We greatly deprecate interdenominational controversy. Of necessity the Baptists do not come into any question of church union owing to a ritual difference forbidding communion with other bodies. That settles the matter. As a rule the characterization of one denomination by another is out of focus and not 'unto edification.' Certainly our correspondent's characterization of the most Christian effort of certain in the Church of England to remove ancient barriers as a trap comes eminently under this description.

LOCAL OPTION IN RENFREW

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I noticed that the 'Witness' inadvertently gave Renfrew as losing local option on the three-fifths clause. Oh, no, we did not lose local option. We put up a fair, intelligent, earnest fight against all the liquor forces could possibly do with men and money. We won in the fight. We have a good working majority of 110. Two-fifths would have kept the by-law in force. We would not be content with that. I have taken part in many a campaign in Quebec and Ontario, and I have never known a municipality where so many strong, good men stood well together in the fight. We have lawyers, doctors, manufacturers and leading business men solid against the barroom. Mr. Smallfield and the Renfrew 'Mercury,' gave the cause invaluable service. Public sentiment in Renfrew says the law must be enforced. I am glad to testify that it works well in a busy manufacturing town like this.

(REV.) S. J. HUGHES.

Renfrew, Ont., Jan. 16, 1913.

WHISKEY ADVERTISING.

In Local Option Districts—Is Advertising Soliciting?

A very brief announcement in the columns of the daily press a fortnight ago emphasises a point of vital interest to the advertising fraternity.

It appears that the Berlin Lion Brewery have been consistent advertisers in Galt, Ontario, a local option town, and a conviction was duly registered against them by Magistrate Beabe, of that city for contravention of the Local Option Act.

The brewery, however, appealed against the Magistrate's decision, contending that newspaper advertising was not soliciting, but in this contention they were not upheld, the presiding Justice, Judge William Reades, upholding the Magistrate's conviction, and incidentally settling a point that has no less interest to local optionists than to the advertising fraternity.

The detailed evidence of the case is not before us as we write, nor are we completely conversant with the provisions of the Local Option Act.

But looking at the conviction from a purely advertising point of view, the decision of both Magistrate and Judge must be upheld as thoroughly just.

Advertising which is so poor as not to 'solicit' or expect results either directly or indirectly, is not worthy of the name, and from experience, we know the Berlin Lion Brewery put out a line of advertising that is calculated not only to arouse interest, but influence orders.

Advertising has so often been described as salesmanship in print, that it is difficult to understand what grounds the Brewery Company had for their appeal.

They most certainly did not spend their good dollars in the Galt papers from any philanthropic motive, and the only alternative looked for must have been an accession of business directly or indirectly through the publicity gained in these media.

This advertising to our minds was as purely a soliciting proposition as if their agents had been making a door to door canvass, and the 'hands-off' order meted out by the unthirsty and respectable citizens of Galt was fully justified under the existing terms of the Local Option Act.

All advertising is soliciting that is worthy of the name—any advertising that does not come to the point of soliciting patronage has no place at all in the modern science of selling goods through the written word.—'Economic Advertising.'

Note:—The next question would be as to the legality of a newspaper receiving and printing such advertising. The printer has in English law been held primarily responsible for what he printed. With regard to papers printed in a locality where the sale of intoxicating drinks is prohibited the illegality of such partnership in soliciting orders might seem an easy question, as the printing of such advertisements is a flagrant defiance of law. Then what of the papers printed elsewhere and posted to the dry area? The crime would seem to be the same.

DORCHESTER HOUSE'S PICTURES

(From the 'Pall Mall Gazette.')

Next year the American eagle in carved stone, which Whitelaw Reid placed over the portico of Dorchester House will be removed and Sir George and Lady Holford will go into residence.

Dorchester House, by the way, was built mainly to provide a fitting home for a collection of priceless pictures. This was the collection brought together by R. S. Holford in the middle of the nineteenth century, which was housed for a time in the old residence of Sir Thomas Lawrence in Russell square. Sir Thomas having been largely instrumental in the selection of the pictures. The paintings displayed are mainly by Titian and Paul Veronese, and from the fact that the apartments they adorn were specially built to accommodate them they are seen to better effect than is the case almost anywhere else in England.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column, or as an inquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

THE DYING CALIFORNIAN.'

Mrs. W. B. H., Ambler, Sask., asks for the words of 'The Dying Californian.' Ans.—The poem you request is as follows:

Lie up nearer, brother, nearer,
For my limbs are growing cold,
And thy presence seemeth dearer,
When thy arms around me fold.
I am dying, brother, dying,
Soon you'll miss me in your berth,
For my form will soon be lying,
'Neath the ocean's briny surf.

Hearken to me, brother, hearken,
I have something I would say,
Ere the veil my vision darken
And I go from hence away.
I am going, surely, going,
But my hope in God is strong,
I am willing, brother, knowing
That He doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my father when you meet him,
That in death I prayed for him,
Prayed that I might one day meet him,
In a world that's free from sin.
Tell my mother, God assist her,
Now that she is growing old,—
That her child would fain have kissed her,
When his lips were pale and cold.

Listen, brother, catch each whisper,
'Tis my wife I'll speak of now,
Tell, oh tell her, how I miss her,
When the fever burns my brow.
Tell her, brother, closely listen,
Don't forget a single word,—
That in death my eyes did glisten,
With the tears her memory stirred.

Tell her she must kiss the children,
Like the kiss I last impressed,
Hold them as when last I held them,
Folded closely to my breast.
Give them early to their Master,
Putting all their trust in God,
And He never will forsake them,
He has said so in His Word.

Oh, my children, Heaven bless them!
They were dear as life to me,
Would I could once more embrace them
Ere I sink beneath the sea.
'Twas for them I crossed the ocean,
What my hopes were I'll not tell,
But they've gained an orphan's portion,
Yet He doeth all things well.

Tell my sister, I remember
Every kind and parting word,
And my heart has been kept tender
By the thoughts their memory stirred.
Say I never reached the haven,
Where I sought the precious dust,
But I've gained a port called Heaven,
Where the gold doth never rust.

Urge them to secure an entrance,
For they'll find their brother there,
Faith in Jesus and repentance
Will secure for each a share.
Hark! I hear my Saviour speaking,
'Tis His voice, I know full well,
When I'm gone, oh, don't be weeping,
Brother, here's my last farewell.

HOME RULE AND RELIGION.

Tyro, California. — Will you please publish as much of the Home Rule bill now before the British Parliament as deals with the religious question or the restrictions to be placed upon the Irish Parliament in regard thereto. Ans.—Although it would take too much space to give the complete text of the clauses, they may be briefly summed up as giving the Protestant and other denominations the same privileges that they have now, and clauses are included safeguarding the minority against any rescinding of the privileges at present enjoyed. The Irish Parliament cannot make laws, directly or indirectly, to establish or 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.

CASABIANCA.

H.P., asks for the title of the poem, beginning, 'The boy stood on the burning deck,' the author's name and the circumstances under which the poem was written. Ans.—The poem is called 'Casabianca,' and it was written by the English poet, Mrs. Hemans, born 1793, died 1835. The incident which inspired the poem was as follows: At the battle of the Nile in 1798, the flag of the French Admiral l'Orient, was flown by the battleship 'L'Orient,' th captain of which was Louis de Casabianca. When the Admiral was killed, Casabianca took command, and rather than surrender, blew up his ship after the crew had been saved. His son, Giacomo, a boy ten years of age, refused to leave the ship, and died with his father. This heroic act has been the theme of several poems by other writers.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

D.F., Valley, N.S.—Please state (1) how much control such as our local governments have, have Ireland and Scotland over their own affairs, financial and otherwise? 2. What is meant by Home Rule, as suggested by the Liberal Government? 3. What proposals have the Conservative Government for satisfying those in Ireland who want Home Rule? Ans.—There is a separate local government board, a board of public works, which is the great financial agent of the government in Ireland; a board of national education, by which the grant made by parliament for public education is administered, and a department of agriculture and other industries and technical education. Several minor departments are also responsible to the Irish government. Scotland has a separate local government board, but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to th local government board. The poor law authorities are the parish councils, who also exercise many other powers. In both countries the commissioners for the National Insurance Act are independent. 2. The present Home Rule bill provides for an Irish parliament, with an executive responsible to it, charged with the management of purely Irish affairs, leaving to the Imperial Parliament the management as at present of all Imperial affairs, the Imperial Parliament also retaining an over-riding supreme authority, such as it possesses to-day over every parliament in the Empire. The Irish Parliament will be a two-Chamber senate, the Upper House being nominated for a term of years. Forty-two Irish members will continue to sit in the British House of Commons. Financially, Ireland will receive $10,000,000 annually for three years, after which the Irish Government will be expected to arrange is finances so as to balance. With regard to religious and land questions, there are safeguards to ensure that no person shall receive unfair treatment. 3. The Conservative policy is to grant an extension of self government, while retaining the control of financial matters in the hand of the British parliament, as at present.

THE BALKAN WAR.

E.W.B., Hamilton. Will you please tell me: 1. Where I can procure all information re the Balkan war. 3. What is the cause of the war? 3. The views of the Peace Commission? Ans.—At present outside the files of the newspapers there is little literature dealing with the war itself. It is of too recent date. A bookseller will supply you with a list of books relating to Balkan affairs. 2. The causes of the war are not of recent origin. Briefly, Turkey has for centuries menaced the smaller states, and much of their territory has fallen into Moslem hands. Thus, there is a great deal to be 'wiped off the slate,' and the persecutions of Christians in Macedonia gave the Balkan States an excuse for action. The situation was forced to some extent by the action of Turkey in 1911, when the revolt of the Malissori upon the Montenegrin frontiers, and the measures undertaken by the Turkish government for their repression, constituted a serious menace to international peace. In response to friendly representations made by Russia in May of that year, the Porte proposed that it had no intention of attacking Montenegro, but it must insist upon the duty of the Montenegrin Government to disarm all insurgents who crossed its borders. The fighting on the frontier was protracted for many weeks and continued to cause grave anxiety to the Powers, by reason not only of the unrest which it occasioned in the neighboring kingdoms, but also of the indignation excited in Western Europe by the outrages alleged to have been committed by the Turkish troops. In August King Nicholas of Montengro induced the Turkish Government to make peace with the insurgents, but the feeling aroused in Montenegro remained, and culminated in the dramatic declaration of war which opened the present campaign. 3. We believe the Peace Society (which, we take it, is the organization you refer to), is opposed to hostilities.

ACROSS THE WILD MOOR.

The poem, 'Across the Wild Moor,' asked for by a reader recently, has been supplied by E. B. McC., Fresno, Cal.; A.G.S., Eldon, P.E.I.; Mrs. B.L.K., Grand Tracadie, P.E.I.; Mrs. W. B. H., Ambler, Sask., as follow:

One night, when the wind it blew cold,
Blew bitter across the wild moor,
Young Mary, she came with her child,
Wandering home to her own father's door—
Crying 'Father! O pray let me in—
Take pity on me, I implore!
Or the child in my arms it will die,
From the winds that blow 'cross the wild moor.'

'Oh! why did I leave this fair cot,
Where once I was happy and free?
Doomed to roam without friends and a home—
Oh, father! Take pity on me!'
But her father was deaf to her cry;
Not a voice or a sound reached the door;
For the watch-dogs did bark and the winds
Blew bitter across the wild moor.

Oh! how must the father have felt,
When he went to the door in the morn?
There he found Mary dead, and her child
Fondly clasped in its dead mother's arms.
While in frenzy he tore his grey hair,
As on Mary he gazed at the door—
For that night she had perished and died
From the winds that blew 'cross the wild moor.

The father, in grief, pined away—
The child to the grave was soon borne
And no one lives there to this day,
For the cottage to ruin is gone.
The villagers point out the spot,
Where a willow weeps over the door,
Saying, 'There Mary perished and died,
From the winds that blow 'cross the wild moor.'

HOME, DEAR HOME.

Miss Jessie Wilson, Goderich, and Mrs. J. L. Fraser, Hamista, have sent the following poem asked for by M.J. G.M.:

Home, dear home, we never can forget,
Friends, dear friends, we often there have met,
Pressed by care, or pierced by grief,
Home has afforded us a sweet relief.

CHORUS—
Tender memories around thee twine,
Like the ivy green 'round the pine;
Over land and sea we may roam,
Still we will cherish thee,
Our own dear home.

On the gilded page of earthly fame,
Some may pane to register their name;
'Round our names no wreath may be,
But you can read them on the old home-tree.

Painted pleasures hold the flowing bowl,
Mirth and music lull the careless soul,
But our yearning hearts demand,
Rest in the homestead of our native land.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

Subscriber, New Glasgow.—1. What is the difference between Chicago time and Halifax, N.S., time? At 9 a.m. in Chicago, what time would it be in Halifax? 2. What is the most direct route between Chicago and Truro, N.S.? Ans.—1. Nominally, one hour. At 9 a.m. Chicago time it would be 10 a.m. at Halifax. 2. The most direct route is by the Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, and thence by Intercolonial Railway to Truro.

THE BOER WAR.

J.L., Ashton, Ont.—Could you give me the approximate cost of the Boer war to Great Britain, and also how many lives it cost the British army? Ans.—The cost to Great Britain was considerably over £100,000,000. The official number of British officers and men killed or who died of disease during the war was 6,245.

A HANDY ATLAS.

F.W.M., Seattle, Wash.—A long time ago I came into possession of an atlas, 'Royal Canadian World Atlas,' which proved a very handy one to me. But I was thinking you would have published since then a larger atlas of this kind, or a different one, which I might be able to use to advantage. Ans.—We have no publication of this description, but there is a handy little volume, 9 in. x 6 in., called the 'Sun Census Guide and Atlas of the World,' published by the 'Sun' Publishing Company, of Toronto, at 25 cents. This may possibly suit your requirements.

VALUE OF PEWTER TEAPOT.

G.W.P., Trenholm, Que.—Please give me the name of a numismatist, an amateur one, who would give me an idea of the worth of a pewter tea pot. Ans.—A numismatist is more particularly interested in old coins. We do not know of any amateur collector of old pewter who would give a valuation, but many firms of dealers would give you a fair estimate for a small charge.

QUEBEC MEDICAL OFFICIAL.

G.W.P., Trenholm, Que., asks for the name and address of the Secretary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for the Province of Quebec. Ans.—Dr. J. Gauvreau, 30 St. James street, Montreal.

WHOM BRUCE MARRIED.

G.B., Sibbald, Alta.—Whom did Robert the Bruce marry? Ans.—He married first, Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; second, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. By his first wife he had a daughter, Marjorie, whose son became Robert II., and by his second wife a son David, who succeeded him on the throne, and two daughters.

AN OLD PUZZLE.

A McD., Dundalk, Ont. asks for a sort of puzzle whic happeared in the 'Witness' thirty years ago. The solution was something like 'Between two seas I see a broad peninsula whereon no-one I see,' etc., etc. Ans.—We are unable to find the puzzle referred to, but possibly some of our readers may have the issue containing it.

SELECTIONS WANTED.

Reader, Blakeney, Ont., asks for the poems, 'The Stage Coach,' 'The Kitchen Clock' and 'The Little French Clock.'

M.M.K., Winnipeg, asks for the recitation 'The Brewer,' beginning:

'The brewer sat in his lordly home,
A gentleman was he;
A kindly man and a Christian man,
And he gave right liberally.'

G.E.C. would also like to have 'Tim O'Rourke' and 'The Owl.'

M. McK., Coaticook, asks: Will some of your readers please give us the poem entitled 'On Growing Old,' of which this is the first verse:

'They call it going down the hill
When we are growing old,
And speak with mournful accent
When our tale is nearly told.'

Also, the poem in which these lines occur:

'I love the birds that sing when summer closes,
I love the leaves late crimsoned by the cold;
I love the autumn's second crop of roses,
I love the love that comes when we are old.'

PLAIN TALK ABOUT PILES

Don't you believe that experience is better than hearsay? If you suffer from piles, just try Zam-Buk. You can do so at our expense. So assured are we of the result that we will send you a free trial box if you send to our Toronto offices full name and address and a one cent stamp to pay return postage.

Scores of people daily acquaint us with the benefit they have derived from the use of Zam-Buk for piles. Mr. F. Astridge, of 3 St. Paul St., St. Catharines, Ont., says: 'For five years I have suffered untold agony with protruding piles. The pain was so great at times I would almost scream.

'I lost weight and had no appetite. I tried everything I ever heard of for piles, as I was willing to take anything to get relief. It was useless, however, and I almost gave up in despair.

'One day a friend gave me a sample of Zam-Buk and told me of a friend of his who had been cured. I decided to try Zam-Buk, and the relief I got was encouraging. I used three boxes, and at the end of that time I was completely cured. I wish I could have got Zam-Buk years ago; it would have saved me a great deal of misery.'

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bites, ulcers, blood-poison, varicose sores, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes. See the registered name 'Zam-Buk,' on every package.

Local wholesale depot, 144 Craig St. West.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

FOR SUBWAY GUARDS.

Any trainman who can properly repeat the following should not experience any lingual difficulty to lucidly announce any station on the Interborough system:

'Theophile Thistle, in sifting a sieve full of unsifted thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb. See if thou, in sifting a sieve full of unsifted thistles, thrust no three thousand thistles through the thick of thy thumb. Success to the successful thistle-sifter.'—'Interborough Bulletin.'

The Last Asthma Attack may really be the last one if prompt measures are taken. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will safeguard you. It will penetrate to the smallest bronchial passage, and bring about a healthy condition. It always relieves, and its continued use often effects a permanent cure. Why not get this long-famous remedy to-day and commence its use. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it is equally effective.

CURIOSITY!

Mamma (after her youngest's first day at school)—'Now, Fritz, what did you do in school to-day?

Fritz—'Well, such curious people. First, the teacher asks me what we did at home, and now you come and ask what we have done in school!'

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble, by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

TOO EXTRAVAGANT!

Mistah Jackson—'You hab a shape just like a watahmillon.'

Miss Johnson (coquetishly)—'Now Mistah Jackson, you stop ye stuffin' You suttingly do pay de most 'stravagant compliments ob any man Al knows.'

It Makes New Friends Every Day. — Not a day goes by that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil does not widen the circle of its friends. Orders for it come from the most unlikely places in the west and far north, for its fame has travelled far. It deserves this attention, for no oil has done so much for humanity. Its moderate cost makes it easy to get.

ONLY BORED!

'Your ears have never been pierced?' I asked on converse bent.
'No; simply bored,' the girl replied.
I wonder what she meant?

Mrs. Crawford—'The janitor got angry when I told him that the apartment was cold.'

Crawford — 'I hope he was angry enough to answer with some heat.'

Faultless in Preparation.—Unlike any other stomach regulator, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of long study of vegetable compounds calculated to stimulate the stomachic functions and maintain them at the normal condition. Years of use have proved their faultless character, and established their excellent reputation. And this reputation they have maintained for years, and will continue to maintain, for these pills must always stand at the head of the list of standard preparations.

First Student—'What makes that red spot on your nose?'
Second Student—'Glasses.'
First Student—'Glasses of what?' — 'Canadian Jewish Times.'

Fred—'I've just lost a rich aunt.'
Ned—'Did she die suddenly?'
Fred—'No; she isn't dead at all, but her niece jilted me.'

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

A TIP FOR HENRY.

(Chicago 'Record-Herald')

'I see,' said Mr. Henpeck, as he laid his paper aside, 'that Champ Clark says he intends to keep on being Speaker of the House.'

'Well, let him, if his wife is willing,' firmly established in your mind that replied Mrs. Henpeck, 'but just get it you are not married to any Mrs. Clark.'

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

(From the Somerville 'Journal.')

Watson—'Hicks is a very capable fellow, isn't he?'

Wilson—'Yes, he can undress himself without any trouble in the top berth of a sleeping car.'

OLD PROSPECTOR TELLS HIS STORY

HIS REAL TROUBLES STARTED WHEN RHEUMATISM GOT HIM.

Plasters, Ointments, and Sulphur were Alike Useless, but Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new man of him.

Princeton, B.C., Jan. 17.—(Special).—All over Canada people are telling of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, and even in the Rocky Mountain fastnesses, where nature hides her mines, men are telling of cures made and suffering relieved by the great Canadian Kidney remedy. Wm. Murray, sixty-six years old, who has tramped the frontier as lumberjack, rancher, prospector, miner, hunter and trapper and who has friends all over the west, is one of these. Many a tale of hardship and danger he can tell, but his first real trouble came when Rheumatism claimed him. 'I slipped on the mountain side and strained my kidneys, and then my troubles all seemed to set in at once. I had nearly all the symptoms of Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Diabetes, Dropsy, and Bright's Disease,' Mr. Murray states.

'Then I broke out in a terrible rash that spread all over my body and kept me in tortures. I tried all sorts of liniments and ointments and took sulphur enough to start a little hades of my own. But it was all no use. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and all I can say is they made a new man of me.'

The BOY SCOUTS

Sir Edward Clouston Cup

Last Saturday a committee representative of the R. L. S. S. and the S. M. Club met to revise the conditions of the Sir Edward Clouston Cup. Several changes were made, arising from the experience gained in the previous competitions. Attention is drawn to this, as follows:—

(1) Cup Committee formed to have charge of the competition.

(2) Competition thrown open to the province.

(3) Life line throw done away with, and replaced by surface dive.

(4) Swim of 25 yards on back added.

(5) Land drill to count.

(6) Promotion of warmth added.

The regulations now read as follows:—

Conditions governing the competitions or the trophy presented to the tions for the trophy presented to the Royal Life Saving Society by Sir Ed- 1911:

1st.—The trophy shall be known as the 'Sir Edward Clouston Perpetual Challenge Cup.

2nd.—It shall be the property of the Royal Life Saving Society (P. Q. Branch) and shall be vested in the individuals acting respectively as president, treasurer and secretary of the society for the time being, and in the Provincial Secretary of the Canadian Boy Scouts, for the time being as trustees.

3rd.—It shall be for team competition in life saving methods.

4th.—The competition shall be under the management of a committee of six members, appointed on equal proportions of three each by the Council of the Canadian Boy Scouts and the Royal Life Saving Society and hereinafter called the Cup Committee.

5th.It shall be competed for every six months by teams of four Boy Scouts and captain; such teams representing a troop registered under the Provincial Scout Council for the Province of Quebec.

6th.—The competition shall take place alternately in the months of January and July of each successive year, upon a date or dates to be arranged.

7th.—The venue of the competitions shall be decided by the Cup Committee and shall be held in a swimming tank in the month of January, and in open water in the month of July. Notice of the date and venue of the competitions shall be forwarded by the Provincial Secretary of the Canadian Boy Scouts to the secretary of the Royal Life Saving Society at least 15 days prior thereto. Whenever possible the July finals will be held at Camp Tamaracouta. Whenever the number of teams from any particular place entered warrant it the Cup Committee may arrange for elimination trials prior to the final.

8th.—Competitors must be members of a recognized troop of the Canadian Boy Scouts and must be holders of the Boy Scout Life Saving Badge or the Royal Life Saving Society's Elementary Certificate.

9th.—The competition shall consist of:—

(a) Dive from surface to a depth of not less than 5 feet, and bring to the surface an object of not less than 5 lbs. in weight.

(b) Swim 50 yards on breast and 25 yards on back, the latter without the use of arms.

Competitors must be dressed in Scout shirt, shorts and stockings. A re-start to be made if any part of the dress comes off during the swim.

(c) 1, 2, 3, 4, methods of rescue on land and in the water.

(d)1, 2, 3, methods of release on land and in the water.

(e) The Schafer method of resuscitation with demonstrations of how to produce heat and circulation.

10th.—The competition shall be judged as follows:—

(a) The aggregate time of a team in the fifty yards swim.

(b) A maximum of ten points for each unit of a team in all sections of A-C-D-E.

(c) A maximum of ten points for each team as a whole.

Note.—Points under section C will be awarded for smart work generally, being ready immediately for any section of the competition when called upon by the judges, and not keeping other teams and the judges waiting.

11th.—The judges shall be appointed by the Cup Committee and shall not be less than three in number. They shall act independently, when judging, but may compare notes at the close of each team's trial.

12th.—Members of a winning team shall receive small bronze medals engraved with the name and date of competition, and also have their names with that of the troop they represent, inscribed on a shield affixed to the base of the trophy.

13th.—No alterations or additions shall be made to the foregoing conditions except with the consent of all the trustees and the executive of the R. L. S. S.

Badges Suitable for Canada

S.M. Asks Why Dominion Council Doesn't Introduce Some Canadian Badges.

A Scoutmaster writes:

'We anticipatee that the Dominion Council of Scouts, which governs the Boy Scouts of Canada, will meet shortly and we should like to urge that body to see the necessity of issuing badges suitable to Canadian conditions. There have been many occasions when Scoutmasters' clubs have discussed the advisability of issuing further badges, but nothing has been done and nothing can be done until the Dominion Council meets and gives official sanction for the various changes and additions suggested.

CANOEIST'S.

A most popular badge for Canadian Scouts would be a canoeist's badge, and the requirements might be: knowing how to paddle, single or double handed, entering a canoe while swimming, sailing a canoe and portaging a distance of 1-4 miles through bush.

FISHERMAN'S.

A Fisherman's badge might also be recommended, the qualifications to be: Catching and landing, say ten or a dozen different kinds of fish. To be able to name say twenty or thirty kinds of fish found in Canadian waters and to be able to write a short essay on the growth of fish from the time of hatching to the adult stage.

CITIZEN'S

A Citizen's badge might embody the knowledge of the qualifications necessary for a man to vote for the municipal council, the Provincial and the Federal Parliaments. To know how Senators are appointed and to be familiar with the various administrative departments of the Federal Government. To know also how the Lieutenant-Governors are chosen and how Provincial Cabinets are formed. To know the duties of the various civic departments, such as fire, police, board of health, the school system of the district in which the Scout lives, etc. To have a knowledge of the history of Canada.

The men most suitable to judge of the necessity for these new badges are, undoubtedly, the provincial secretaries of the provinces, and it would seem that something must be radically wrong with the Dominion Council when a meeting has not yet been called so that such suggestions can have attention and if proved satisfactory be immediately adopted.

A COMBINED MEET.

The first combined meet of the Central District of Montreal will be held on Saturday, January 25, on the mountain. All the troops of that district will meet at the Lookout at 3 o'clock sharp.

At the meeting of the Executive Council, it was decided that the city should be divided into sections. The first to be known as the Central District of Montreal, is to be bounded by Atwater Avenue, Pine Avenue, St. Lawrence Boulevard and St. Lawrence River, and the Canal.

LIFE SAVING.

Scout Dawson's Heroic Conduct.

A number of boys were skating on the river at Verdun, near the place of the accident, when suddenly, without any warning the ice gave way, and Edwin Dawson, a boy ten years of age, and Percy Washer, were both thrown into the water. Without a moment's thought Jack Dawson, who happened to be about one hundred yards away rushed to the spot and jumped in and brought both boys out before any serious damage was done.

Jack by doing this did a double good turn, and as it happened on his 14th birthday it makes it the more interesting. Jack left home this week for Bishop's College, but he goes with the Scout's well-wishes for his success, and we expect he will prove to others what it means to be a Scout.

For information on all Scout matters write to the Prov. Sec., D. J. Evans, Scout Headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street W., Montreal.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The executives of the council, S. M's. club and other sub committees have been working over-time this week.

After having such a delightful holiday the meetings were very snappy.

Many innovations have been introduced.

The registration of colors of troop neckerchiefs was passed.

I can see one man sitting up all night trying to plan out a neckerchief of 'many colors.'

Seems to me that some S.M's. are a little color blind, judging by the startling colors now worn by some of the troops.

The official drill pamphlet for Montreal is, we are informed by the committee, in the hands of the printer, or rather stenographer and the first part will be in the market shortly.

The complete edition will be ready, if rushed through at the same rate of speed as the first part, we are glad to say, on or about the middle of December, 1921.

Orders will now be received for delivery.

The Sec. of the S. M's. club has no intention of allowing any sub-committees to sleep.

The cheerful manner of reporting progress does not get very far.

The Sir Edward Clouston Cup conditions have had several big changes made in them.

And for the better, too.

Among the new badges issued from headquarters is a 'Laundryman's.

Wearers of this delightful distinction will be quite popular at camp.

Why not have shoe shiners' and barbers' badges? Very useful I am sure.

THE OWL.

New Badges

It is the aim of the Boy Scouts' Association to make its members into good and useful citizens. By making them practical, their sphere of usefulness is greatly enlarged.

A boy who knows how to cook, understands sick nursing, can render first-aid in case of illness or accident, is able to repair leaky taps, mend locks, and so on—to mention only a few things in which Scouts can qualify for badges—is well on his way to becoming a useful citizen.

The subjects of many of the badges are chosen with a view to giving elementary knowledge of various trades and professions, thus helping boys to make up their minds what walk in life to adopt.

Up to the present 44 badges have been issued, consisting of:—

Ambulance Man, Airman, Bee-Farmer, Blacksmith, Boatman, Bugler, Carpenter, Clerk, Cook, Cyclist, Dairyman, Electrician, Engineer, Farmer, Fireman, Friend to Animals, Gardener, Handyman, Horseman, Interpreter, Leather Worker, Marksman, Master-at-Arms, Missioner, Musician, Naturalist, Pathfinder, Pilot, Photographer, Pioneer, Piper, Plumber, Poultry Farmer, Printer, Prospector, Rescuer, Sea Fisherman, Signaller, Stalker, Starman, Surveyor, Swimmer, Watchman, Woodman.

With the New Year eight others—all very useful—have been added, namely:—

Laundryman, Basket Worker, Miner, Telegraphist, Metal Worker, Tailor, Mason, Textile Worker.

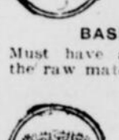
How useful, for example, to win the Laundryman's Badge, by gaining which you have learnt just how to wash your nice flannel shirts so that they do not shrink or turn a bad color.

Or the Tailor's Badge. What a splendid thing to be able to make clothes. Tailoring is a prosperous profession, and if you learn it early you are far more likely to succeed at it than if you wait until you have left school and are making a start in life.

And so it is with the other badges, they all mean knowledge which will help you.

The following are the tests for the eight new badges:—

LAUNDRYMAN.



Must wash and finish garments of linen, cotton, and flannel, including starching and 'getting-up' a shirt.

BASKET WORKER.

Must have a general knowledge of the raw material used in one or other of the branches covered by the Badge. He must know where that raw material is obtained and how prepared for working, and must produce an article of practical use in either basket, cane, rush, or straw work, made entirely by himself.

MINER.

Have a general knowledge of one particular branch of the mining industry, such as coal, iron, or other mineral, with the special dangers involved, and safeguards against them, and must have worked below the surface for not less than six months.

TELEGRAPHIST.

Must understand simple electric circuits; be able to send out and receive, by Morse Key and Sounder, a message at the rate of thirty letters a minute; be able to explain construction of, and do simple repairs to, single needle telegraph instruments, and understand the elementary principles of a wireless telegraphy installation.

METAL WORKER.

Must: (1). Make and repair some of the simpler tinware articles in common use.

(2). Chip and file small surfaces of cast iron.

(3). Forge wrought iron to simple forms, viz.: S-hook, ring, staple, hold-fast or pipe-hook.

(4). Forge and temper a drill or chipping chisel.

(5). Fit and braze two pieces of wrought iron together.

(6) Explain the names, uses, and construction of metal work tools and apparatus in common use, and give reason for shapes, cutting-angles, etc., of tools.

(7). Explain the composition and properties of solders, fluxes, and metals.

(8). Be familiar with ordinary workshop practices and processes.

TAILOR.

Must cut out and sew, either by hand or machine, a Scout's shirt and shorts to fit himself.

MASON.

Must lay at least four courses of a straight wall with a corner, in addition to the foundation and damp course; must make mortar and understand the use of a plumb line and trowel.

TEXTILE WORKER.

Must have a general knowledge of the names and natures of the raw materials used in weaving and spinning; where they are grown and obtained; and the names and natures of the finished products made from the raw materials. He must understand and describe the different processes by which the raw material becomes finished product, and must have a detailed practical knowledge of at least one particular branch of the textile industry, such as spinning, weaving, or finishing.

OZONIZED AIR.

Electrical machinery for changing a part of the oxygen in the air into ozone is now generally employed for deodorizing and sterilizing the atmosphere in offices, theatres, banks, schools, subways, tunnels and other public places. It is said that ozonized air promotes deep breathing, and as a result, strengthens the lungs and increases the weight. To test the matter, the First National Bank of Chicago made an interesting experiment, a short time ago, on six clerks employed in one of the rooms of the auditing department. The individual weights and chest measurements of the men were taken just before an apparatus for ozonizing the air was installed in the room, and again at the end of two months. It was found that every one of the men had gained both in weight and in chest measurement. —The 'Youth's Companion.'

TROOP MOVEMENTS

STANSTEAD AND ROCK ISLAND ORGANIZE.

Perhaps one of the earliest formed troops in Quebec was that in Stanstead, under the leadership of R. J. Meekren, and as is the case in many other pioneer efforts, something of enthusiasm was lacking in the reception accorded it.

Rock Island, which is separated from Stanstead only by an imaginary line, also made an effort to create an interest in things scouting.

Recently there has been an apparent revival of interest, an international troop being formed by the Rev. Mr. Hallett. In this troop some boys came from Derby Line, which is divided from Rock Island and Stanstead by an imaginary line, this line dividing Canada from the United States.

On Friday, 10th. the Provincal Secretary paid a visit to the three towns to organize a Local Association, covering the District. A meeting was held in the evening at the Pierce Hall, Stanstead Wesleyan College, and a large number of pupils drawn from the school, together with many representative citizens and parents were present. A lantern lecture covering the Windsor Rally, Camp Tamaracouta, and general scouting work was given followed by a short explanation of the movement, Principal Trueman being in the chair.

At the termination of the lecture the meeting was dismissed, and an invitation was extended to all those sufficiently interested in seeing the Movement well established in Stanstead, to stay behind and talk things over. Some 30 students of the College remained behind, and many of the older fellows, and all expressed the wish to have a troop formed there. Messrs. Wilson and White were appointed on a committee to confer with the Principal as to the best way to get things started.

The boys were then dismissed, and the conference of a dozen of the leading men of the district was held to discuss the general situation. After a number of questions had been asked and answered, the hour being late, it was decided that a meeting be called for the following Monday evening, each man promising to be present. All felt that an intelligent start had been made, and an enthusiastic backing was assured. Principal Trueman suggested the possibility of the Scouts having the opportunity of using the College gymnasium at stated intervals.

BEEBE FORMS TROOP.

The Rev. George W. Fisher, of Beebe, Que., has organized what promises to be an excellent troop in his town. Beebe is situated about 5 miles from Stanstead, but is likely to form a separate Local Association.

Already a number of men have promised to co-operate in any way possible, and an excellent man is in training for Scout-Master. Sixteen boys, with written consent of parents, have enrolled, and 6 or 8 of these expect to pass their Tenderfoot right away. An intelligent programme is being furnished right away.

The troop at Beebe Hill will often meet with those of Stanstead and Rock Island, and each will feel a healthy stimulus from the healthy rivalry which will be created.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE MAKES NEW MOVE.

On Wednesday, the 8th, Mr. Edmison, Scoutmaster of the St. Anne's Troop, had a conference of parents and friends interested in the St. Anne's Troop, in one of the rooms of the day school, and the Provincial Secretary was present.

Mr. Edmison was very much encouraged to find that each of those present thoroughly endorsed the work that he had been doing with the boys. A committee was formed to act with him in the troop work, and a programme for several months ahead was outlined, each one present promising to be responsible for one evening's activity. The interest of some of the older fellows is now keen, and as arrangements will immediately be made for Proficiency Badge examinations for the troop, all are confident that efficiency will be shown in every department of the work, to a greater extent than ever before.

4th WESTMOUNT.

Friday evening saw a fairly good turnout (about twenty-five present).

The canteen was opened and well patronized, doing a flourishing business, notwithstanding the attack of a few (?) mice on the milk chocolate.

'Chestie' Walford, being quartermaster, held the much-envied position of candy dispenser and tester.

A short Bible reading was followed by a few minutes' signalling. The event of the evening was the moving picture show. The apparatus, etc., has been donated by a gentleman friend of the troop, and will be a constant source of entertainment. The first few slides appeared upside down, but the operator (an amateur) soon found how to correctly manipulate the complicated workings (ahem!).

Fifteen minutes of ambulance work ended the evening about 10.45.

WESTMOUNT.

Now that the Xmas festivities are over, the troop is settling down to work.

Hockey has been arranged for two nights a week, Mondays and Thursdays, and the scouts will have the opportunity of learning to shoot, under the charge of a capable sergeant.

The juniors meet on Wednesday afternoon and the seniors on Tuesday night.

12th MONTREAL.

The 12th Montreal Troop, at their last meeting, had the largest attendance on record, Messrs. Ascah and Carrick are much encouraged by the increasing interest being shown; more real work is now being accomplished than ever before. On Thursday evening last a very succesful snowshoe tramp was held.

15th MONTREAL.

Mr. W. Kiefer, of the 15th Troop, has been sent for a period of some weeks by his Company to Quebec City. The Troop will miss him, but during his absence A.S.M. Jeffries will carry on the work. The Troop is now working in preparation for a sleigh drive to be held on Thursday, the 30th, proceeds of which will go towards increasing the Troop Fund.

OUTREMONT.

On the 24th, the 9th, Montreal (2nd Outremont), are planning for a social, part of the programme will be the showing of some of the camp slides, explained by the Provincial Secretary.

Individual members of the Troop are working hard for their proficiency badge examinations.

LACHUTE.

To add dignity to the 2nd class badge, Mr. Hogg, S.M. of the Lachute Troop, arranged for the examination of his boys to be held before the members of the local Asociation and other friends. Twelve passed successfully. This was followed by a selection of gymnastics on the parallel bars, and several boxing bouts. Several boys will shortly be ready for their first class test. As a mark of appreciation of their S.M., the boys at Christmas time presented Mr. Hogg with a really beautiful reading lamp.

Jack Light and Flash Light

(By Frank Lillie Pollock, in 'Youth's Companion.')

Just what caused the trouble in Murray's throat he never satisfactorily ascertained, but he neglected it, with the result that in the middle of July it was diagnosed with a lengthy name, and there was a fair probability that he would never again be able to speak above a hoarse whisper. Murray was a Toronto high-school teacher, and his voice was valuable to him, so he submitted to a rather dangerous operation on the vocal cords.

The operation was a success, but he had to preserve absolute silence for the next couple of weeks. After that he was permitted to speak sparingly under his breath, and indeed it was two months before he was able to raise his voice above a whisper.

To relieve the discomforts of this semisilence, he went to the northern Ontario woods, where there was no one to talk to. He secured a guide who was as taciturn as could be desired, and after a week canoeing and portaging, they established camp in the Lake of Bays district, which is a little beyond the range of most summer camping parties.

While the balsam air healed his throat, Murray amused himself by fishing and by taking photographs of wild scenery, and when he got a chance, of wild animals.

While trolling for maskinonge in a small lake about three miles from camp, he came upon a much trampled spot on the shore that was evidently a favorite drinking-place for deer, and perhaps for moose. These animals came there only at night, but it occurred to Murray that he might lie in wait beside the runway with his camera and a flash-light, which could be fired when he heard the game approach.

He had half a dozen flashlight powders at camp, and he paddled back to secure them. Dusk was already falling when he returned to the lake and set up the camera upon its tripod about ten feet on the leeward side of the runway that wound through the tangled woods.

The shore was low, and a dense cedar swamp came down almost to the gravelly beach. A dead spruce had fallen with its top among the water-lilly pads, and Murray sat down upon its trunk close to his camera. The twilight deepened; the forest grew dark, and a chill gathered as the stars grew white in the greenish sky.

It was too late for mosquitoes to be troublesome, but it became decidedly cold, and the dead silence and dreariness of the black woods and water began to oppress Murray. Eventually, however, he became drowsy, and in spite of his efforts to keep awake, he dozed a little, with intermittent nervous starts.

Finally he shook himself awake. His limbs were stiff, and he stood up to stretch them. He was looking over the dark water, when a small, brilliant point of light appeared at the other end of the lake. It might, indeed, have been there for some time, and Murray put on his eye-glasses, for he was somewhat short-sighted, and gazed at it. He took it for a campfire at first, but it moved as he watched it, coming slowly down the lake.

It could be nothing but a light carried in a canoe, and he realized at once what this meant. It was some hunter using a jack light for deer, in defiance of the ethics of sportsmanship and of the Canadian law.

Murray had often heard this mode of hunting described. The deer stands fascinated, seeing nothing but the mysterious gliding light, while the hunter sees only the glimmering reflection of the animal's eyeballs, which form his target. Murray watched the light as it crept down the lake, skirting the shore. Every moment he expected to see the flash of a rifle, but evidently the hunt was not proving successful.

As Murray watched the moving flame, it occurred to him that it would be an excellent joke to fire the flash-light and photograph the pot-hunter in the act, as he passed him. Chuckling at the idea, he wheeled the camera about to point over the lake, and set the focus for ten yards. He prepared the flash-gun, and stood ready, waiting for the canoe to approach.

The jack-light crawled nearer, without even the sound of a dipping paddle, in silence. When it was some fifty yards away it paused, and turned inshore and toward him. It must be that the hunter was familiar with this drinking-spot.

He stared through his glasses at the light as if he had been a deer, while the canoe stole toward him through the darkness. He could see the flicker of the pine-knot in its pan at the bow; he caught a glimpse of the bark screen behind it; but of the canoe or the paddler he could see nothing.

It was almost time to discharge his flash-light, and he could scarcely contain his laughter at the thought of the shock which the sudden brilliant glare would give the pot-hunter, when he heard the quick, unmistakable click of a firearm in the canoe!

And there was no game there—except himself. Like lightning it came upon him that his own eyes—or his glasses—had caught the light. He was being stalked! By a lucky impulse he dropped upon his hands and knees, knocking over the tripod. As he dropped, a rifle-shot banged from the canoe.

The long spurt of flame seemed almost to reach him, and the acrid smoke was blown in his face. Instinctively he tried to shout, but his throat failed him. Only a sibilant whisper came from his lips.

This was drowned in a yell from the canoe.

'That hit him! He's down!' shouted two or three boyish voices, and the canoe darted toward land with a great splashing of paddles.

Again Murray tried desperately to call out, but the relaxed vocal cords refused to produce a sound. It was like a nightmare; and fearing that he would be shot before he was clearly seen, he dived with a crash into the swamp, and burrowed among the ferns.

'There he goes!' shouted one voice.

'It's a bear!' proclaimed another; and the hunters jumped ashore. Murray tried to crawl deeper among the tangled vines and evergreen shrubbery, and smashed half a dozen branches.

'That's no deer; it's a bear for certain,' remarked one of the youthful voices, with conviction. The speaker was not thirty feet away. 'Better be careful, for he's wounded. Listen, and see if we can hear him.'

There was silence for a time, during which Murray hardly dared to breathe. He had hopes that, failing to hear or see him, they would presently go away.

The whole affair seemed to him like some preposterous and horrible dream. These boys did not want to kill him; but he was physically unable to call out, and he was afraid to move. In the gloom he would certainly be shot at the first glimpse; and, curiously, his mind was largely occupied with the horror his slayers would feel when they discovered their mistake. After listening in vain for some minutes the hunters began to throw sticks and stones into the swamp to make him show himself.

'He's either dead or got away,' said some one. 'I'm going in after him.'

'Better not, Billy. Be careful,' warned another; but a crackling and brushing among the cedar boughs indicated that Billy was coming in. It struck Murray that the action was plucky, if rather foolhardy.

The hunter advanced slowly. He was hardly more than ten feet away, but in the darkness, among the dense growths, Murray could not see a thread of him. He stopped at every step, listened, and beat about with his rifle-barrel, and some instinct led him directly toward the spot where Murray crouched among the damp, odorous cedar boughs.

He turned aside and receded, and Murray's heart rose. But he came back again, and zigzagged and circled, drawing still nearer.

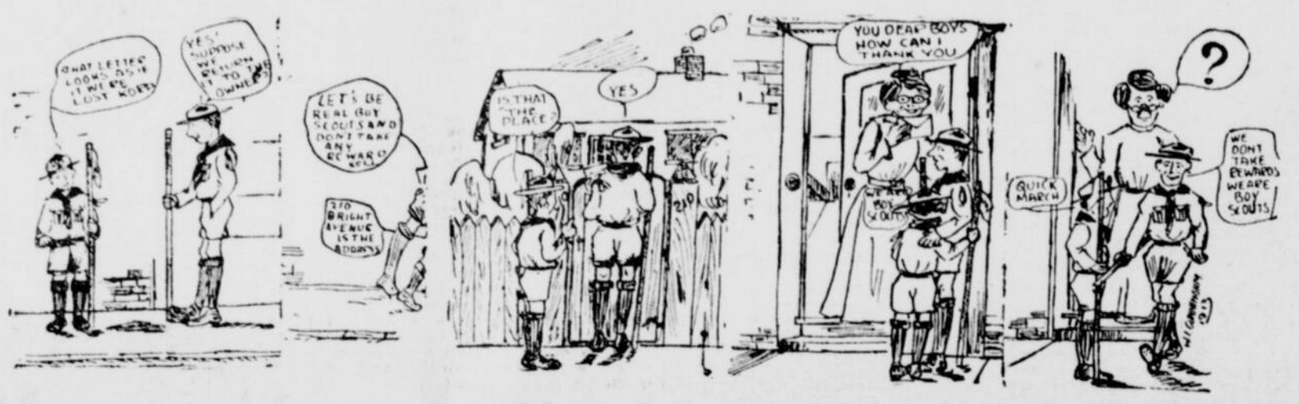
Murray was in an agony of indecision whether to reveal himself or not. But the decision was not left to him. Billy came closer, till the barrel of his extended rifle swung over Murray's head. The photographer could almost have touched him, and another step would bring him stumbling over his body. With a desperate resolution Murray flung himself forward and clasped the boy round the legs, crying, 'Don't shoot! It's a man!' in a kind of screaming whisper.

The hunter gave a startled yell and leap. There was an excited shout from the rest of the party, and something crashed upon Murray's head. He seemed to sink through a dark gulf spangled with shooting comets.

He came to himself with the gleam of a fire in his face. He was lying on the beach, and his late hunters were kneeling round him, anxiety written upon every one of their faces. His head ached violently, and putting his hand up, he discovered a lump as large as an apple, on which was laid a wet handkerchief.

Murray explained the mishap—in a whisper. The three youths, who were camping a mile away, had gone out for a little nocturnal hunting without greatly concerning themselves about the law. They overflowed with remorse and kindness, however. They paddled him, with his camera, to his camp; and until his head had subsided to its usual size, one of them came over every day to ascertain his condition, and to bring him trout and canned delicacies.

Murray's bruised cranium was well in a week, and before he left the woods his voice had partially returned to him. But the adventure left him with a powerful and lasting repugnance to killing wild game. He had too intimate a glimpse of hunting from the wrong side.—'The Youth's Companion.'



KORP AND KELL, OR THE LONE PATROL.

Happiness and Hobbies

(By An S. M.)

One of our scoutmasters, writing to the editor, says: 'I often wonder if we scoutmasters realize the importance of hobbies, and if each of us is doing what he can to encourage his boys to cultivate the 'hobby habit.'

Are our S.M.'s training their boys to make the best use of their leisure? Here is a field that is pretty much neglected by the home, the Church and the school. The boy's morals are vigilantly and responsibly guarded; bodily health and activity are kept in view; but leisure is left to look after itself. It is taken for granted, that the man, in after life, when he has played his game, does not intend to be bothered with anything more intellectual than a pipe and the daily paper—a sporting one for choice. And yet it is certain that the happiest people are the people with tastes and hobbies, occupations to which they turn for recreation and pleasure. In our climate, and in the conditions under which many town-dwellers live, physical exercise is often an impossibility to a man whose work is office work, except on a half-holiday. Even if he can get an outdoor game in the summer occasionally, there are the long winter evenings to be got through, when he must practically be at home for four or five hours before he goes to bed. Reading, a handicraft, music, are all possible recreations. But there must be a very large number of men who have no particular occupation for their spare hours, and who when not at work are very much bored and rather unhappy.

It seems to me that to implant some tastes of a leisurely kind, which can be indulged and practised in the free hours of a working life, would be one of the best things the S.M. could do for his boys.

HANDICRAFTS.

Almost every one would be better for learning some simple handicraft in boyhood, carpentering, or carving, or inlaying, or metal-working, or drawing, or bookbinding and designing. All these things provide a healthy and pleasant relief in the case of men who have to use their brains all day long. Most boys like acquiring a handicraft, because the pleasure of making and adorning things is a natural instinct, and a boy soon gets over the initial stages, which are so impassable a barrier to elderly fingers. I wish with all my heart that I had been forced to do a handicraft as a boy—bookbinding by choice; it would work some other part of the brain, and what delicious hours I could now spend in binding some of my paper-backed volumes, and in preparing hideous surprises of morocco or art-linen for my friends!

INTELLECTUAL.

Music, drawing, photography, are all of them recognized hobbies, as well as certain kinds of collecting, and I need not further enlarge upon them; but I am not sure that reading is not the best hobby of all, because it makes no mess and no noise, and can be pursued under most circumstances and in almost all positions.

FOR BOYS IN BUSINESS.

The following items of advice for business boys have had the approval of several heads of big commercial establishments and eminent professional men. No matter whether you are not yet out in the world, or earning your living or are employed in office or shop, they are well worth reading and bearing in mind.

Results speak better than promises. Don't say what you are going to do; show what you can do.

Always be on the look-out for the first sign that you are wanted; and, when you are wanted, respond quickly.

There is always demand for live, up-to-date helpers. No employer has any room for dummies.

If a dummy does get a job, it is usually by false pretences. He ought not to have it, and wouldn't if they knew what he really was.

Even the parcels boy should know that he has a chance. Often the best man in a business has worked up from the packing counter.

Some fellows are too bold for the good of a business. They make customers feel uncomfortable.

Customers come for goods, not to be shown what a fine fellow it is that waits on them.

The clerk who has always one eye on the clock will probably soon need both eyes, looking for a fresh situation.

Don't think that anything the manager asks you to do is 'beneath your dignity'—do it, and that as well as you can.

When a boy or man does the best he can for others, he is, at the same time, doing the best for himself.

If you don't like your job, don't say so. In fact, say nothing till you can say that you want to leave because you have found a better one.

A successful clerk or salesman is always an enthusiastic one. There are many other helps to success, but underneath them all must be enthusiasm.

The clerk who habitually comes late will probably leave early—and that for good.

When a salesman makes a sale he should try to do something else—make a customer.

Time wasters are thieves, for they are secretly taking back what they have already sold, and so doesn't belong to them.

They say a willing horse escapes whacking. No busy employer wants to grumble and 'go on'; it takes too much out of him for nothing. To dodge being grumbled at, give no cause for it.

Be smart, but don't be cheeky. This is just the difference between wit, which everyone admires, and buffoonery, which is simply sickening.

ELECTRIC SLOT MACHINES.

To promote the use of electricity in the homes, the electric company of the little German town of Lunenscheid has installed slot machines, by means of which consumers can purchase electric current in measured quantities as needed.

ENGLISH

Sung at the 'Pantos.'

Among the most popular songs at the London Pantomimes are: 'Oh, You Beautiful Doll;' 'Hitchy Koo;' 'Everybody's Doing It;' 'My Heart is with You To-night;' 'King of Roses;' 'Long Way to Tipperary;' 'Hello, Susie Green;' 'Who Were You with Last Night?' 'How Are Yer.'

Seventeen Years Abroad.

After seventeen years' service abroad, the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment arrived at Southampton from Bombay in the transport 'Rewa.' The regiment, since departing from England in 1895, has been stationed in Malta, Egypt, South Africa, and India, and has seen active service in Egypt and South Africa. The regiment is now to be stationed at Shorncliffe.

The Bells of Shoreditch.

Last Christmas, for the first time for about 170 years, no chimes were heard from the tower of the ancient parish church of Shoreditch. The bells, twelve in number, have a big reputation for sweetness and full tone. They have been now taken down to be overhauled, and will be sent to the foundry. The last time the bells were removed from the belfry for restoration was in 1739.

Cumberland Lodge Alterations.

The rebuilding of Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, the home of Prince and Princess Christian, has just been completed at a cost of about £20,000. Excavations necessary for the work revealed a number of subterranean passages and the remains of an old kitchen and bake-house, and in these the Queen, who, with other members of the royal family, inspected the place while work was in progress, was much interested.

The Duke's Gift.

The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, instructed the comptroller of his household in London to forward 100 Christmas puddings as a contribution to a newspaper fund for providing meals for poor children. A large pudding sent by the King from the royal kitchens at Buckingham Palace and 100 puddings from Queen Alexandra were consumed on Christmas Day by some 250 poor little lads and lasses of Camberwell at the Salvation Army Hall in George street, Camberwell.

Salvation Army 'Stores.'

A Salvation Army profit-sharing scheme is announced. The uniform and outfit, books and brass band music, musical instruments, furnishing, and general departments will be known from Jan. 1 as the Salvation Army supply stores, and the whole of the net profits in each year, up to the sum of £5,000, will be divided among the customers whose total purchase during the year amount to £2 or more, in proportion to the amount of their purchase. The 5 percent discount at present allowed on certain goods will be discontinued.

Thoughts on a Jersey.

A Norwich passive resister, Edward Burton Reeves, appeared before the local magistrates in what he described as his 'court dress,' and was fined 5s. for assaulting a rate collector. He wore a red jersey on which was inscribed in white letters, 'For God and home in every land.' On the back of the jersey were the lines:

'Not once nor twice in our rough island story
The prison cell has been the path to glory.'

Brave Gipsy Mother.

A gipsy mother's heroic struggle to save the lives of her burning children was described at an inquest at Holsworthy, Devon. In the recent gale she was sitting before the cooking stove in her tent nursing her infant. The tent caught fire and blazed away in two minutes. She threw the child out and sought her four other little ones. Their clothes were in flames, and all save one were badly scorched. The three burnt children were taken to the workhouse infirmary, where one died on Christmas Day and another on Boxing Day. The third still lies in a critical condition.

Emigrant Song-Birds.

Nearly 600 British wild song birds are shortly to be despatched to British Columbia, song birds being rare in Canada. The 600 birds form the first importation experiment being conducted by the Naturalists' Club of Victoria, B.C. They include:

36 pairs of goldfinches.
36 pairs of linnets.
36 pairs of robins.
36 pairs of bluetits.
74 pairs of larks.

To keep them from pining during the long voyage they will be provided with food closely resembling their natural diet. Special cages are being made for the birds, and the quarrelsome tendency of the robin is provided for by separate apartments.

A Remarkable Canal.

Between Worsley and St. Helens is the most remarkable canal in the world. It is underground from end to end, and is sixteen miles long. Many years ago the Duke of Bridgewater's managers thought they could save money by transporting the coal underground instead of on the surface. The canal was constructed and the mines connected and drained at the same time. Ordinary canal boats are used, but the power is furnished by men. On the roof of the tunnel arch are cross pieces, and the men do the work of propulsion on their backs on the coal and pushing with their feet against the cross-bars on the roof.

Overtime at the Mint.

The Mint in London report a record demand for gold coins, and bankers agree that at no previous Christmas was so much gold withdrawn from the banks—presumably to be spent on presents and pleasure. Workers at the Mint put in extra time, and additional help had to be provided. 'The demand for gold coins has been greater within the past few weeks than ever before,' said an official of the Mint, 'and it comes after calls for coppers and still more coppers.' Bank managers see in the remarkable withdrawing of gold from the banks signs of the habit of the age—the habit of spending money.

SCOTTISH

Savings Bank 'Boom.'

New accounts opened with the Glasgow Savings Bank during the past year numbered 42,224, the highest on record, and 4,115 more than the previous year. Deposits in all departments amounted to £3,200,000 and payments £3,100,000. The total balance due to depositors at the end fo the bank year was £11,635,000.

Football Betting.

Largely on evidence given by civilian witnesses, William Blyth, of Alexandria, was convicted at Dumbarton Police Court of street betting. The charge against him was that between 2nd November and 14th December, he loitered on the Glasgow road, near the main entrance to the Leven shipyard, for the purpose of betting or receiving bets. The magistrate imposed the full penalty of £10 or sixty days.

Hogmanay Ball in London.

On New Year's Eve a Hogmanay ball was held at the Holborn restaurant by the Scottish Clans Association of London. The ball opened with the grand march by the company, mostly in Highland dress, headed by pipers, after which there was dancing. Just as the old year was dying out all joined in singing 'Auld Lang Syne,' whilst the lights were gradually lowered, until at midnight the hour was struck on an old bell, according to custom.

A Highlander's Will.

A Highlander on his death bed called in a lawyer in order to make out his will. The lawyer after getting pen, paper, and ink, drew a table close to the bed, and asked him to proceed. 'Well,' said the Highlander, 'I would like to leave £2,000 to my wife, and £200 to each of my seven children, and £300 to the Church.'

'But,' interrupted the lawyer, in surprise, 'I had no idea that you were so rich, Donald.' 'Neither I am: in fact, I've practically naething, only if I dee they'll a' ken the goodwill I hae for them.'

Indian Students at Glasgow.

A meeting of the Indian students at Glasgow University was held in the Union, with Mr. N. K. Mitra, B.Sc., in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously carried: 'That the Indian students at Glasgow consider the proposed appointment of a special adviser and guardian to the Indian students here as unnecessary and unjustifiable; and resolve not to have any official connection with such adviser, should the Secretary of State for India still think it fit to appoint one.'

Prison Warder Disappears.

A warder at Craiginches Prison, Aberdeen, named Robert Simpson, 24 years of age, has disappeared. Simpson, who belongs to Peterhead, was off duty one Sunday evening, and attended a cinematograph performance in the Music Hall. He subsequently met his landlord and his wife and said that he would be home soon after them. This was the last that was seen of him. An overcoat has been found in the vicinity of Bay of Nigg, near Aberdeen, and has been identified as the coat which Simpson wore on the night of his disappearance.

Dundee Fire Tragedy.

The demolition of the jute warehouse, the scene of the fire and subsequent disaster in which four children were killed on Christmas Eve, has been commenced. The building is in a very insecure condition, and the police are taking precautions to prevent any danger to life. Not only in Dundee, but over a wide area, the tragedy has evoked much sympathy, and the relief fund opened by Lord Provost Urquhart on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. George Lowe, the bereaved parents, is being liberally subscribed to. Mrs. Lowe is still suffering from mental shock.

Reproof From the Pulpit.

The Rev. Mr. Shirreff, a most eccentric dissenting clergyman at Kirkcaldy, could never endure to see any of his flock attend public worship in clothes that he thought too fine for their station in life. One Sunday afternoon a young lass, who attended his meeting house regularly, came in with a new bonnet of greater magnitude and more richly decorated than he thought befitted the wearer. He soon observed it, and pausing in the middle of his discourse said: 'Leuk, ony o' ye that's near han' there, tell me whether my wife be sleepin' or no', as I canna get a glint o' her for a' thae fine falderals aboot Jennie Brean's braw new bonnet.'

A Buckie Centenarian.

Mrs. McKnockiter, who resides with her daughter-in-law in Buckie, was 101 years old last week. Her maiden name was Ann Paterson. She was born at Redcastle, Inverness, and has resided mostly at Cummingston, Morayshire. She was married by the Rev. David Waters, Burghead, and had four sons, being 52 years old when her youngest was born. Two of the sons are alive, being contractors in a large way of business in Australia. Mrs. McKnockiter, who, in consequence of failing health, has been bedridden for some time, is the oldest old age pensioner in Banffshire.

The Rotterham Murders.

The Argyllshire police have arrested at Kinlochleven a man who is under suspicion of being connected with the Rotherham murders. He arrived there some time ago, and obtained employment from the Aluminium Company. The police had him under observation for some days, and on an intimation from the Rotherham police his arrest was effected. The Rotherham tragedy was discovered on the 16th November, two little girls, Frances Nicholson (7), and Amy Collinson (9), being found dead under a hedge at Bradgate. The girls had attended a singing class at Kimberworth Chapel the previous night, and were not again seen alive. A search was made by the parents and the police throughout the night, but the children were not discovered until about 7.30 in the morning. Their throats were cut and their bodies bore the marks of other savage cuts.

Want Sir Thomas Glen-Coats.

Baptists throughout Scotland are hopeful of securing Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., as president-elect of the Scottish Union. A deputation, consisting of four of the leading members, has been appointed to wait upon Sir Thomas at his Fergusile residence, and ask his acceptance of the position of vice-president, with that of the chairmanship for 1913-14, to which he has been unanimously elected by the Council. As is well known, the ex-member for West Renfrew, occupies a leading place in the Coats Memorial Church, indeed, to Sir Thomas largely belongs the credit of securing for the church the magnificent suite of buildings in the centre of Paisley, known as 'The Baptist Cathedral.' Sir Thomas has been much in the public eye of late, and his acceptance of the proferred position is fully anticipated.

King Not a Distiller.

The Rev. Dr. John Lee, an American minister, wrote to King George V., inviting the attention of the Sovereign to a paragraph in the letter of La Marquise de Fontenoy, published on page 6, of the Chicago 'Tribune,' of October 14, 1912, which reads thus.

Few people outside English court circles are aware that King George is a whiskey distiller on a large scale, and that the famous Lochnagar whiskey is produced on his Balmoral estate, the great distilleries being situated about two miles from the castle. They supply not only the royal cellars, as well as those of the Kaiser and of the Czar, but also many of the leading clubs in London and the market generally, the revenues derived therefrom by King George's privy purse being enough to pay every penny of expense in connection with the maintenance of the Balmoral Castle and estate, and to leave a handsome profit besides.

He received the following registered letter from His Majesty:

Buckingham Palace,
October 30, 1912.

The private secretary presents his compliments to the Rev. John Lee, and is commanded by the King to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the fourteenth instant. In reply, the private secretary begs to inform Dr. Lee that there is no truth in the report referred to in his communication.

IRISH

Irish Famine Recalled.

Manuscripts relating to the fund raised for the relief of acute distress in Ireland during the famine of 1822 and 1823 have been presented to the Guildhall London library.

Abbey Players' Tour.

The Abbey theatre players, of Dublin, have just started on a four months' tour in the United States, and Lady Gregory has gone with them. They have accepted a three months' engagement in London, where they hope to go in May.

Prisoner Set Free.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has ordered the immediate release from Kilkenny Jail of William Whelan, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Leinster Winter Assizes three weeks ago for the manslaughter of Patrick Murphy at Clonegal, County Wexford.

The Cattle Crisis.

An Irish Cattletraders' and Stockowners' Association meeting in Dublin yesterday called for a Parliamentary inquiry with reference to the disputed cases of disease, and to the imposition of the restrictions in general, and requested the Lord Mayor to convene an All-Ireland meeting at an early date.

Galway Mystery.

A verdict of 'found drowned' was returned at an inquest held in Galway yesterday on the remains of Mrs. Barbara O'Brien, wife of Mr. Michael O'Brien, ex-Gaelic League organizer, whose body was found on the foreshore at Renmore on Christmas Day. The coroner remarked that there was not a tittle of evidence throwing suspicion on any one.

Served in the Crimea.

The death has occurred at Carrowdore Castle, County Down, at the age of 79 of the Hon. Somerset Ward, son of the third Viscount Bangor, and uncle of the present Peer. He served with the 72nd Highlanders in the Crimean War, and was present at the siege and capture of Sebastopol. He also saw active service during the Indian Mutiny campaign.

The Home Rule Fund.

The subscriptions to the Home Rule Fund since the last list was published amount to over £620, and it now stands at £20,717 11s. 2d. The fund for the year 1912 is now closed.

The United Irish Parliamentary and National Fund in the four preceding years at the same period stood as follows:—1911 (Dec. 29), £12,165; 1910 (Dec. 30), £14,987; 1909 (Dec. 31), £9,290; 1908 (Dec. 26), £7,413.

Restriction of Irish Cattle.

Mr. James Falconer, Liberal member for Forfarshire, speaking regarding the Irish cattle question, said the Board of Agriculture had struck a serious blow at the prosperity and comfort of many households in both countries. It was Board of Agriculture officials who first shut out Canadian cattle, and that had cost the Scottish farming industry a million of money. Now by their action they had deprived them for this winter of a supply of Irish store cattle. By these two actions they had done more to injure agriculture in Scotland than any disease that had occurred since the Board of Agriculture was created.

A Dublin Sensation.

Sensation has been caused in Dublin by the arrest of Frank Molloy, proprietor of 'The Arch,' Henry street, one of the biggest public-houses in Dublin. Mr. Molloy was in his place of business on Christmas Day, and in the evening drove to his residence, The Hall, Santry. An hour later an ambulance was summoned, and Mrs. Molloy was removed to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, where it was found that her throat had been badly cut with a razor. She lies in a serious condition, and very little hope is entertained of her recovery. The parties are in good circumstances. Mr. Molloy had followed his wife to her bedroom, and, it is alleged, cut her throat.

Rearrested Suffragettes.

The English Suffragettes, Miss Gladys Evans and Mrs. Leigh, who were released on license after serving only a short period of their sentences of five years' penal servitude for attempting to set fire to Dublin Theatre Royal, again appeared in the police court, the former charged with trying to leave Dublin without notifying the police, and the latter with failing to report herself. The magistrate imposed a sentence of fourteen days' imprisonment in each case, but the defendants were allowed their freedom on their own recognisances of £20 pending the result of a case stated for the King's Bench.

Mr. Redmond's Orders.

The following whip was issued by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., to the members of the Irish Parliamentary party for the meeting of Parliament after the Christmas recess:

London, Dec. 26.

'The first business taken will be the Home Rule Bill. It is essential that every member of the party should be present in the House of Commons for the commencement of the sitting at 2.45 p.m. It is quite probable that another attempt will be made by the Unionists immediately on the House reassembling to snatch a division, and this can only be frustrated by the attendance of every member of the Irish party, as well as the Liberal and Labor men. 'JOHN REDMOND.'

Howth Fishing Decline.

In the report of the Commissioners of Public Works for the year ended 31st March, interesting figures are given regarding the Howth fishing industry. The exports during the year consisted of 6,663 barrels and 2,939 half barrels of pickled herrings, total weight 1,238 tons, as compared with 248 tons last year. Although the summer herring fishing was interferred with by the railway strike, 27,666 mease of herrings were landed, an increase of 771 mease, but the prices obtained were not so satisfactory as in the previous year. The price realized this year was £15,-155 5s. 9d., or £1,592 less than the previous year. The hook line fishing again shows a lamentable falling off. The taking for the year amounted to 4,719 cleeves as compared with 5,758 cleeves, causing a reduction of £657 4s. 5d. in the receipts. A cleeve represents about 10 stone weight.

WELSH

Pauper and Her Cigars.

At Ely Workhouse, near Cardiff, an old woman received half a dozen cigars as a Christmas box, and she smoked them to the fraction of an inch. Another woman at the same institution, aged 85, waited upon her younger fellow inmates at dinner.

Cruiser Squadron at Milford Haven.

A few months ago the First Lord of the Admiralty announced that a cruiser squadron would be based at Haulbowline, and probably a second squadron at Milford Haven. The latter decision has been confirmed, and it is now officially reported that the battleships 'Albion,' 'Goliath' and 'Ocean,' and the cruisers 'Terrible,' 'Hermione' and 'Venus' will be stationed at Milford Haven as soon as moorings can be prepared.

A Peerage Romance.

Another romance of the peerage will be provided by the forthcoming marriage of Miss Olive May, of the Gaiety Theatre, to Lord Victor William Paget, brother and heir-presumptive of the Marquis of Anglesey. The engagement, which was first announced on February last, has from time to time been denied, but the wedding has now been arranged, and will take place early in the New Year. Unlike many other similar marriages, it will not take place secretly at a registry office.

Rough Time Afloat.

The West Hartlepool steamer 'Astraea' put into Barry with the captain and three officers injured, the bridge carried away, and the lifeboats smashed. The injured officers were attended to on board. The Cardiff steamer 'Aden' put back into Barry considerably damaged, and with one lifeboat lost. The captain reported that the steamer, which left Barry on December 18th, encountered a hurricane on December 26th, 70 miles west of the Scilly Isles. The damage included a smashed lifeboat and broken bulkheads.

Welsh Bishop's Protest.

A large and influential meeting of the clergy and laity of the diocese of St. Asaph was held at the Queen Hotel, Chester. The Bishop of St. Asaph, who presided, said with reference to the Disestablishment Bill that the Home Secretary had made a proposal the real meaning of which was that he was going to give £62,000 in perpetuity to the Church in Wales by taking it from the pockets of the poor clergy, to whom he had promised their present salaries unreduced. This subterfuge was one of the most discreditable and fraudulent arguments ever palmed upon the British House of Commons.

Wife as Counsel.

A meek-looking little woman, who acted as counsel for her husband at the Ystrad Rhondda Police Court, Glamorgan, won the admiration of the court and a compliment from the Bench by her defence. The husband, James Lark, a Tonypandy collier, was charged with being drunk. The woman said her husband was not drunk when he came home. 'He talks rather noisy, but that is because his mother, who lives with us, is rather deaf. He has been very good for a long time. He used to be a drunkard, but he resigned long ago,' was her defence.

The Chairman: You are very ably defending him, I must say. I hope my wife would defend me so well.

The wife: She would if you wanted it, sir. (Laughter.)

In adjourning the case for two months, the chairman remarked to Mrs. Lark: You had better reason with him as you have reasoned with the Bench this morning.

Mrs. Lark: Indeed, I have reasoned with him very often, sir.

A Lady Hermit.

In the heart of Pembrokeshire a lady recluse spent her Christmas in solitude. She is a lady of independent means, who a few years ago retired from the world. Of the three entrances to her pleasant villa two are effectively barred, and the other might as well be barricaded for any sign of life or response to knocking. In her hermit-like existence the lady's sole companions are two cats, to which she is said to be affectionately attached.

About once a fortnight she leaves her retreat at night time and goes to a grocer's shop across the road to buy food. At the post office there is a pile of undelivered letters addressed to her. Four times a day, in accordance with the regulations, those letters are taken out by the postman, who is obliged to go through the ordeal of knocking, knowing beforehand that he will get no answer. The envelopes are covered with the postmen's writing, 'no answer,' and some are worn through by much handling.

BEATING MAKETH WISE.

Lord Abbot, of the Zens, Broke 12 Thick Sticks.

A quaint religious ceremony, in which priests seeking promotion had to undergo a beating with a thick stick wielded by the head of their sect, is described by Reuter's Tokio correspondent.

The ceremony was the climax of a five days' festival in celebration of the death of Keizaru Daishu, founder of the Soto sect, the principal sub-sect of the Zens, one of the most important offshoots of Buddhism in Japan.

Zenism, which is said to be the most abstruse and profound of all sects, aims entirely at salvation by the elimination of self, and its disciples are called upon to undergo the test of beating to prove their ability to pass through hardships in the cause of Buddha for the development of their endurance and spirit of self-control.

From the fact that the lord abbot—as the head of the sect is known—broke twelve sticks in the course of the ceremony, each stick a yard long and as thick as a well-developed thumb, it may be imagined that the test was eminently practical.

The lord abbot's arrival, in a gorgeous robe, was marked by tremendous beating of huge drums and the shrill piping of reed instruments, and when he had taken his place in the pulpit, the holiest place in the temple—made from a bundle of staves—the candidates advanced one by one, with bowed heads, and submitted to the lord abbot questions which had resulted from previous meditation.

The first candidate asked: 'What would be the color of the maple leaves in the mountains in the present month?'

Up went the right arm of the lord abbot, down came the thick stick on the shoulders of the candidate.

'My son, their color would be redder than the tints of the flowers in May.' Up went the arm, down again came the stick, and the candidate retired, gratefully thanking his Holiness for the wisdom of his reply.

The second candidate then advanced and bowed before the lord abbot. 'What,' he said, in a piping voice, 'should we do to escape the heat in summer and the cold in winter?' Down came the stick with a smart crack. 'Go where there is neither heat nor cold, neither summer nor winter.' Candidate number three offered only an assertion: 'The moon is in the blue sky.'

The lord abbot laid on with increased vehemence as he thunderedr 'And water is in a jar,' and the parting stroke broke the stick in his hand. One candidate propounded the conundrum: 'For what is the sword, to kill a man or to save him?'

It is claimed for Zenism that only the intellectual can appreciate its creed.—London 'Chronicle.'

ENJOYING THE BEST OF HEALTH

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured His Rheumatism

Prof. J. F. DAVIS.

563 Church St., Toronto.

"I want to say to the people of Toronto and elsewhere that 'Fruit-a-tives' is my only medicine, and has been for the last four years. Previous to that, I had been very much troubled with Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, and had taken many remedies as well as employing hot applications of salt bags, etc., without getting satisfactory results.

"Noticing the advertisement of 'Fruit-a-tives,' I adopted this treatment altogether and, as everybody knows, since taking 'Fruit-a-tives,' I have been enjoying the very best health and find it a pleasure to follow my vocation of Dancing and Deportment Instruction."

PROF. J. F. DAVIS.

Prof. Davis, the celebrated teacher of dancing and deportment in Toronto, is quite frank in stating that "Fruit-a-tives" alone cured him of distressing Rheumatism and Kidney Trouble.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Was Afraid

COLD WOULD DEVELOP INTO

Bronchitis.

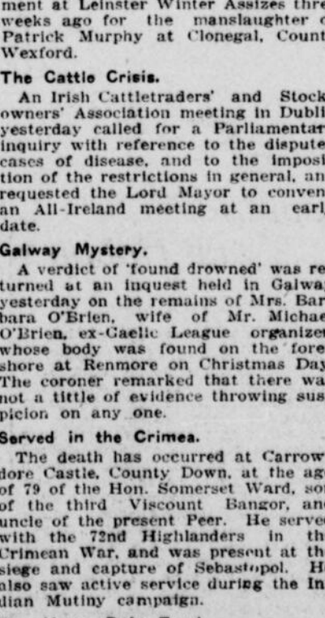
Bronchitis begins with a tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, and a wheezing sound comes from the lungs. There is also a raising of phlegm from the lungs, especially in the morning. This is at first white, but later becomes of a greenish or yellowish color, and is occasionally streaked with blood.

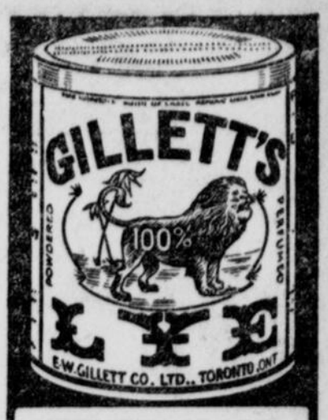
On the first sign of a cold or cough take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and prevent it turning to bronchitis, for once bronchitis gets installed into the system it is only a short step to Consumption.

Mrs. F. Saunders, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"It is with great success I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. My little girl had an awful cold which seemed to go to her throat and chest, and while she was sleeping one could distinctly hear her wheezing. I was afraid it would develop into Bronchitis, so as soon as my husband came home I sent him right away to get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. As soon as she wakened up I gave her a dose and continued its use until she became quite better. We only used half a bottle. I will never be without it as I consider it invaluable."

Be sure you get "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. The price is 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Put up in a yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark.

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





THE STANDARD ARTICLE · SOLD EVERYWHERE

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 margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

9442-9414. — A PRETTY AFTERNOON DRESS.

(Composed of ladies' waist, pattern 9442, and ladies' skirt, pattern 9414.)

Broadcloth in a beautiful wisteria shade, combined with lace and fancy buttons, was used in this instance. The yoke is outlined by a piping of white satin. The waist pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt is in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 1-2 yards of 40 inch material, with 27 inch material for the tucker for a medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

9448. A SIMPLE BUT POPULAR STYLE.

Ladies' Dress (in Raised or Normal Waistline) with Chemisette.

This charming design may be developed as a one or two-piece costume. Brown serge is here shown with trimming of brown and white striped silk, fancy buttons for decoration, and a yoke of tucket net. The model is suitable for any of this season's dress materials. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1-4 yards of 40 inch material for the 36 inch size.

9437-9432. AN ATTRACTIVE GOWN.

This illustrates an effective combination of Ladies' Waist Pattern 9437 and Ladies' Skirt Pattern 9432.

Mouse gray charmeuse with trimming of green taffeta and lace was employed. The design is suitable for serge, broadcloth, satin, velvet, or corduroy. The skirt shows a new effect in plaits. The waist pattern is cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for a medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipts of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

9436—GIRLS' ONE-PIECE DRESS.

Linen, repp, galatea, cashmere, serge, velvet or silk, may be used for this design. As here shown, brown cashmere (with embroidery in self color), was used. The pattern is in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 3 yards of 36 inch material for a 6 year size.

9443. GIRL'S DRESS WITH VEST.

Blue galatea with blue and white striped galatea for trimming was used for this design. Brown cashmere with braiding, or blue corduroy with white broadcloth, would be equally effective. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. It requires 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material for a 10 year size.

'Weekly Witness' Pattern Coupon.

Please send me

Pattern.	Size.
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....
No.....	.....

for which I enclose.....cents.

Name .....

Street and No.....

P.O. .....

Prov. .....

For blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.
For skirts, etc., give waist measure in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.

N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. Price 10 cents, in postal note or stamps for each pattern, unless otherwise specified. Costumes usually consist of two separate patterns, and hence call for twenty cents.

Address: Pattern Department, 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead,' Witness Block, Montreal.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO VOTE!

There is Still Time to Mark a Ballot in the 'Witness' Referendum

IT WILL PAY YOU TO STUDY THESE QUESTIONS

THIRTEEN GREAT QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

AND THEN TO VOTE WHICH WAY YOU THINK

The 'Witness' will, during the next few weeks, take a referendum on the thirteen important problems that are interesting the people of Canada to-day.

These questions, set out below, have a serious bearing on the national and home life and on the pockets of the taxpayer.

By taking part in this public expression of opinion you can, by joining your vote to that of others, make up a total that will be felt at Ottawa and in the Provincial Legislatures.

Every person over twenty-one years of age, male or female, may vote. The women are as much concerned in the decision of these questions as the men, and it is essential that they should be heard. The ballot will appear in the 'Witness' a number of times, so that every adult member of a family may vote.

Kindly be sure to put Mr., Mrs., or Miss before your signature so that the results of the male and female vote may be tabulated separately. The purpose of this is to give the referendum added interest. Also make the name of the province very distinct for geographical classification.

Vote on any or all of the questions. To vote in favor of a question make an X opposite it in the "Yes" column, and to vote against a question make an X in the "No" column.

VOTE! DO IT NOW!

Don't neglect to cast your vote. It will cost you nothing but a postage stamp, and by voting you will help to make the ballot a nation-wide one—the united voice of the nine provinces.

NO NAMES WILL BE MADE PUBLIC.

The ballot is as secret a one as if cast in an official election. It is necessary that the name and address be given so that no duplicates will be cast, and so that the votes may be counted and tabulated by provinces.

Cut out the following ballot and after making your crosses mail it to the 'Witness' in an envelope addressed Plebiscite, Witness, Montreal. It may either be sent alone or a stamp will be saved if it is sent along with the reader's subscription.

THE THIRTEEN QUESTIONS:—	YES	NO
(1) (A) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CONTRIBUTION OF GREAT BATTLESHIPS TO THE NAVY OF THE EMPIRE?		
(1) (B) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CANADIAN NAVY?		
(2) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF INCREASING THE PRESENT PREFERENCE GIVEN TO BRITISH GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM 33 1-3 TO 50 %?		
(3) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF GRADUALLY REDUCING THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ON GOODS ENTERING CANADA FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND SO INAUGURATING IMPERIAL FREE TRADE?		
(4) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(5) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF FREE TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS WITH THE UNITED STATES?		
(6) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF BEING REDUCED GRADUALLY SO AS EVENTUALLY TO BRING ABOUT FREE TRADE?		
(7) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A CHEAP PARCEL POST AS ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN ALL OTHER CIVILIZED COUNTRIES?		
(8) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF REMOVING THE TAX AT PRESENT PLACED ON IMPROVEMENTS AND PUTTING IT ON THE LAND VALUES?		
(9) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF HAVING ALL RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC?		
(10) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF EXTENDING THE FRANCHISE TO WOMEN ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN?		
(11) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLACING ALL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER A COMMISSION?		
(12) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF A STATED NUMBER OF VOTERS HAVING THE RIGHT BY PETITION TO HAVE ANY BILL THEY MAY SIGN SUBMITTED TO THE ELECTORATE FOR THEIR APPROVAL AS A LAW?		
(13) ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF THE ABOLITION OF THE BAR?		

NAME .....

(State Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

STREET .....

PROVINCE .....

CITY OR TOWN.....

VOTES NOW COMING IN FASTER

The Later Returns Are Gradually Changing the Percentages.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Vote For a Gift of Battleships Falling Off, and the Vote For a Canadian Navy Rising.

HOW THEY ARE VOTING.

THE BALLOTS BY PROVINCES

	Male	Female	Total
Prince Edward Island	50	9	59
Nova Scotia	166	47	213
New Brunswick	66	16	82
Quebec	98	20	118
Ontario	536	197	733
Manitoba	159	23	182
Saskatchewan	174	28	202
Alberta	113	21	134
British Columbia	70	9	79
Outside Canada	7	3	10
	1439	373	1812

As the total vote gets larger in the 'Witness' plebescite, it comes to mean more. The count this week brings the total up to one thousand eight hundred and twelve ballots. The new votes that are continually coming in do not only add to the total and confirm the opinion expressed by the first count.

No ballot can be sent in without affecting the total count on each question and making new percentages of favorable votes or unfavorable votes on the questions at issue.

The votes counted since last week have made changes that are of considerable moment.

The vote on question one, for instance, on the ballot papers first issued, which contained but one question on the navy, namely: Are you in favor of a gift of great battleships to the navy of the empire? had 181 votes in its favor out of 481 cast. This works out at a vote of only 37.6 per hundred in favor of that policy. When we compare the results as found in the above table with last week's count we find that the new percentage is only 35.5 and that last weeks balloting pulled the vote favorable to a gift of ships down two percent.

A like process is going on with the other questions. Whether it is the debate in Parliament that is influencing the voters or a gradual revolt from the agitations of a German war scare the vote in favor of question 1 (a), has also fallen, while the vote in favor of question 1. (b), has risen very slightly.

A gain of half a vote in the hundred manifests itself in the affirmative answer to question 2. Possibly this indicates that this question is becoming better understood. It really means, are you in favor of giving a greater preference to British goods and so allowing them to enter Canada more freely or with less duty. The answer to question three as it is coming in will be hailed with great delight by all true imperialists. It is a splendid answer to the slanderous taunt that the free traders are not loyal to the Empire.

The opposition to question seven: Are you in favor of a cheap parcel post, continues to be surprisingly small. To parliament, the information we are collecting in this ballot will be exceedingly valuable, for parliamentarians have always had an exaggerated idea of the opposition to a cheap parcels post.

If you have not voted it is not yet too late to make your influence felt. Further and more closely analysed results with many letters of comment will be given on this page next week.

GRAND TOTALS.

No.	MALE For	MALE Against	FEMALE For	FEMALE Against	TOTAL For	TOTAL Against
1	176	324	26	43	202	367
1a	161	518	40	132	201	650
1b	582	276	145	103	727	379
2	1079	270	232	69	1311	339
3	1297	73	306	13	1603	86
4	1221	162	297	43	1518	205
5	1135	242	269	53	1404	295
6	1125	216	256	42	1381	258
7	1380	24	358	1	1738	25
8	1133	170	286	30	1419	200
9	916	335	253	34	1169	369
10	868	458	267	80	1135	538
11	1117	133	232	25	1349	158
12	898	299	208	43	1106	342
13	1349	42	362	6	1711	48

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	11	32	5	4	16	36
1a	20	70	4	19	24	89
1b	101	15	25	6	126	21
2	123	31	35	1	158	32
3	143	14	39	0	182	14
4	149	14	36	4	185	18
5	128	28	30	9	158	37
6	131	24	32	6	163	30
7	152	7	42	0	194	7
8	101	41	30	4	131	45
9	88	45	20	10	108	55
10	71	80	27	14	98	94
11	109	32	19	8	128	40
12	68	53	14	12	82	65
13	150	4	44	1	194	5

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	5	10	0	1	5	11
1a	4	19	1	4	5	23
1b	28	7	6	3	34	10
2	38	11	8	1	46	12
3	43	4	9	0	52	4
4	42	7	6	4	48	11
5	40	8	6	4	46	12
6	37	9	6	3	43	12
7	49	0	9	0	58	0
8	37	7	8	1	45	8
9	27	15	7	1	34	16
10	22	24	7	3	29	27
11	33	12	5	3	38	15
12	27	11	7	1	35	12
13	47	2	9	0	56	2

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	9	34	2	2	11	36
1a	14	20	3	4	17	24
1b	38	10	7	4	45	14
2	51	11	9	4	60	15
3	55	9	13	1	68	10
4	45	20	13	2	61	22
5	44	19	13	2	57	21
6	50	15	12	3	62	18
7	65	1	16	0	81	1
8	41	13	9	3	50	16
9	41	15	14	1	55	16
10	31	29	7	6	38	35
11	47	7	7	3	54	10
12	37	18	9	2	46	20
13	63	1	15	1	78	2

QUEBEC.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	3	11	0	3	3	14
1a	15	39	3	6	18	45
1b	41	32	5	10	46	42
2	59	32	13	6	72	38
3	84	6	18	1	102	7
4	86	8	17	2	103	10
5	79	15	15	2	94	17
6	80	11	16	2	96	13
7	91	1	21	0	112	1
8	71	20	16	4	87	24
9	44	37	11	7	55	44
10	47	39	14	5	61	44
11	76	10	13	1	89	11
12	39	39	10	4	49	43
13	87	7	21	0	108	7

ONTARIO.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	55	111	11	20	66	131
1a	42	228	16	72	58	300
1b	216	119	74	59	290	178
2	376	117	107	43	483	160
3	472	30	152	8	624	38
4	462	46	156	22	618	68
5	412	102	137	28	549	130
6	401	86	135	20	536	106
7	512	9	188	1	700	10
8	426	58	148	16	574	74
9	328	139	136	10	464	139
10	321	176	142	42	463	218
11	398	43	124	8	522	51
12	322	111	105	16	427	127
13	514	9	193	3	707	12

MANITOBA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	26	43	1	3	27	46
1a	19	41	4	7	23	48
1b	45	33	6	6	51	39
2	136	18	17	3	153	21
3	155	3	19	1	174	4
4	140	15	18	2	158	17
5	141	14	17	2	158	16
6	133	17	16	3	149	20
7	156	3	22	0	178	3
8	138	12	18	1	156	13
9	115	31	16	1	131	32
10	120	30	20	1	140	31
11	145	5	19	0	164	5
12	136	14	15	2	151	16
13	146	6	21	0	167	6

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	32	44	3	4	35	48
1a	18	44	3	9	21	53
1b	47	25	11	6	58	31
2	143	20	18	3	161	23
3	164	3	25	1	189	4
4	157	14	26	1	183	15
5	154	16	25	2	179	18
6	147	19	13	2	160	21
7	170	1	28	0	198	1
8	149	12	25	1	174	13
9	136	25	21	4	157	29
10	117	41	22	5	139	46
11	144	13	20	2	164	15
12	138	20	22	4	160	24
13	161	7	28	0	189	7

ALBERTA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	17	30	0	3	17	33
1a	14	34	6	7	20	41
1b	37	20	7	7	44	27
2	92	17	13	7	105	24
3	111	0	20	0	131	0
4	95	13	18	2	113	15
5	96	11	18	1	114	12
6	97	13	17	1	114	14
7	110	1	20	0	130	1
8	107	1	20	0	127	1
9	89	16	19	0	108	16
10	85	23	18	3	113	26
11	99	7	17	0	116	7
12	87	15	16	2	103	17
13	107	3	21	0	128	3

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	16	7	2	2	18	9
1a	15	21	0	3	15	24
1b	28	14	3	2	31	16
2	56	12	9	0	65	12
3	63	4	8	1	71	5
4	39	24	6	2	45	26
5	37	26	7	1	44	27
6	44	20	8	1	52	21
7	68	1	9	0	77	1
8	58	5	9	0	67	5
9	43	20	6	0	49	20
10	49	15	7	1	56	16
11	60	4	7	0	67	4
12	38	16	7	0	45	16
13	68	2	8	0	76	2

OUTSIDE CANADA.

No.	Male. For.	Male. Agt.	Female. For.	Female. Agt.	Total. For.	Total. Agt.
1	2	2	2	1	4	3
1a	0	2	0	1	0	3
1b	1	1	1	0	2	1
2	5	1	3	1	8	2
3	7	0	3	0	10	0
4	6	1	1	2	7	3
5	4	3	1	2	5	5
6	5	2	1	1	6	3
7	7	0	3	0	10	0
8	5	2	3	0	8	1
9	5	2	3	0	8	2
10	5	1	3	0	8	1
11	6	0	1	0	7	0
12	5	2	3	0	8	2
13	6	1	2	1	8	2

KROPOTKIN IS REPORTED ILL

London, Jan. 18.—Prince Peter Alexeievitch Kropotkin, the famous Nihilist, is reported to be so ill that he is not expected to recover. He has a residence in Brighton, and until recently has followed geographical studies. He came to England many years ago, after he escaped from the fortress prison at St. Petersburg, in which he had been confined for preaching alleged revolutionary and Anarchist doctrines. From the outset of his career, when he commenced to study the social conditions of his country, Prince Kropotkin found himself in direct opposition with the governing classes and the members of his own family. He has been in trouble in Switzerland through the publication there of an Anarchist paper entitled 'Le Révolté,' and he was expelled from that country. His revolutionary preachings brought him condemnation to five years' imprisonment at Lyons in 1883, but he was liberated three years afterwards. He has published a great deal of revolutionary writing.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of 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

ARCHER—At the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, on Jan. 11, 1913, to the Rev. W. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer, La Tuque, a son.

BEAMISH — At Graniteville, Que., on Jan. 13, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Beamish, Marlington.

BISHOP — At Birchton, Que., on Jan. 12, 1913, a son to the Rev. A. and Mrs. Bishop.

CURRIE — At Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 6, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Currie, a son.

DAVIS — At Bolton Centre, Que., on Jan. 11, 1913, twin boys to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Davis.

FESSENDEN — At 'Island Cottage,' Fulford, Que., on Jan. 9, 1913, a daughter (Thelma) to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Fessenden.

GILBERT — At Bishop's Crossing, Que., on Jan. 13, 1913, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Gilbert.

MARRIED.

BOYLE — ANDERSON — On Jan. 15, 1913, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Sellery, Napanee, Ethel Augusta, youngest daughter of Mrs. Wm. Anderson, of Barriefield, to Gordon George, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boyle, Belleville.

BRIGGS — SNIDER — On Monday, Jan. 13, 1913, at the Presbyterian Manse, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Charlie Briggs to Mary Snider, widow of the late Mr. Harvey Snider, all of Denbigh, Ont.

HOGG — FRASER — New Year's Day, 1913, at the home of the bride, Shelburne, N.S., by the Rev. G. R. McKean, Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hogg, to James Macdonell, only son of the Rev. and Mrs. James Fraser, of Cushing.

JUDD — STAFFORD—At St. Eustache, Que., on Dec. 26, 1912, by the Rev. Mr. Bowman, Sally Stafford to Wm. Angus Judd.

KEARNEY — KNOX — On Jan. 15th, 1913, at the Methodist Parsonage, Newington, Ont., by the Rev. W. Knox, father of the bride, Mr. Edwin Wilbur Kearney, barrister, of Haileybury, Ont., to Miss Winnie Jessie Knox, B.A., of Newington, Ontario.

KIRKGAARD — MERRICK—On Jan. 13, 1913, by the Rev. G. R. Beamish, Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, Ont., Marjorie Eileen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Merrick, Kingston, to Carlos Arthur Montague Kirkgaard, of Toronto.

MANLEY — HEMING — On Jan. 15, 1913, at Christ Church, Meaford, by the Rev. John Berry, M.A., B.D., rector, Hilda Ruth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Heming, Meaford, to Horace Ernest Manley, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, youngest son of the late Henry Manley, M.D., of Owen Sound, Ont.

MORRISON — WADSWORTH — At the residence of the bride's father, 740 Shuter street, on Jan. 11, 1913, by the Rev. Jos. Sullivan, Morgan E. Morrison (late of Brooklyn N.Y.) to Laura Irene, only daughter of Fred. W. Wadsworth.

SINCLAIR — WALLINGTON — On Dec. 28, 1912, at Christ Church, Longlands, Sidcup, by the Rev. W. E. Chancellor, M.A., the Vicar, William Braxton Sinclair, A.R.I.B.A., to Muriel, only daughter of Major C. Wallington, V.D., of Sidcup, England.

DIED.

ACTON — Suddenly, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Thursday, Jan. 16, 1913, Jane McCleary, widow of the late Rev. Robert Acton.

ARNOLD — Passed peacefully away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Jones, Johnson street, Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 12, 1913, Jane, widow of the late Henry Arnold, aged 87 years.

BARKER — On New Year's Day, 1913, at Holly House, Bulwer-road, Leytonstone, Jane, the dearly-loved wife of George Barker, of Leytonstone and Coverack, Cornwall.

BOLAND — On Jan. 13, 1913, at her residence, No. 84 Desprairies street, Quebec, Mary Ann Boland, daughter of the late Ed. Boland.

BRENNAN — On Jan. 17, 1913, at Dundas, Ont., Mrs. Margaret Brennan, late of Galt, sister of the late Dr. Jas. McMahon and the late Mr. Justice McMahon.

BRODIE — At Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 14, 1913, Ann M. Glover, beloved wife of Alexander Brodie, of Quebec.

BULEY — On Dec. 29, 1912, at 'Nithsdale,' Dornton-road, South Croydon, England, Elizabeth, wife of John Buley.

CARSON — At Ottawa, on Jan. 15, 1913, Pearl Bennett, wife of Percy A. Carson, and youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Bennett, aged 26.

CROMBIE — At L'Orignal, Ont., on Jan. 11, 1913, the Rev. George Crombie, aged 75 years.

CROMBIE — At 1109 Queen's Mary's Road, Cote des Neiges, Que., on Jan. 19, 1913, Margaret Jane Morison, widow of the late Rev. James Myles Crombie.

CLEARY — At Quebec, on Jan. 12, 1913, Lucinda Power, wife of the late Patrick Cleary, of St. Basile, County of Portneuf.

DECARY — Dame Rose de Lima St. Jean, widow of the late Alphonse Clovis Decary, in his lifetime notary and registrar, 63 years old.

FEATHERSTON — At Munster, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1913, Jonathan Featherston of Goulburn, in his 82nd year.

FOSTER — On Saturday, Jan. 18, 1913, at 163 Pine avenue East, Gertrude Euphemia Isabella Foster, aged 21 years, 6 months and 2 days.

GASKIN — In Buffalo, N.Y., on Jan. 12, 1913, of pneumonia, Thomas Gaskin, youngest son of the late Capt. John Gaskin, of Kingston, Ont.

GUNDY — At Toronto, on Jan. 11, 1913, Eliza Pritchard, widow of the late Rev. John Gundy, of St. Thomas, in her 90th year.

HICKEY — On Jan. 14, 1913, at his late residence, 18 Arlington avenue, Westmount, John Nelson Hickey, son of the late M. W. Hickey, Aultsville, Ont.

HOLDEN — At 513 Huron street, Toronto, on Jan. 17, 1913, Susannah, relict of the late James Holden, in her 91st year.

JARVIS — On Jan. 13, 1913, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Hope, 994 Dorchester street West, Anne Stein, wife of Arthur Murray Jarvis, of Toronto.

KILBOURN — At Owen Sound, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1913, Hiram James Kilbourn, aged 66 years.

MacRASTIE — At her late residence, Carleton Place, Ont., on Dec. 26, 1912, Ellen McEwen, widow of the late Peter MacRastie, born at Spring Bank, Glasgow, Scotland.

MERIFIELD — At his late residence, 174 Le Breton, Ottawa, Wm. J. Merifield, in his 85th year.

MILLER — At London, England, on Jan. 9, 1913, suddenly William Nicholas Miller, K.C., eldest son of the late Judge Miller, of Galt, Ont.

MUIR—At Boston, Mass., on Jan. 17, 1913, of pneumonia, James Gordon Muir, son of the late E. Muir, of this city.

NELSON — In New York city, suddenly, on Jan. 15, 1913, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, F.R.G.S., son of the late Dr. Horace Nelson.

NEWMAN — In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 18, 1913, Maitland Newman, in his 66th year.

ORR — In St. Lambert, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1913, at the age of 68 years and 6 months, Hannah Clark Orr, beloved wife of the late Joseph Orr, of Hemmingford.

PARK — At Teulon Presbyterian Hospital, Manitoba, on Jan. 17, 1913, Etta Wallace Davidson, beloved wife of T. Donald Park, M.B., and youngest daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Davidson, 32 Tranby avenue, Toronto.

PARSONS — At his late residence, 243 Beverley street, Toronto, on Jan. 14, 1913, the Rev. Henry Martyn Parsons, D.D., Pastor Emeritus of Knox Church, in his 85th year.

PICKEL — At Sweetsburg, Que., on Jan. 11, 1913, Ruhannah Benham, daughter of the late Samuel Benham, of Brome, and relict of the late H. D. Pickel, of Sweetsburg, aged 73 years and 1 month.

POTTER — In Dundas, Ont., on Jan. 16, 1913, the Rev. Austin Potter, aged 79 years.

RENWICK — At Castlepark, Lanark, Scotland, on Jan. 3, 1913, Hugh Renwick, brother of Mrs. James Gibson, of Ottawa.

RICHARDSON — In Kingston, Ont., on Jan. 10, 1913, Mary Shaw, widow of the late Rev. James E. Richardson.

RIDDELL — On Dec. 28, 1912, at Mille Isles, Que., William John Riddell, age 55 years.

ROWLEY — Entered into rest, on Jan. 13, 1913, at her late residence, 36 Second avenue, Ottawa, Miriam, relict of the late John William Horsley Rowley, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in the 78th year of her age.

RYAN — On Jan. 14, 1913, at No. 540 Adelaide street, Toronto, F. J. Ryan.

SHERWOOD — At the residence of her son-in-law, George Crawford, Swan Lake, Manitoba, Emily Richardson, relict of the late Samuel Sherwood, Registrar of Toronto, aged 94 years.

SIMMONS — William Frederick Simmons, aged 9 years and 6 months, accidentally asphyxiated, at 250 Bannantyne avenue, Verdun, dearly beloved son of Sidney and Florence Simmons.

Battersea, London, England, and Saskatchewan papers please copy.

SMITH — On Jan. 13, 1913, at St. Luke's General Hospital, Ottawa, John Smith, of the staff of the Library of Parliament, in his 71st year.

SMITH — At her late residence, 102 St. Mark street, Montreal, on Jan. 18, 1913, Mary Laura, daughter of the late Alfred Gough, and widow of the late G. F. C. Smith, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

THOMPSON — At Kinnear's Mills, on Jan. 17, 1913, Elizabeth Allan, beloved wife of William R. Thompson.

TODD — At Quebec, on Jan. 13, 1913, Robert Frank, infant son of Thomas and Mary Ann Todd, aged 1 year and 1 month.

VESSOT — At Ottawa, on Jan. 16, 1913, Corinne N. C. Loiselle, beloved wife of the Rev. C. H. Vessot, pastor of St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, in her 42nd year.

WATT — On Thursday, Jan. 16, 1913, of pneumonia, at her residence, 680 Cadieux street, Margaret Muirhead, widow of the late Charles C. Watt, in her 82nd year.

Lower Provinces papers please copy.

WILSON— At her late residence, 250 McCaul street, Toronto, on Jan. 14, 1913, Emeline Mussen, relict of the late James Wilson, sometime of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in her 78th year.

WILSON — On Dec. 25, 1912, at No. 8 Chelsham-road, Clapham, London, England, after years of patient suffering, Albert Henry Wilson, aged 61 years.

YEILDING — At her residence, 16 Cliff street, Ottawa, on Jan. 12, 1913, Fannie Yeilding, daughter of the late Agar Yeilding, Esq., M.P.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOTHWELL — In loving memory of Norman J. Bothwell, of Richmond, Que., who died on Jan. 20, 1911.

CROSS — In loving memory of Robert Henry Cross, of Melbourne, Que., who went home on Jan. 15, 1899.

ELLIOTT — In loving memory of our dear boy, Floyd L. Elliott, who departed this life on Jan. 15, 1912.

'Gone, but not forgotten.'

NICHOLSON — In loving memory of Parker Nicholson, who departed this life on Jan. 17, 1907.

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JEALOUSY WAS CRIME MOTIVE

Ontario Man, in Attempting to Kill His Wife, Professed Broken Heart.

Clarence Creek, Ont., Jan. 18.—While in a fit of insanity, William Gauthier, aged 65, a farmer, of Orient, a village four miles from here, made a savage attempt to kill his wife with a hammer by striking her several blows on the head, and, evidently thinking her dead when she fell unconscious to the floor, killed himself immediately after by cutting his throat with a razor.

Mrs. Gauthier now lies in a precarious condition at her home, where the tragedy occurred, but Dr. Desrosiers, of Rockland, who is attending her, says she will probably recover.

The only witness of what really happened besides the two principals was their little three-year-old grandson. According to the story told by Mrs. Gauthier, she was sitting sewing at a table in the dining-room. The child was playing in the room, when he gave a cry of warning, and, looking round, she saw her husband behind her with a razor in one hand and a hammer in the other. Before she could move he hit her twice over the head and she fell off the chair.

For some time Gauthier had been acting strangely, but it was not thought he was in such a state of insanity to warrant sending him to the asylum.

Gauthier lived at Orient for over twenty years. He leaves five sons and three daughters, none of whom were at home at the time of the tragedy.

Clarence Creek, Ont., Jan. 18.— Further details of the domestic tragedy yesterday reveal the fact that William Gauthier, of Orient, aged 65 years, was actuated by jealousy in his attempt to kill his wife. He afterwards committed suicide. It was clear the dead man had intended to kill his wife outright and then kill himself. The motive was at that time obscure, though the eccentricities of the man, and his violent fits of temper were well known.

But it was to remain a mystery but a little while. Mr. Lalonde, after the body had been laid out, was looking round the suicide's room when he noticed the followng letter pinned on the wall. It was written by the dead man and in English. The letter read:

'You can tell Henri (one of the sons), that I am going to pay so as you will be even with the rest of the family. When I die I don't want to see old Masson. I don't want him to touch me. I want Sycienthe and Henri and Eugene Martin to dress me, and I want William (another son), to carry me to my grave as my other boy will not like it.

'I don't want E. Lalonde to come to pray to my body,